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Volume 46, Part 2

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NEW YORK, APRIL 5, 1913

WHOLE NUMBER 1193

TOPICS OF THE DAY



TORNADO, FLOOD, AND FIRE

ANY COMMENT by the press seems inadequate after reading the accounts that have been filling the news columns telling of death in the storm-twisted timbers

of homes, in floods that swept away towns and cities, and in fires that caught those the deluge spared. The President's comment that it is a "national calamity" seems to be accepted as putting briefly the feeling of everybody, for its disastrous effects are expected to reach into almost every industry and to be felt for years to come. The press add it to the list of great American tragedies which includes the Johnstown flood, the Chicago fire, the Charleston earthquake, the destruction of Galveston, the Baltimore fire, and the San Francisco earthquake and fire. The loss of the *Titanic*, almost one year ago, was more sudden and dramatic, but this spring's horror was equally unexpected, and more disastrous. On Easter Sunday, more than 150 tornado victims perished in Omaha and its environs, and similar storms in Indiana, Iowa, and Illinois brought the total death list up to nearly 250. Two days later a quarter of a million people were made homeless by floods in Ohio

and Indiana, while, as the *New York Herald* points out, "as the waters from these smaller rivers pour into the Ohio and

Mississippi another chapter of this pitiful tale may have to be written."

Not since the St. Louis storm of May 27, 1896, when there

were more than 300 deaths and a property loss of \$12,000,000, says the *New York World*, "has a tornado taken such costly toll of human life as that which wrecked Omaha." The Middle West, it adds, "lulled by long security," had "almost forgotten its cyclone-cellar period." Omaha, says one of its newspapers, had fancied itself tornado-proof on account of its barricade of surrounding hills. But the "twister" came, and the suddenness of it all is evident from this opening paragraph of *The World-Herald's* story the next day:

"A balmy spring day, typical in its fleeting glimpses of the sun and threatening of showers, developed into a driving rain-storm and then, in a twinkling of an eye, into a devastating monster of annihilation. And as the dead were carried to the morgues, and the maimed moaned from the wreckage, and the yellow skies glowed with the carmine reflection of hundreds of burning homes, it was recalled that it was Easter Sunday!"

The tornado, which was part of a general cyclonic disturbance passing across the continent, reached Omaha at 5:45 p.m. The business section escaped, but the storm, according to



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A STREET IN TORNADO-SWEPT OMAHA.

The World-Herald, drove a diagonal course through the residence district from southwest to northeast. In its wake were 553 wrecked houses, 11 churches, and 8 school buildings. The city assessors put the property loss at \$5,000,000. Reports of the dead and injured are still incomplete and varying. An apparently fair estimate puts the death losses in Omaha, Council Bluffs, and their suburbs at 154, while 652 injured have been attended in the hospitals. In Indiana, Terre Haute suffered heavily, with 20 deaths and property loss exceeding \$1,000,000.

There was hardly time for more than the first spontaneous expressions of sympathy on the part of the press, and offers of aid, which the mayor of the self-reliant Nebraska city declared quite unnecessary, before news from Ohio turned the country's attention to a scene which the *New York Sun* thus described:

"A great region where splendid cities, towns, and humble

villages alike are without resource; a region of broken dams and embankments; placid rivers gone mad in flood, bridgeless, uncontrollable, widened into lakes, into seas; a region where people are huddled shivering on hills or housetops, watching the swelling waters; where practically every convenience, means of communication, comfort, appliance of civilization have been wiped out or stopt; where there is little to eat and no way of getting food save from the country beyond the waters; a wide range of ruin where fire works by the side of its old enemy; and hunger, thirst, and sickness are ready to crown and consummate the disaster."

The magnitude of the catastrophe can not be conveyed by figures. The loss in life, whether of hundreds or of thousands, can not even be estimated until the waters go down, while the damage to the property of railroads, manufacturers, farmers, and city dwellers will mount far into the millions and score of millions. It can better be understood from Ohio's call to the nation for help, and by the nation's response, by the presence of the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, and the Surgeon-General of the Army in the flooded district, by the prompt dispatch of supplies by the Departments of the Federal Government, and by various States, cities, societies, and individuals. Even the President of the United States held himself in readiness to go to the scene and take personal charge of the relief work.

Practically all of the southern half of Ohio has been under water, we gather from the news dispatches, the Miami, Scioto, and Muskingum Rivers being swollen by unprecedented rains and by the bursting of dams and reservoirs. In Indiana, the White and Wabash valleys have been flooded. One hundred thousand have been made homeless, the greatest loss in life and property occurring at Peru, Marion, Noblesville, Howesville, Logansport, and Indianapolis. But the rising waters made the greatest havoc in Dayton, Ohio, and in Columbus, the capital city; Zanesville, Piqua, and Chillicothe suffered only slightly less, and such cities as Akron, Delaware, Cincinnati, and Hamilton added their share to the accounts of death and devastation.

Dayton's story is that of a manufacturing city of over 125,000



PATH OF THE GREAT STORM.

The last of the three which brought disaster. Omaha's tornado was only a local manifestation of the general disturbance, probably the worst the country has ever known, which caused many "twisters" and deluged the Middle West.



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BEGINNING OF THE FLOOD IN COLUMBUS, OHIO.

inhabitants flooded to a depth of from eight to twenty feet, excepting the remoter suburbs. A twenty-five-foot dam burst early in the morning of March 25, letting in the yellow Miami, augmented by its rising tributaries, and the waters from the crumbling reservoirs belonging to Ohio's obsolete canal system. Tales of suffering and heroism have filled pages of the newspapers. It has been estimated that 70,000 persons were marooned in the upper stories of buildings, where they were for days in peril of death by drowning, by fire, and by sheer lack of food. The buildings of the National Cash Register Company, on high ground, were a haven for thousands and a headquarters for relief work. In Columbus, hundreds were drowned in the swift current of the swollen Scioto, which for many hours effectually cut off the "west side" from the rest of the city. Zanesville, like Dayton, a city quite isolated from the world in a sea of rushing yellow water except for a single telephone wire, was almost as hard hit, and told the same tale of sudden destruction, darkness, destitution, and waiting. Practically all railroad transportation was stopt in the flooded district and for a time but one of the east and west lines across the State from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard was in operation.

Before such catastrophe editorial writers stand aghast. Many agree with Chief Hydrographer Leighton of the United States Geological Survey that "no work that could have been built by the hand of man could have prevented it." This authority, as quoted in the *New York Tribune*, declares that the rainfall causing the flood was of such "unprecedented proportion" that "no reservoir system that has even been contemplated in that region could have afforded protection against it." And he concludes:

"So far as I can see, there is nothing for us to do with respect to a situation like this but to repair the damage as best we can, and then stand by and take our medicine, knowing that, sooner or later, we may expect the same thing again, but hoping that it will not come within our generation."

OUR DUTY IN FLOOD PREVENTION

THE DEVASTATION in the Ohio Valley gives weight to the arguments of those who are urging the adoption of a comprehensive scheme of Federal regulation of our river systems. Two associations, looking at the problem from somewhat different angles, have been enlisting the services of public men and putting the question before the people through the press. The Mississippi River Levee Association, with headquarters in Memphis, declares "that the alluvial lands of the Mississippi River delta can be permanently protected from overflow by levees," quoting high engineering authorities to show that "levees are the only feasible and economical means of flood prevention," and insists "that it is the duty of the National Government to construct these levees as soon as possible."



WHY THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD PROBLEM IS NATIONAL.

The heavy line encloses the drainage basin of the Mississippi. It takes in 31 States and constitutes 41 per cent. of the total surface of the country. The shaded area, 29,000 square miles, is the alluvial country annually subject to inundation.

But another body, the National Reclamation Association, believes, as Mr. Walter Parker puts it in *Maxwell's Talisman* (New Orleans), "that something is radically wrong with the idea that the levee system alone is an adequate means of protecting the river cities and towns, the fertile lowlands and the farms, from floods and inundation." Members of the Reclamation Association urge the passage of the Newland-Bartholdt River Regulation Bill, as "the nearest thing to a tangible program." This bill, explains *Collier's Weekly*, provides

"for an appropriation of \$50,000,000 annually for ten years and the formation of a board composed of the chief army engineers, the directors of the Geological Survey and Reclamation Service, the Chief Forester, and a civil, a sanitary, and a hydro-electric engineer appointed by the President. This board would lay out a comprehensive scheme of levees, flood reservoirs in the head waters, and of swamp drainage, with the whole appropriation divided as fairly as possible between the various States."

This measure will also provide "ways and means for putting the men and machinery from the Panama Canal at work" in the Mississippi basin, notes Executive Director George H. Maxwell of the Reclamation Association in his *New Orleans Talisman*. He quotes editorials from such papers as the *New Orleans Item*, *Baton Rouge Country Review*, and *Los Angeles Tribune* asserting that "the all-levee system" has been "demonstrated a failure." Their arguments are much the same as those presented by Mr. Parker in the *Talisman* article previously quoted. He says:

"The advocates of the Newlands Bill say that the supplementing of a well-built levee system by such practical source-stream control in the Mississippi River watershed as the building of dams similar to the Roosevelt and Assuan dams, and the use of the impounded waters for the irrigation of arid lands, for the creation of power, and for the feeding of stream flow in the dry season, augmented by a practical national policy of forest preservation and reforestation, will put an end to floods and overflows in the low country, make the rivers navigable all the year round, and prevent the waste of an enormous asset of power, of timber, and of soil."

"These people wisely say that the problem of the rivers is national, not local, and that no practical solution can come except through treating the rivers as units from source to mouth. They explain that the opposition to such a policy is due to the fact that, under it, the water-power sites would, in many instances, become a profit-paying asset of the taxpayers instead of passing into the ownership and control of speculators and great private water-power interests; that source-stream control will mean plenty of water in the streams at all seasons, on which to float boats, and that it will put an end to the political pork-barrel method of appropriating Federal money for river improvement; that it will coordinate and make efficient and effective the Government agencies, and promote the endeavors of the Government to advance the welfare of all the people in the interest of lasting national prosperity."

THE CONSTITUTION IN A LABOR WAR

ALTHO the prolonged and warlike miners' strike in West Virginia seems to the press to be rapidly approaching a settlement, it promises to leave behind it a vital constitutional question which will not be answered until the United States Supreme Court has spoken. This question is: Can the civil law be suspended in time of peace, and trial by jury for civilians be superseded by a drumhead court martial? In the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek districts of Kanawha County, the scene of the rioting and bloodshed described in our issue for

February 22, a state of martial law exists and justice is administered by a military commission. Among the many prisoners who have come before this commission are five labor leaders—"Mother" Jones, C. H. Boswell, John W. Brown, Charles Batley, and Paul J. Paulsen—who, after demanding in vain a trial by jury, have challenged its jurisdiction by refusing to put up any defense against the charge of murder conspiracy, thereby hoping to enable their lawyers to carry the case by appeal to the nation's highest tribunal. John Brown, in a letter written to his wife and published in the *Socialist New York Call*, makes clear his view of the situation in the following passages:

"If it was only myself personally that was concerned, I would, for the sake of gaining my liberty and being free to go to you and the children, go before this court and defend myself. Nor have I the least doubt in my mind that I would come clear. But, my dear, there are principles involved in this case infinitely deeper than the fate of any one citizen. If the capitalist class get away with this, then constitutional government is dead, liberty is dead, and justice for the

working class is a thing of the past."

"Already have they scuttled the ship of state; they have strangled justice; they have cut the throat of liberty. They have stolen the jewel of liberty from the crown of manhood, and reduced the victims of the burglary to slavery and to prison, and I repeat, if we let them get away with it, then in the future wherever and whenever the interests of the working class and the capitalist class reach an acute stage, out will come the militia, the courts will be set aside, and the leaders railroaded to the military bull-pens, and thence to the penitentiaries. Here lies the great danger."

"This case can not now be settled until it has reached the bar of the nation's conscience. In order to do this, the sleepy old public must have another victim. We boys have made up our minds to go to the pen; this will give the lawyers a ground to test the case before the Supreme Court and we will trust to our comrades to keep up the agitation."

"The history of this case must go to the common people. It must be told o'er and o'er again, until the deafest ear will hear and the numbest brain will act. The American people must see Holly Grove and Hansford as I saw them on February 8, 9, and 10. They must not only see, but they must hear the moaning of the broken hearts, and the wailing of the funeral dirge; they must see the hot tears of orphans and widows falling on the



By courtesy of the "Chicago International Socialist."

"THE STORMY PETREL OF MINE STRIKES."

"Mother" Mary Jones, imprisoned and awaiting sentence by a West Virginia court martial on a charge of inciting to murder, is still an active labor leader at eighty. She says: "If they want to stop my protest against unjust conditions, let them stand me up against a wall and shoot me." In this picture she is giving shoes to a striker's child.



By courtesy of the New York "Star."

EVIDENCES OF CIVIL WAR IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Arms and ammunition taken from the strikers by the militia. In the all-day fight between strikers and mine guards at Mucklow sixteen men were killed.

glassy eyes and bullet-mangled faces of dead husbands and fathers; they must see these tented dwellings in the dead of winter, and the poor wretches that occupy them. Ay, they must not only see but they must know the cause."

These prisoners will base their appeal, according to *The United Mine Workers' Journal* (Indianapolis), upon the following clauses of the Constitution of West Virginia:

"The military shall be subordinate to the civil power; and no citizen, unless engaged in the military service of the State, shall be tried or punished by any military court for any offense that is cognizable by the civil courts of the State."

"The provisions of the Constitution of the United States and of this State are operative alike in a period of war as in time of peace, and any departure therefrom, or violation thereof, under the plea of necessity, or any other plea, is subversive of good government, and tends to anarchy and despotism."

In the local courts the contentions of the prisoners have met with little encouragement. Judge Littlepage, of the United States Circuit Court, after first issuing a writ of habeas corpus on the theory that the defendants had a right to a trial by jury, reversed his opinion and decided that "a Federal judge has no right to interfere with a court martial duly organized under the laws of a State"; and at the same time the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals upheld the governor's right to declare martial law and to appoint a military commission.

Outside the State affected, however, we find a widespread tendency on the part of editorial observers to agree with the defendants that this suspension of civil law establishes a dangerous precedent. "This thing of trying civilians by court martial is a dangerous proceeding, for, if allowed, there is hardly any limit to its abuse,"

remarks the *Houston Post*, and the *New York Evening Post* agrees that it is "a vicious practice." "West Virginia does what the United States can not do," says the *New York World*; "it suspends the civil law in time of peace." This paper continues:

"The President of the United States is specifically forbidden to suspend the writ of habeas corpus except in cases of invasion or rebellion. The Governor of West Virginia exercises that power in the presence of a sordid disagreement over work and wages.

"There can be no such thing as martial law under Federal sanction even in time of war except in territory in which the civil authority has ceased. The civil courts of West Virginia, in full operation, are ignored by tribunals presided over by militiamen.

"More than the welfare of one monopoly-ridden State is involved in this tyranny. It menaces the peace of every State. It is a wrong that will rankle in millions of hearts. It is an injustice that will embitter political and industrial controversies from sea to sea. It is an error that even the most infatuated of employers must see can lead only to mischief and reprisal.

"The American people will not be denied trial by jury. They will not submit to despotism. If the puppets of privilege who now dragoon West Virginia do not know this, some of their powerful friends and backers among the coal magnates should instruct them speedily."

And in the *Buffalo Express* we find the situation thus tersely stated:

"The United States is at peace with all the countries of the world. Within our own borders there is no civil strife of which the Federal Government has taken cognizance. Yet in West Virginia, a State military commission may pass its judgment of life or death on persons who are accused of murder in connection with the strike riots in the Kanawha mining-district. Among the defendants is Mother Jones, 'the angel of the miners.' The issue to be decided by a court martial in her case is the same that arose at Lawrence during the trial of Ettor, Giovannitti, and Caruso. The right of free speech similarly was involved in the rioting at Little Falls. At



"I HAVE NO AXES TO GRIND, AND I WILL BRING BOTH SIDES INTO LINE."

Altho Governor Hatfield has released most of the miners held for trial by the military commission, he says he will not recall the proclamation of martial law until order is permanently established in the mining-districts of West Virginia.

Lawrence a jury of twelve men decided that the speeches of the defendants did not incite murder. In West Virginia the same question is to be decided according to military practices."

Altho Governor Hatfield has not seen his way clear to lift the edict of martial law imposed by his predecessor, his personal investigation of conditions and his blending of firmness with clemency are believed to have been large factors in bringing the difficulty as far along the road to settlement as it has come. Thus he has released, on promise to keep the peace, the majority of the miners held for trial by the military commission, and since his intervention the operators of the Paint Creek district have made concessions which bring between 3,000 and 4,000 miners back to work. This leaves about 7,000 miners of the Cabin Creek district still on strike. In the Paint Creek region, according to Mr. John P. White, international president of the United Mine Workers, the demands of the men have in the main been granted. Among the points gained, we learn from the dispatches, are: the right to organize; payment twice a month; and the employment of check weighmen. The character of these concessions, remarks the *Springfield Republican*, "shows that the coal companies in the West Virginia fields have been backward in the treatment of their employees compared with the Pennsylvania coal companies." In this connection the *New York Tribune*, which seldom sides with the strikers in a labor war, remarks:

"If anywhere in the world workmen need organization in order to protect their interests it is in the West Virginia coal-mining district, where the strike is. . . ."

"In the West Virginia coal fields the mine operators are the landlords, the local merchants—for the miners trade at the company stores—and they are very much of the local government so far as there is any in those mountains. Indeed, they have always been a large part of the State government, too. Each way the miner turns he comes up against the employing corporation. When he rents a house it must be at the company's terms. When he buys food and clothes he must pay the company's prices. And when he seeks his legal rights it must be from authorities that are likely to be subservient to the great local industry. It is a species of industrial serfdom to which he is subjected. . . ."

"All the American instinct for fair play opposes leaving workers as defenseless against aggression and oppression as these West Virginia miners, unorganized, are."

In an earlier issue, as noted above, we outlined the history of this labor war which has already kept West Virginia in a state of disturbance for nearly a year. We did not, however, refer to the claim of the West Virginia operators that the strike was instigated in the first place by the operators of rival coal-producing States like Pennsylvania and Ohio, jealous of the low cost of production in West Virginia. In a pamphlet issued by the West Virginia Mining Association, and published in Charleston, West Virginia, we read:

"The year-in-and-year-out attack by Pennsylvania and Ohio operators against the West Virginia mining industry has been thorough and with the Miners' Union. They have proceeded on the sound theory that if West Virginia were unionized the weight of miners' delegates from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois could vote such conditions upon us that scores of our mines would be compelled to shut down."

"The Pittsburg and Ohio operators' efforts to stir the Union into action have been continuous for a number of years. At every wage conference the operators have openly demanded that West Virginia should be organized,—and the miners have been played as so many pawns in the game. . . . It is an operators' battle, and the miners are being used as tools by the operators in rival States."

According to the *Chicago Black Diamond*, an organ of the coal trade, the West Virginia operators have been opposed to the unionization of their mines for two reasons: they feared both that the union would make unreasonable demands on its own account, and that it would be used by outside operators to narrow the market for the West Virginia product.

EFFECT OF THE CHINESE LOAN VETO

A CLOSER LOOK into the meaning of President Wilson's virtual veto of American participation in the loan to China seems to convince many editors and experienced Washington correspondents that the Administration has enunciated a new Chinese policy, which may in time rank as important as Secretary Hay's stand for the "open door." Officially, the Chinese Government approves and has conveyed its thanks through Minister Chang. Unofficially, there come from China expressions of regret as well as relief, the Chinese public opinion is hardly articulate. The people of this country, so far as their opinion may be traced in newspaper utterances, appear generally to favor the Wilson doctrine. In editorial comment in journals representing such a diversity of sectional and political allegiance as the *Chicago Record-Herald* (Rep.), and *News* (Ind.), *Philadelphia Record* (Dem.), *New York Daily People* (Soc. Lab.), *Baltimore News* (Prog.), *Milwaukee Free Press* (Rep.), *Louisville Herald* (Prog.), and *Houston Post* (Dem.), we find three distinct grounds of approval. The resumption of the old-fashioned attitude toward "entangling alliances" is welcomed by these papers. The American investor, they insist, can not suffer in view of this sentence from the President's statement:

"The present Administration will urge and support the legislative measures necessary to give American merchants, manufacturers, contractors, and engineers the banking and other financial facilities which they now lack and without which they are at a serious disadvantage as compared with their industrial and commercial rivals."

And China, too, these editors declare, will unquestionably be the gainer, for they believe that the Wilson Administration's real position, as succinctly stated by a *New York Sun* correspondent at the capital, is this:

"Once the bargain with the five other Powers had been entered into, the bargain would have to be kept. Possible eventualities might have put this country in the position of being a party in a scramble for Chinese territory. The Administration desires to remain able, if such a scramble comes, to deter these ambitious Powers acting as the friends of the new Republic."

But *The Sun* itself, taking common ground with two papers so seldom in agreement as the *Progressive New York Evening Mail* and the conservative *Detroit Free Press*, objects vigorously to the Wilson policy. In the course of a long article in its news columns it declares that, upon our withdrawal from the loan group, "the services to China of the United States, as efficient guardian, ceased absolutely."

And turning to the financial press, we find the *New York Journal of Commerce* somewhat worried over the thought whether in withdrawing "we are not making the closing of the door to our commerce more easy, rather than helping to keep it open." It can not agree with President Wilson in his condemnation of the conditions of the proposed loan to China. It insists that there was nothing unreasonable in them, for among other difficulties were the obstacles placed by Chinese officials in way of proper auditing. Hence the bankers did not care to undertake the business without governmental support, and felt obliged to outline several "indispensable conditions precedent to the negotiation of the loan." These were:

"That they should have the right to satisfy themselves as to the purposes for which funds were required; that China should herself create a system of audit in which foreigners should be employed with executive, not merely advisory, powers to insure the effective expenditure of loan funds for the purposes specified; that the salt taxes hypothecated for the service of the loan should be administered either by the existing Maritime Customs organization or by a separate Chinese service like the Customs, under foreign direction, thus safeguarding the proper administration of the security despite the possible continuation or recurrence of unsettled conditions in China."

"The Salt Gabelle may be an ancient, but it is certainly not an 'antiquated' form of taxation. It may be 'burdensome,' but that is because of the corrupt and wasteful methods of administering the salt monopoly—methods which it was and is the desire of the banking groups to reform."

But the no less authoritative New York *Commercial and Wall Street Journal* and the weekly *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* take the opposite view. It has been a matter of common knowledge, according to *The Chronicle*, that many of the conditions of the loan "were irritating and distasteful to the Peking Government—whether reasonably so or not," and the incident of the Crisp loan, in which the Chinese Government deliberately undertook negotiations with an independent syndicate, seems to have arisen directly from this state of mind." The American group of bankers, if we may believe *The Chronicle*, "were not enthusiastic as to their share in the enterprise," but continued their participation under pressure from the State Department, and felt some relief when President Wilson's statement enabled them to announce their withdrawal. In this financial editor's opinion our participation in the loan would have secured us no great commercial advantage. As he puts it:

"We should doubt considerably if discrimination could be practised against any nation which was not represented. Trade relations are not ordinarily conducted on such a basis. . . . International good feeling and the understanding of the peculiar needs of one market by the manufacturers and exporters in the other have been far more efficacious in the past."

"When the attitude of the European Powers in the present group is examined, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that their primary motive has been politics pure and simple. Otherwise one could hardly explain satisfactorily the insistence of Russia and Japan to join in the syndicate—two countries which are not competitors of Europe or America in the export trade, and which, incidentally, are not equipped with capital such as would make them natural participants in a large foreign-loan operation. The answer to any one perplexed as to the action of those two countries is easy; their motive was clearly either a desire to obtain partial political domination over China or else to acquire the option to exercise as much domination as any other Power. But if this is so, it must be clear that for the United States to

patch from Shanghai gives it as "the opinion of observers here" that it would have been "infinitely better" if America "had courageously fought China's cause from the inside, for China positively must borrow soon, and now that she is deprived of American protection, which has hitherto been properly given



"AIN'T I ALWAYS HAD THE USE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY?"
—Minor in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

and of the most valuable nature, the terms she will obtain can not but be more stringent." But on the editorial page of the same New York paper we find *The China Republican* of Shanghai quoted as saying: "It may be seriously doubted whether in the whole history of modern international finance any responsible government ever before treated such monstrous loan conditions seriously." And some one sends to *The Evening Post* this paragraph taken from an unnamed Shanghai trade paper:

"China now wants to be released from the complicated position in which she has been thrown, and to gain for herself once more a free hand to borrow from whoever is willing to befriend her. The question arises, why should not the men of commerce who have such an enormous stake in this country come together, and insist upon the curtain being rung down upon the long-drawn-out farce that has occupied the boards for the past twelve months, the playing of which jeopardizes their interests and delays the fruition of their legitimate hopes for the arrival of a boom in trade; thereby men's minds would be diverted from sordid politics, and the republican Government about to be organized would have a chance to show what it is capable of accomplishing."

It should be noted, finally, that in London *The Economist*, a financial authority, believes that the abandonment of the six-Power plan would make a good opening for independent British enterprise, and in this country several editors take the position thus stated by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*:

"Acting independently, our bankers will probably contribute something toward China's exchequer, and will thus be in a position to maintain and extend our country's social and political influence in the big Republic. Altho our Government need not, and will not, guarantee any such loans, the stability which they will aid in bringing at Peking will undoubtedly hasten the formal recognition of the Republic by us."

Joined with the St. Louis daily in urging immediate formal recognition of the Chinese Republic we find such New York papers as *The World*, *Tribune*, *Evening Post*, and *American*, tho the Philadelphia *Inquirer* and New York *Sun* advise caution, thinking, to use *The Sun's* words, that "perhaps it will be time to recognize the Chinese Republic when the permanent constitution is built and goes into operation."



THE DEPUTY-SHERIFF BUSINESS AT AN END.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia Record.

join Europe in promoting a loan syndicate on conditions such as have been laid down to China would amount to committing our State Department to such possible interference. We can not help thinking that our Government is well out of it."

It is still too early to ascertain just the way in which the Wilson policy is regarded in China. A New York *Tribune* dis-

RICH AND POOR AMBASSADORS

ALONG WITH THE EXIT of "dollar diplomacy," some expect to see the departure of the dollar diplomat, if the plan of appointing ambassadors of moderate means succeeds. The declination of Richard Olney and Dr. Charles W. Eliot to accept the post of Ambassador to England, and particularly the refusal of William F. McCombs to go to Paris, have started a country-wide discussion. The *Milwaukee Journal* (Ind.) thinks the situation "has become a shame to America," and, in the opinion of the *Boston Journal* (Prog.), "our present inadequate diplomatic salaries make wealth practically the first desideratum, and have before now resulted in our being represented by men who may be statesmen among dilettanti, but who are only dilettanti among statesmen." President Wilson's own views on the subject are summed up in the following paragraph:

"It is a great pity that the country has to ask such sacrifices of those who are invited to serve it abroad—a service which every year becomes more exacting and more important. The sacrifice of time, of means, and of opportunity at home is very serious for any but men of large means and leisure, and the diplomatic service is unnecessarily hampered."

Henry White, formerly Ambassador to Germany, who is one of several prominent diplomats who have risen in the service by promotion, is quoted as saying that he hopes the President's statement, "emanating from the highest authority in the land, may at least draw the attention of our countrymen to a condition which is, and has been for some time past, little short of scandalous." Mr. White particularizes:

"It is monstrous, particularly in a republic, that no one unless he be possessed of a large income or willing to spend his capital, can now accept one of the important embassies. Every other first-class Power provides at the great capitals, either by purchase or long-term lease, a suitable embassy house in which to lodge its Ambassador, his family, the office and the archives."

"Such houses are kept up at the expense of the different governments, and a suitable salary in addition is paid the Ambassador, the idea being that he should not have to pay out of his own pocket for the services which he is rendering his country."

"We not only pay a salary which is wholly inadequate in any of the important capitals, including Buenos Aires, in South America, but owing to the lack of any house in which the Ambassador can live even this meager salary is uncertain, as the recipient can not tell what amount will have to be deducted therefrom for rent."

"I do not believe it possible for any American Ambassador

to get on at Paris, London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, or even Vienna with less than \$40,000 or \$50,000 a year, and of course many of our Ambassadors have to spend much more. If the Government owned its own embassy houses this sum could be materially reduced."

No diplomatic appointment ever met with such instant and widespread approval as that of Dr. Eliot, thinks E. Clarence Jones, president of the Embassy Association, who goes on to say of his refusal that "it is an open secret that his reason was the fact that he did not feel that his private income would enable him to support an establishment in London and to entertain upon a scale that has come to be associated with the London Embassy." The Embassy Association was formed in 1909, and its purpose is "the promotion and encouragement of the acquisition by the United States of permanent houses for its Ambassadors in foreign countries." Frederic R. Coudert, the international lawyer, who is a member of the executive committee of the Embassy Association, declares that half of the fight for the principles advocated by the President was won by the passage last year of the Snowden Bill providing for "the purchase or erection, within certain limits of cost, of embassy, legation, and consular buildings abroad," and appropriating \$500,000 for that end. Mr. Coudert says that "it would be a misfortune should the high posts in the American diplomatic service tend to become the perquisites of plutocracy."

The *Washington Post* (Ind.) admits that "the financial question had a bearing on the declinations," but wonders if, taken in a larger sense, "the series of refusals of tenders of high honors" does not "constitute a protest against extreme radicalism in the party." And the views of the *Washington Star* (Ind.) are even more hostile:

"Much of the talk that our diplomatic posts are at the mercy now of money-bags is rot. To fortify the charge, the case of Whitelaw Reid is often cited. And yet no case so little supports the charge. Mr. Reid was a rich man, but at the same time very able and accomplished. Intellectually he rose easily to the fullest requirements of his post at London. He was the intimate associate of scholars, and statesmen, and men of the world—an all-around man of the best caliber. He entertained liberally at his individual expense. But had he lived within his salary, the very men who have criticized him for display would have lectured him for ostentatious niggardliness."

"In this particular the President has stumbled at the start, but not necessarily with serious results to his Administration. A little more care should set things right. There is a good deal of money in this country, but a good deal of it is associated with brains."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

The Commoner is standing loyally for the Administration's foreign policy.—*Syracuse Post-Standard*.

It is now painfully apparent that the pie counter is not a quick-lunch establishment.—*Washington Post*.

PATRONAGE-HUNTING continues to be the most profitable occupation in Washington—to the hotels.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

PERHAPS it would be well to have the speeches of W. J. Bryan edited, before delivery, by the Secretary of State.—*Chicago News*.

SURELY this fuss about giving people the minimum wage is superfluous. We are all getting the minimum wage now.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch*.

THERE is practical unanimity of Democratic opinion that frost now prevailing at Washington seriously menaces the "plum" crop.—*New York Herald*.

PENROSE says he favors the direct election of United States Senators. Now if he'd just endorse the law of gravitation he'd relieve the public mind ever so much.—*Philadelphia North American*.

THE common notion that talk is cheap will have to give way before the figures of the Bell telephone system, which announces gross receipts of \$109,200,000 for a single year.—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

A PHILANTHROPIST, writes K. L. C., is a man who employs girls at \$5 a week and draws a first-page story in the newspapers every time he comes through with \$10,000 to aid in the work of faunal research in Patagonia.—*Detroit News*.

BEST recommendation for the parcel post is that express companies use it.—*New York American*.

ASTONISHMENT on waking up in the morning and finding the country all right is gradually wearing off.—*Buffalo Enquirer*.

IN London it is the suffragettes who are the hoodlums. In Washington it seems to be the ants.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

MILITANT SUFFRAGETTES of England have been burning bridges, but whether before or behind them remains to be discovered.—*Chicago News*.

IF the paintings of the Futurists are any indication of what the future is to be like, who would want to live forever?—*Charleston News and Courier*.

NEW YORK is excited over the depredations of taxi robbers. The rates are just about as extortionate here, yet the police do nothing.—*Philadelphia North American*.

PRESIDENT WILSON is scrupulously returning all the gifts he has received since reaching the White House. Mr. Knox is one of those to whom a package has been sent.—*Philadelphia North American*.

MANY Tory papers hasten to warn the world that a living wage will not save girls from ruin. Perhaps not in every case. But, by the way, what will a wage which is not a living wage do to them?—*Philadelphia North American*.

REALLY, Mr. Bryan, you must glance over documents before signing them. Otherwise you may find yourself committed to a set of Balzac in forty volumes, half morocco, or an application for a million dollars' worth of life-insurance.—*Chicago Tribune*.

FOREIGN COMMENT

CANADIAN OBJECTION TO AIDING ENGLAND

UNWILLINGNESS to send good Canadian money, ships, or men to help Great Britain is felt and openly avowed by some of our northern neighbors. These objectors go beyond the group represented by Mr. Emerson, who merely resented British naval dictation as to the method of Canada's contribution. Their method is perfectly simple; they would give nothing at all. They are "largely massed in Quebec, with a considerable addition in parts of western Canada," says a native Canadian, now a member of the British Parliament, in the *London Contemporary Review*. "They ridicule the idea of Canada being in danger from invasion, and they object absolutely to becoming involved in any European conflict whatsoever." Old World quarrels do not concern them; their interests are in the New. In fact, they suspect that the English ruling classes are merely using the Canadians as pawns, without caring a button for their real interests, and in case of war would keep Canada's naval force in English waters and let Canada shift for herself. "This is the old Canadian view," and it is a minority view, but we are assured that it exists. We find it expressed pretty strongly in a letter to the *London Daily Chronicle* from one who merely signs himself "A Canadian Nationalist." Great Britain has not done anything to develop or help Canada, he says, so why should Canada be called upon to help or add to the naval strength of the mother country? "The people who have developed Canada have been the Canadians themselves." The Canadians, as he sees it, have undergone all kinds of hardship in turning a wilderness into a cultivated land, and he believes that this agitation in favor of help to England originates in London or is cooked up by an Imperialistic clique in Toronto. To quote his words:

"The roots of the present agitation for Canadian contribution to Imperial armaments will be found in London—not in Canada. The action of Canada is a result very largely due to outside pressure which has been brought to bear through an exceptionally thorough and able propaganda which has been carried on by the Imperialist section, who have enlisted a number of Canadians whose interests are centered in the city of Toronto. They have scattered titles and dangled titles and rewards of various kinds before those who care for such things, and often secured support in this way. Canadians have been told that a serious emergency existed; that the motherland was in great peril, and it was their duty

to stand by it. A large proportion of Canadians are of British birth, and have an unquestionable affection for the motherland. They have responded, many of them, to this appeal, not realizing that it was, to a large extent, based upon an imaginary condition of affairs or upon conditions which do not really exist."

The general run of young men in Canadian universities are not devoted, at any cost, to the interests of the motherland, he avers; they are Canadians first and last. He declares it absurd that a poor country like Canada should be called upon to help a rich country like England. As he puts it:

"The resources of Canada are trifling as compared with the resources of Great Britain. It seems absurd that a country which is borrowing money to such a large extent as Canada is doing should be called upon to contribute to the defense of Great Britain, which has not only got loans all over the world, but is a lending nation to a greater extent than any nation in history, and one which reinvests its interest every year.

"While the Imperialist agitation has been carried on for a good time, nothing has resulted from it except shouting, until the naval proposal of Mr. Borden. Those who have taken no part heretofore are now going to be stirred to action. There are many who feel that if the British connection means that we are going to be dragooned, and that influences are going to be brought to bear upon us as they have been during the past few years, and Canada diverted from its natural and proper course, then they would prefer an independent Canada. I should not be at all surprised if the present movement for the navy were to result in a very rapid growth of feeling in favor of Canadian independence.

"The proper policy for the Canadians to take in regard to naval defense is to defend their own ports and to relieve Great Britain from all expense (if, in fact, she is at any expense now) regarding our defense. Then, if it were thought necessary, some small ships could be built and a navy thus started. The amount that would have to be expended would be small. In fact, there seems no reason why Canada, just now, should have a navy or, at any rate, any more of a navy, than a very small one."

Mr. Hamar Greenwood, the *Contemporary Review* writer quoted at the opening of this article, says the objection to aiding Great Britain, however, "is giving way before the growing determination of most Canadians to take an increasing share in the working out of the Empire's destiny." And England, he adds, cares less for Canadian coin than for Canadian loyalty, and, if necessary, will continue to shoulder the naval burden.



MR. H. H. EMERSON.

Who quoted the American Declaration of Independence in the Canadian House of Commons in a protest against Britain's naval dictation.



THE ARMAMENT RACE.

JOHNNY BULL—"Wait for me."

—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

TURKISH HEART-BURNINGS

THE FALL of Adrianople, and the expected end of the war on terms that will leave the Turk with only a foothold in Europe, are producing an intense feeling of humiliation in Constantinople. The press of that city are under a strict censorship, and little or nothing can be printed that will be unfavorable to Shevket Pasha, Enver Bey, and the other leaders who seized the reins of government on the plea that they would crumple up the Bulgarian Army and recover all the territory overrun by the Allies. But there can be no censorship of the "man on the street," and private reports say that bitter



THE COMMANDER OF ADRIANOPLE.

Ghazi Shuket Pasha, whose defense of the ancient Turkish capital will be memorable in the annals of European warfare. He held out a few days more than five months.

criticism of the Government is heard on every side. "Reform" is spoken of in many Turkish papers, but while in the rest of Europe the reform of Turkey seems to mean driving the Turk into Asia, in Turkey itself it means the actual doing of what has been talked and written about as necessary and neglected for many years. One intelligent Turk in Constantinople is quoted as characterizing this neglect in severe terms, saying:

"A blind man is in no greater danger than one who closes his eyes in face of vital facts. Sooner or later he will run against something and be crushed. We have been doing this all our days. Some months ago we unsheathed our swords, but did not succeed, because before drawing our swords we did not waken our mind and soul from the sleep of centuries.

"To lose provinces is to grow smaller on the map. This does not much frighten me. I am more afraid of growing smaller in mind and soul.

"The other day a friend was saying, 'How did it happen that we gave up that large Rumelia in ten days?' 'No, my simple-minded friend,' I said, 'not in ten days, not even in ten years, but centuries ago we began to give those lands back when we conquered and took them.'

"With the calamities that have now befallen us, are we going to wake up—or shall we return to our old sleep by merely shifting our position in the bed?"

A bitter note of regret runs through the comment of the *Tasviri Efkyar* (Constantinople, March 10). It admits that the strongest diplomacy is that which is backed by the bayonet, but it remarks that wisdom also has its place in diplomacy, and reflects that Turkish statesmanship has seemed to have neither wisdom nor bayonets. It says:

"It must be regretfully acknowledged that in our statesmanship, whether internal or external, no marked degree of skill has been seen. In internal affairs we have forgotten that progress must go as slowly as the nation develops, and we have tried to ape western methods too servilely, forgetting our own characteristics as Orientals, and in this way we have failed to meet the needs of our social administration or to take any real step in needed reforms.

"Nor can we find much cause for congratulation for any success in our foreign policy gained since the establishment of the constitution. Even up to this very year our policy has been vacillating between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. This vacillation has caused only weakness, dissension, and growing injury among ourselves. . . . We do not recall all this to criticize the Government, but to show how foolish it is to have our feelings run away with us in handling political questions. It is to be hoped that it will teach us a lasting lesson, for we have much to learn for our present needs and our future safety. We seem possessed with the idea that we must trail after either the Triple Alliance or the Triple Entente. Here is our mistake.

"Our interests after this war will lie largely in Asia. Meantime, the control of the Mediterranean has assumed a new importance, affecting the interests of many Governments. The Government that rules the eastern shores of this sea will hold the balance of power in Mediterranean control, if only it observes the principles of wise statesmanship and has the tact to adjust delicately and graciously the questions that arise in international relations. The first requirement, however, is the harmonious union of the constituent members of our own body politic."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE MONEY SQUEEZE IN GERMANY

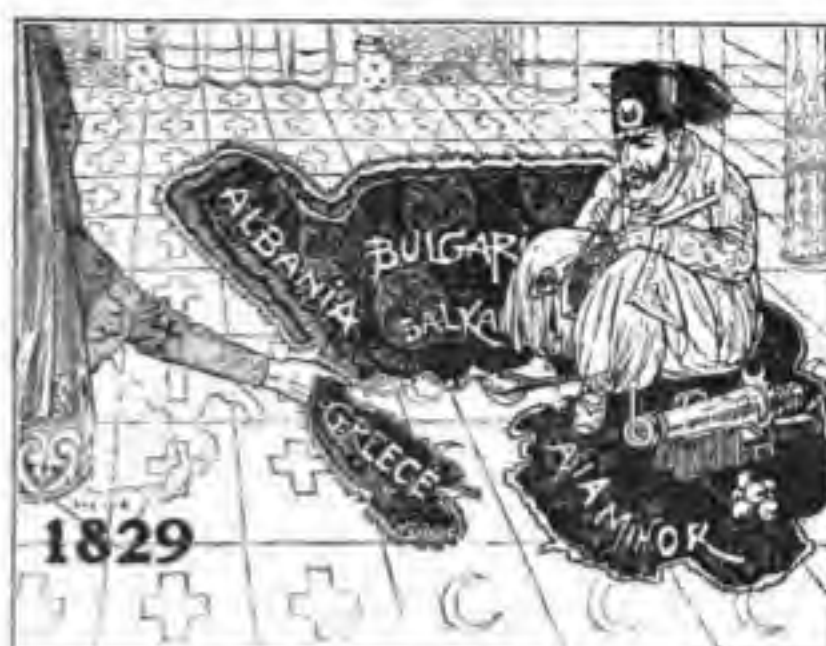
THE TIGHTNESS of money in Germany is not only of interest, but of importance and concern, to all the world. It is well known that Germany's war budget has been swelling to enormous proportions, and taxation is becoming heavier year by year. At last Berlin's money market trembled on the edge of some such situation as confronted the London Exchange in 1866 and New York during the panic of 1907, and was only saved by importing gold at a high rate and by the easing of all markets on the belief that the Balkan War is ending. People are asking what is the meaning of this state of things in a country like Germany—one of the wealthiest of Europe's manufacturing and supply centers. A writer in the *London Daily Mail* attempts to account for the crisis, signing himself "A Financier." This clear and lucid observer remarks:

"The Berlin stringency is traceable to the unsettled conditions on the Continent, acting upon a financial position already strained by economic causes. The industrial development of Germany and the growth of its population and production have necessarily involved an increasing demand for gold currency. Large sums of money have, moreover, been invested in commercial and manufacturing enterprises, for the fruition of which time must be allowed. Much the same sort of thing, only in a far more serious form, took place in England in 1866, when as a consequence of the scare caused by Napoleon the Third's bellicose utterances, following on huge lock-ups in railway projects, money was practically unobtainable, and one big house after another had to put up its shutters. We are not suggesting that there is any immediate fear of a German commercial panic; we are only pointing out a similarity of kind, but different in degree, to the disastrous experience of 1866. For there can be no question at all that the rival armament preparations of Germany and France have produced a state of nervous tension



THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE UNDER SOLYMAN THE MAGNIFICENT.

Upon a rich rug the Sultan sits, proud and serene. The Crescent advances, the Cross retreats.



THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE UNDER SULTAN MAHMUD II.

But a mysterious hand appears and draws away a portion of the rug. The Sultan becomes worried.

SAD PARTING BETWEEN THE RUG AND

of which the gold scarcity is a natural tho unpleasant expression. "Two things always follow scares of this character: some people hoard their gold and others make haste to sell their securities, the latter because they either actually want the money or are afraid that prices will drop still lower. The political uncertainty of which the military and fiscal measures of the Imperial Government are the culmination has now lasted for some time, and it is estimated that from £15,000,000 to £20,000,000 in gold has been hoarded in Germany since the outbreak of the Balkan War. The ordinary requirements of the Government, coming last week at a time of stringency, made that stringency more acute. This has been emphasized by the forced sale of international securities on German account, resulting in a heavy fall and a reacting depression on Continental and American exchanges."

The aching need of Germany just now is a large supply of actual money. The situation can only be relieved by replenishing the currency, declares this writer, who goes on to sketch the situation as follows:

"Between February 22 and March 7 the Imperial Reichsbank lost over two millions in gold and silver coin and bullion, altho in the week ending March 7 there was an increase of £141,150 in the gold coin and bullion. The next return may perhaps show a further improvement, for bullion to the extent of £300,000 was bought in London on Berlin account this week, and more of the shipments due here will probably be secured by the same buyers; and gold is also going to some extent from New York. . . . If the Berlin rate should rise above its present point of 6 per cent., the difficulty of raising money will be intensified, the financial

disorder will become more acute, and a commercial crisis will be within the bounds of probability. The question, therefore, is whether Germany will succeed in obtaining enough gold to counteract the heavy pressure on the money market which threatens to prevail during the whole month of March."

By herculean exertions the gold was secured and panic averted. This gold pinch leads the financier to make some reflections on the gold standard as a too inelastic basis of currency:

"The crux of the situation is that, except in a few Far Eastern countries, the financial fabric of the world, with its vast system of credit, bills of exchange, notes, and checks, all rests upon the one standard of value—the only asset that is invariably liquid at its full worth—namely gold. In normal conditions the world's gold supply suffices for the world's necessities, but with the continual growth of population, the tendency of wages to increase, and other influential factors, the danger of abnormal pressure on weak spots will become increasingly frequent and increasingly difficult to handle. Germany is not a gold-producing country; on the other hand, her production of iron and steel is going up by leaps and bounds, and this is wealth, even if it is not a medium of exchange. The financial weakness that now menaces the country is only temporary. It is but comparatively few years since Germany adopted a gold currency, and altho that fact has no direct bearing on the present monetary squeeze, except as regards the requirements for coinage, it accounts in a measure for the industrial expansion, accompanied by speculative activities, that make money crises more possible where the ultimate basis of credit is limited and inelastic."



THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE UNDER SULTAN ABDUL HAMID.

The rug grows still smaller, while bombs explode about the Sultan, who is now alarmed.



THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE UNDER THE YOUNG TURKS.

The Sultan is able to hold hardly any of the rug. The Crescent disappears everywhere before the Cross.

THE SULTAN—AN ORIENTAL TALE.

—Lectures pour Tous (Paris).



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CROXLEY STATION, NEAR WATFORD.



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RUINS OF A RAILWAY STATION AT RAUNDERTON (BUCKINGHAMSHIRE).

RAILWAY STATIONS IN ENGLAND BURNED BY SUFFRAGETTES TO PROVE THEIR ABILITY TO VOTE.

DEPORTATION FOR SUFFRAGETTES?

THE GREAT LEADER of the English demanders of votes for women, Mrs. Pankhurst, was recently committed for trial on various charges of public violence. When imprisoned she threatened to commit suicide by voluntary starvation. She was immediately let out on bail, and her conviction becomes a fiasco, exclaims *The Saturday Review* (London). This incisive organ of public opinion asks what is to be done with these female agitators, and considers various severe measures:

"The most plausible, perhaps, is the policy of allowing hunger-strikers to die in jail. Certainly it is difficult to see how or why authority should incur any blame for the death of a person who starves in the midst of plenty, who has food but will not take it. But we have to reckon with a society in which brimming sentimentality has largely usurped the functions of reason, and we have to guard against any act which might foster the anarchy which has to be suppressed. The militants themselves boast that the death of a 'martyr' in prison, either through starvation or through forcible feeding, would be the best recruiting agent for their antisocial cause. We believe that this calculation is correct and that, however great the volume of public indignation against militant suffragism may now be, the successful suicide of a suffragist in prison would spread the blaze of insurrection and increase the difficulties of the situation. Therefore we have no belief in the effectiveness of this, the simplest course. Of course, the attachment of the funds of the militant organizations would be a very useful weapon in the hands of the law, and we should rejoice if this could be effected under existing sanctions. But,

in and by itself, the sequestration of funds would not be much more likely to bring disorder to an end than lack of money is effective in preventing war."

This writer, as if by a second thought, then suggests a less violent and more merciful treatment:

"Almost every civilized community reserves to itself the right to exclude from its life the undesirable intruder. To deport from this country, with no option of return, all prisoners who refuse food in jail would not strain very far this elementary right of self-protection. For this purpose a bill would be necessary. But the Government would not have any difficulty in passing rapidly through all its stages any measure which promised any real remedy for the present evil. It would want, of course, careful thought and drafting. Refusal of food would need exact definition. But the resources of the draftsmen should be quite equal to the needs of such a bill. This plan, we believe, would be a useful deterrent, would forestall martyrdom, and become a way out of the present ridiculous impasse. Also, most certain benefit of all, this country would be free of a number of undesirable persons."

"By one means or another the conspiracy and the lawlessness must be suppressed. If that be not done, only one consequence can ensue—mob violence in which one or several of the women will be mauled to death by public hooliganism. That is a disaster for the state, for society, and for all the foundations of national and domestic life, which all reasonably sane men and women must dread with an in-

creasing anxiety. One can see the springs of primitive passion have been loosened already. . . .

"If this sort of thing goes on, some suffragette outrage will kill somebody, or more than one, and then the mob explosion will come."



IMPLEMENTS OF DESTRUCTION

Found during a raid on a suffragette arsenal at Campden Hill Gardens, London.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



A TIDAL POWER-PLANT

PLENTY OF PLANS have been made to utilize the flow of the tides for generating power on a large scale, but all have stopt short before they were realized. The old-fashioned tide-mill illustrates what can be done, but its modern big brother has never yet materialized, altho he has always looked well on paper. His latest portrait is drawn in *The Electrical Review* (London, February 21), in the description of a proposed tidal power-plant at Husum, on the Schleswig-Holstein coast of the North Sea, where, between the Isle of Nordstrand and the mainland, a reservoir of 4,000 acres is to be created by means of embankments. This reservoir will be divided into an upper and a lower tank, communicating by sluices with the shallow inland sea on one hand and the turbine-plant on the other. This is asserted by *The Review* to be "the first serious attempt to use [the tides] for the production of energy." It may be remarked that the tides have plenty of energy already; they do not have to "produce" it; the only trouble is to utilize it. How the German engineers are planning to accomplish this is told in the following words:

"The scheme is based on the assumption of a uniform tidal amplitude of ten feet, the lowest ebb and highest flood each time reaching the same level, and their difference of level always being ten feet. Under this assumption the working of the plant will be as follows: When the water in the sea is higher than in the upper reservoir, this will be filled through the sluices; if, on the other hand, the water in the upper reservoir be at a higher level, this will flow off through the turbines, thus actuating the latter. This would commence some time after the beginning of low tide, and cease shortly after the beginning of high tide. An opposite process is to take place in the lower tank; when the water in the sea is higher than in the tank, it will flow in through the turbines, thus starting them some time after the beginning of high tide, and stopping them some time after the beginning of low tide. If the water in the sea be lower than in the tank, water will flow from the latter through the sluices into the sea.

"The promoters of this scheme, on the hypothesis of a regular return of tidal amplitudes, presume that the operation of the turbines from one of the tanks may begin at the very moment the operation from the other tank ceases, thus ensuring a continuous service; they are reckoning on a level difference of five or six feet between the sea and the tank actually in operation, the water in both tanks rising and falling about three feet during each tide.

"The turbines are to yield 5,000 horse-power, driving dynamos which will work without any accumulators, thus communicating their output directly to the supply system. The cost of construction is estimated at \$1,250,000, of which about \$875,000 is allowed for the embankments and about \$125,000 each for the turbines and sluices, the buildings and the electrical part of the plant. The cost of the kilowatt hour, as produced in the tidal electricity works, has been calculated in the first instance at 2½ cents, but in the event of a large consumption it will be reduced considerably (down to half a cent and less). Even should the electrical enterprise fail, the promoters would in any case recover the value of the land reclaimed from the sea."

This plan, we are told, has not escaped criticism. In the *Hamburger Korrespondent* it is asserted that the fluctuations of

tidal level are often unexpected and abrupt; that the dynamos would be at rest at least two hours between periods of operation, instead of working continuously; that enormously long transmission lines will be required to take the current to places where it may be used; that the figures for cost are at least doubtful; that the machinery has not been well planned, and finally, that the foundations are in the mud and would cost a fortune. Whether the projectors or the critics are right, of course, time alone will tell, but engineers would surely love to see a tidal power-plant in operation, after contemplating so many pictures of abortive projects.

A GOOD WORD FOR "BOB" VEAL



HE LIFTS AN OLD FOOD BAN.
Prof. P. A. Fish finds "bob" veal is not so dangerous as supposed.

THE LATEST NEWS from the pure-food world is that "bob" veal, long condemned as unwholesome, if not poisonous, and prohibited as human food in various countries, is really harmless. "Bob" veal is simply the flesh of very young calves. On some statute-books it is defined as the flesh of a calf less than one month old. The authority who now commends this article for our consumption is Prof. P. A. Fish, of Cornell University, who has carefully compared bob veal with market veal and with beef in respect of some of its properties. He sets forth his results in an article on "Bob Veal and the Public" in *The American Veterinary Review*. Our quotations are from an editorial notice in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, March 15). The writer notes, in the first place, that an inspection of representative

books on hygiene fails to disclose any evidence for the justification of this popular notion regarding bob veal. He goes on:

"Veal is commonly regarded as more difficult of digestion than beef, the reason being assigned to differences in the texture of the flesh. . . .

"Altho the experiments indicate quite a satisfactory line of demarcation between the younger bob and older veal, there are occasional individual exceptions, and the method of distinguishing between old and young veal as yet can not, therefore, be declared infallible. Dietetic experiments were also carried on in which bob veal was eaten in seven families aggregating twenty individuals ranging from two to sixty years of age. The statement that the flesh of bob veal has a laxative effect and induces diarrhea was not confirmed in a single instance throughout the work. The health in all cases was apparently normal; nor did any family refuse a second helping when another carcass became available.

"In all veal there is a deficiency of fat as compared with beef. In bob veal this deficiency is naturally somewhat more pronounced, because fat is a result of growth and age under proper nutritive conditions. In the use of bob veal this deficiency may be overcome to a considerable extent by cooking the veal with pork or other fat.

"Professor Fish is of the opinion that bob veal is in no way injurious when used as human food. The desirability of changing the present regulations and existing legal restrictions regarding the sale of very young veal is thus thrown open for discussion. The subject is one which should not be dismissed or settled by a few haphazard experiments or hasty generalizations."

PHOTOGRAPHY UNDER WATER

PICTURES have been taken of the subaqueous world before this, but perhaps never so systematically or so successfully as by Dr. Francis Ward, of Ipswich, England, who has built an observation chamber in a pond on his place, separated from the water only by a large sheet of plate glass. To a fish swimming in the pond this glass appears as an opaque wall; the swimmer, even when so near as to touch it, sees nothing on the other side, and can not detect the observer who, so far as he is concerned, is plunged in obscurity. On the other hand, this observer sees so clearly the smallest fishes that pass to and fro only a few feet away that he sometimes forgets the glass's very existence! We are told by Mr. V. Forbin, writing in *L'Illustration* (Paris, March 1):

"The latest photographs taken by Dr. Ward in this subaqueous laboratory . . . enable us to understand several phases of the trout's life.

"For example, it has been hitherto believed that the female trout dug a hole in the gravel, deposited her eggs therein and covered them carefully by pushing in sand with her snout. Dr. Ward describes the operation in quite another way:

"The trout, lying on her side, removes the grains of sand beneath her, and thus digs a sort of trench where she deposits her eggs. She draws herself along a little and repeats the operation; and while she is laying a new quantity of eggs in the

TREES AS CLIMATE RECORDS

A TREE is a living record of all the climatic changes that have taken place since it began its growth. Every "ring" or annual layer of new wood varies in width and composition in such ways as to betray, to him who knows how to read the record, the nature and intensity of these changing conditions. Forest fires, the incursion of an insect host, a rainy season, or a period of drought—each is written indelibly upon the wood-formation of the trunk from year to year. From studies of this kind the government experts have recently been enabled to deduce interesting facts regarding the fluctuations of climate on this continent for many years past. Says a writer in *The Hardwood Record* (Chicago, February 25):

"For more than two years work of this kind has been conducted under the direction of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Part of the work was concerned with a study of data previously obtained by the United States Forest Service and part from original measurements of the stumps of a large number of the big trees of California.

"A few of these trees proved to have started more than thirty centuries ago, the oldest being 3,150 years. Careful study of the rate of growth of over three hundred of the giant trees, many of them upward of 2,000 years old, strongly supports the belief of very decided fluctuations in climatic conditions extending over periods of several hundred years.



A TROUT-FIGHT. FROM A SUBAQUEOUS PHOTOGRAPH.

prolongation of the trench, her tail, being waved about, replaces the sand previously removed. At this period the males engage in terrible combats, shown in Dr. Ward's photographs.

"I placed in my pond," he tells us, "three large rainbow trout, one of which was a female. One morning I noticed that the surface was much agitated, and realizing that the two males were fighting, I hastened to descend into my chamber of observation. Thus I was present at a duel that lasted 20 minutes.

"The two trout chased each other around the basin, and one sometimes succeeded in biting the other's tail. Suddenly the one that had hitherto been on the defensive turned on his enemy and the fight was on.

"After some swift lunges, the stronger succeeded in grasping the weaker with his jaws and threw him violently on his back. Exhausted, he finally let go, and the victim rose slowly to the surface, belly upward, about to draw his last breath, while the conqueror went to rejoin the cause and object of this duel to the death."

"As the author has remarked to us, in the first of the three photographs devoted to this combat, the two upper images are the reflections of the fish in the surface of the water, which acts as a mirror. In the second the combatants are so near the surface that it is agitated and consequently reflects imperfectly. In the third, which represents the end of the duel, we see in the rear some small fish that are fleeing, frightened by the ardor of the combatants.

"As for the other photographs, which show the curious movements of diving birds, . . . they form part of the illustrations of a forthcoming book by Dr. Ward on submarine photography."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"From the thousands of measurements or analyses gathered by the Forest Service in its investigation of tree and forest growth, a large number of the records of the oldest trees of certain species have been chosen for special study. Some of the species represented are western yellow pine in the northern and southern limits of its range; Jeffrey pine in southern California; Douglas fir in the Northwest; white oak and yellow poplar in the southern Appalachians; and red spruce in the north woods. It is only by averaging the rates of growth of a great many trees growing in widely different parts of the country and under essentially different local conditions that it is possible to eliminate the many local factors affecting the development of individual trees and stands.

"One conclusion from the study of western yellow pine in Arizona is that the climate of the Southwest is becoming drier, the snowfall less, the winters shorter, and that it has been doing so for a long time. This finding is corroborated by the presence in that country of irrigation ditches and other ruins of an ancient people, indicating that water was at one time fairly plentiful in places now remote from any signs of springs, streams, or other sources of supply. Investigation of the rate of growth of the same species of tree in Idaho indicates that the winters there are also shorter and the snowfall less than formerly, but in this case the change in conditions is favorable to tree growth, since it is producing a longer growing season.

"In order to study the interior of living trees a form of drill was devised for removing a solid core of wood extending from the center to the bark. With these it is hoped to obtain data from the largest and oldest specimens of the big trees, which will throw more light on conditions thirty centuries or more ago."



A PENGUIN CATCHING FISH UNDER WATER.

METALLIC PAPER

THE APPROACHING INVENTION by Thomas A. Edison of a thin metal film, tough and light enough to be used for paper in the making of books and newspapers, and practically indestructible, was announced in the public press a year or so ago. This announcement having come to the notice of a committee of the American Library Association engaged in an investigation of the deterioration of paper and its possible prevention, the members sought for authoritative information, with so little success that they concluded to apply at headquarters and elicited an interesting and characteristic letter from the "wizard" himself. This letter is noticed but not quoted in the last *Bulletin* of the Library Association (Chicago, March). We are enabled, through the courtesy of the chairman of the committee, Dr. Frank P. Hill, Librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, to quote it in full. Writes Mr. Edison:

"In the development of my storage battery, one of the greatest difficulties I encountered was to provide a material for insuring perfect electrical conductivity in the positive tube. After a vast amount of experimenting I concluded to use pure metallic nickel in exceedingly fine flakes. The process for making this was developed after much labor and thought. The result was the production of sheets of metallic nickel so thin that 200 of them are only about the thickness of an ordinary business card.

"In this product I saw a future possibility of using sheets of metallic nickel, not quite so thin as ours, for making books that would be really permanent. I made a passing reference to this idea in talking one day to a newspaper man, and I presume the news reached you through that channel.

"The fact is, the extremely attenuated sheets that we use in our work would be entirely too thin for use in books, and to produce the nickel sheets for the latter purpose would involve a lot of experiment and special apparatus before a standard material could be obtained. I am so very busy that there is no present expectation of my working on the subject, but I have no doubt it will be done by some one in the future."

FALL OF THE AMERICAN SAXON

IS WOODROW WILSON to be the last of the Anglo-Saxons to sit in the seat of Washington? Is he, at least, the first of a final Saxon group to be succeeded by Celtic, Teutonic, and Scandinavian presidents—perhaps even by Latins and Slavs? *American Medicine* (New York) charges in a leading article that the old American stock is becoming decadent, "more interested in genealogical research than in the welfare of posterity"; that they are all "sons of something or other," and are leaving the burden of government to the new stocks of which the bone and sinew of the nation is now largely coming to be made up. If Governor Johnson of Minnesota had lived, the writer thinks, he would have been our first Scandinavian president, but by no means our last. Further:

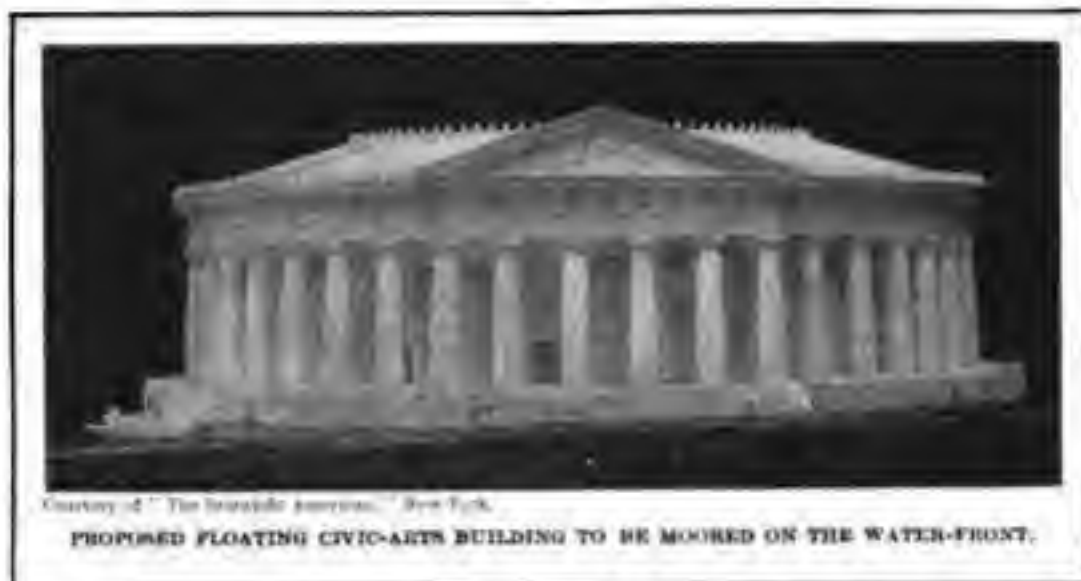
"More than half the nation is foreign-born or of foreign-born parents, and they all seem to have developed more or less distrust of the ancestor-hunting enfeebled descendants of really great men of Revolutionary fame. Many voters do not think of this side of the matter at all, tho the fact that a candidate is Irish or German is sometimes advertised locally to catch a few votes. This trick is not so popular as it once was, for it may cause greater loss than gain. The rise of the more recent stocks must be explained on other grounds, and this is where the medical profession is keenly interested.

"Is the old stock of Americans decadent? That is the usual explanation for the failure of the sons of our great men to be as great as their ancestors, but the same phenomenon is seen in every other nation. Great men rarely marry great women, and the children may inherit from the feeble parent. In the lower walks of life, exceptionally able people occasionally mate together, and produce children who become eminent. Great families, therefore, are constantly producing great men, generation after generation, tho the majority of their children are below the average. At the same time new blood is just as constantly forging ahead and occasionally snatching control from the hands of scions of old families. Unfortunately the scions of the old



A WATER-FOWL DIVING AMID A SHOWER OF BUBBLES.

stocks in America are not as numerous as in Europe, and there is ample ground for the belief that an unsuitable climate or other adverse factor is causing such racial deterioration as to prevent great achievements. It is certainly a fact that our great fortunes were begun, as a rule, by immigrants like Astor, Carnegie, Guggenheim, or by the first or second generation, as the first Vanderbilts. Foreigners figure quite largely in science and invention, such as Carrel and John Ericsson. Foreign names wholly different from those of pre-Revolutionary families seem to monopolize many lines of industry. All this rather hints at racial decadence of the old stock, but it must be remembered that new conditions require new types which would have been utter failures in the colonies, and that even George Washington might have been as much out of place in modern New York as was General Grant in Wall Street. There is no question that both factors are true. Mr. Wilson might have been a failure among the farming communities of the 17th century, but he seems to fit into new conditions and has lost little, if any, of the energy of his foreign-born grandfather. In any case, he shows that the nation's destinies are drifting into the hands of those whose ancestors came to America in the 19th century, long after the nation became a great reality. The old stock is being elbowed to one side."



A HOUSE-BOAT EXTRAORDINARY

A FLOATING THEATER and art-gallery, to be moored on the New York water-front, is proposed by an exhibitor in the recent show of the Architectural League in this city. *The Scientific American* (New York, March 1) calls this suggestion "interesting and thoroughly modern," and reminds its readers that a site for such a structure, if it stood on solid ground, might cost the city a matter of five millions or so. If built as a "house-boat," on the proposed plan, the site would cost not one cent. The building, tho floating on the water as truly as any vessel, has little about it of a nautical, or even of an aquatic flavor, altho concrete as a material for boats is becoming more or less familiar.

As shown in the illustration it looks like a circular Greek temple. We read:

"This structure, rising abruptly from the water, suggests that the building occupies an island site, but it is in reality upon a buoyant concrete foundation. The foundation has the form of a great double-walled bowl with ledges built in amphitheater form on the inner wall, on which would be placed regular theater seats. The inner shell of the bowl is a segment of a sphere of smaller radius than the outer one and contracts with it at the lowest point. From this point a dozen or more vertical walls connecting the two radiate to the circumference, dividing the intervening space into as many water-tight compartments.

"This building is proposed as a desirable city enterprise for the maintenance of a civic theater, concert hall, arts and crafts schools, exhibitions and competitions, the discussion of civic public art and other matters—in a word, the art and civic center of the people, to be moored at some such accessible point on the water-front as Battery Park, where mooring privileges are controlled by the municipality. . . .

"It is the conception of Robert Paine, a sculptor of decided character and originality with a natural affinity for engineering activities, who has several other practical achievements to his credit, among which is the sculptor's pointing- or enlarging-machine."

HOW THE TEETH AFFECT THE EYES

THE NAME "EYE-TEETH" shows that some relationship between the eyes and the teeth has long been popularly recognized. There is no reason to suppose, however, that the relationship is limited to any particular tooth or group of teeth. Dr. W. E. Bruner, in an article in *The Annals of Ophthalmology*, treats this subject, and particularly the production of diseases of the eye or disturbances of vision from abnormal conditions in the teeth. Our quotations are from a review in *The American Journal of Clinical Medicine* (Chicago, February). After noting several minor eye-troubles due to defective teeth, especially in the upper jaw, the reviewer says:

"Blindness following the extraction of a tooth has been reported. Organic or structural changes in or about the eye, resulting from the teeth, have been observed in many varied forms; and inflammation of almost every structure of the eye, depending upon or at least attributable to dental trouble, has been reported."

The writer notes that when septic conditions about the mouth are found in a patient upon whom an operation upon the eyeball is contemplated, it is most important to correct this condition before proceeding to any operation. Blindness has even followed decay of the teeth extending to the floor of the orbit and involving the optic nerve. The reviewer goes on:

"The remarkable fact upon which the author lays particular stress is, that not infrequently the patient is wholly unconscious of anything wrong with his teeth, and he will state that the latter are examined regularly by supposedly competent dentists. The author has grown to be suspicious of a mouth showing numerous gold crowns and fillings, and he places great weight upon an x-ray examination, which he insists upon when he does not feel certain of the work previously done. He has thus succeeded in several instances in finding abscesses at the roots of teeth, or improperly filled roots, where nothing wrong was suspected by the patient, with the result of securing relief of the ocular symptoms by treatment of the pathologic dental condition."

WHITE LIES IN MEDICINE.—The opinion prevails among certain persons that it is justifiable for a physician to deceive a patient for the patient's own good. Issue is taken with this idea by an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, March 15), who admits, however, that there is great need for sympathy and insight to perceive all aspects of cases which involve the mind as well as the body, and for a philosophy whereby a physician shall himself "see life steadily," and also "see it whole," and so assist his patient to a like view. He goes on:

"To dispel false ideas which surround death with horror is surely an obvious duty; equally obligatory is it, when discussion is not feasible, to fill a patient's thoughts with all that can make his remaining life peaceful and happy. The belief is too general that psychotherapy consists in deceiving the patient for his own good. This is the method of a charlatan—but in such a rôle a physician can never be more than an amateur; for the charlatan succeeds best when he first deceives himself, and the true physician, not able for an instant to deceive himself, is but ill adapted to an elaborate deceiving of others. The physician who has a unifying philosophy of his own is thereby able to dispense with makeshifts and to speak convincingly to his patients, administering hope with truth, courage with frankness—and his sincerity will deepen public confidence. This confidence, surely

due to science and disinterested motives, is often sacrificed unwittingly by the physician himself. He administers a therapeutic lie at the earnest solicitation of the patient's friends. Presently one of those friends falls ill, and the physician is puzzled to know why this new patient fails to respond to his words of encouragement and good cheer. The physician whose statements, uniformly squaring with facts, bear witness to his skill and to his sincerity, is the only one fitted to command the respect of the public and to inspire his patients with confidence in himself, and hence with faith in his words."

A CAST-IRON VOICE

HOMER'S WISH for a metal vocal apparatus was merely premature. In the new Grand Central terminal, New York, there is now just such an outfit, announcing trains simultaneously in all parts of the station in tireless, stentorian tones. The origin of the voice is an ordinary human being; but he is not in evidence. What is really heard is a magnified reproduction of what he says. The device has been in use several years, and the thousands who have heard it may wish to know how it works. The electric announcer is really only a telephone with a receiver actuated by an electric current of unusually high voltage. This is what gives the powerful tone. Says Frank Parker Stockbridge, in an account of the new terminal published in *Popular Electricity Magazine* (Chicago, March):

"Many of those who have followed the directions of the voice seemingly coming from the wall are under the impression that the contrivance is a combination of telephone and megaphone. It is neither, but something different from anything in use for the same purpose anywhere else in the world. The marvelous results obtained by the operation of the announcer

are achieved through the new application of an old principle in electricity.

"The announcer consists, first, of a mouthpiece similar in appearance to the ordinary telephone transmitter. But it differs vastly from the telephone transmitter in the important particular that it contains no induction coil. The transmitter also is unlike anything else of the kind in the fact that it is surrounded by a water-jacket, through which a tiny stream of cold water flows constantly, cooling the carbon, which would otherwise become packed with the heat of the heavy current . . . of 110 volts used in operating the announcer. The ordinary telephone requires only a small fraction of this amount. . . . But it is through the employment of the heavy voltage that



THE VOICE THE PASSENGER HEARS.

Thirty-six of these are hidden in the walls, so that the messages seem to come out of the air.

the remarkable results are obtained. The voltage is so equalized and the circuits so balanced on the Wheatstone principle that the sound of the human voice is intensified many times. And there is no limit to the number of points to which wires may be run for the transmission of sound from the central point."

OIL-BURNING ENGINES IN FAVOR

A CONTINUAL INCREASE in the number of oil-burning locomotives in the West and Southwest is remarked by a writer in *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (Chicago, March). This fact, we are told, is the best proof that the use of liquid fuel on the modern locomotive is attended with important advantages. Some of these are economy in fuel, better steaming quality, a decreased cost of handling, and absence of the smoke nuisance. Burners have now become standardized, and the fire-boxes are built with greater care to withstand the intense heat developed by the burning oil. Fuel-economy is at least 25 per cent., with some variation due to locality:

"It has been clearly demonstrated that oil-burning locomotives are capable of hauling nearer their maximum tonnage than a coal burner, and, particularly in passenger service, maintain the schedule better. This is not only owing to the better steaming quality of the locomotives using oil fuel, but to the absence of delays caused by the use of poor coal, or, rather, foul coal with its accompanying difficulties in fire-grate and front-end cleanings. Experience had also shown that there is much to be gained by the intelligent cooperation of engineer and fireman working together, as every change of the throttle-valve or reverse lever must immediately be met with a corresponding change in the oil supply and adjustment of the atomizer.

"The quickness also with which even the heaviest engines can be made ready for service is also a decided advantage, and the decreased cost of handling at terminals, the convenience of taking water and oil at the same time, the complete freedom from fires as shown in the reports of the claim departments, are all matters that speak loudly in favor of the oil burners."

Disadvantages, however, are not entirely absent. Expenses in the mechanical departments have increased. The flues wear out quicker than in coal-burning locomotives, and portions of the fire-box have also to be renewed at closer intervals. Fire-boxes are now constructed to meet the requirements of the situation, seams being avoided as much as possible, button-headed bolts avoided, and radial stays used. But:

"Altogether the advantages of the use of oil fuel much more than overcome the disadvantages. Recent discoveries of coal deposits in the districts where oil-burning locomotives are in use do not seem to affect the growing favor of the oil-burning locomotive. Even if the coal were of the best, which it is not, and even if found more easily and in larger quantities, it is not at all likely the other advantages in the use of oil fuel will be overcome."

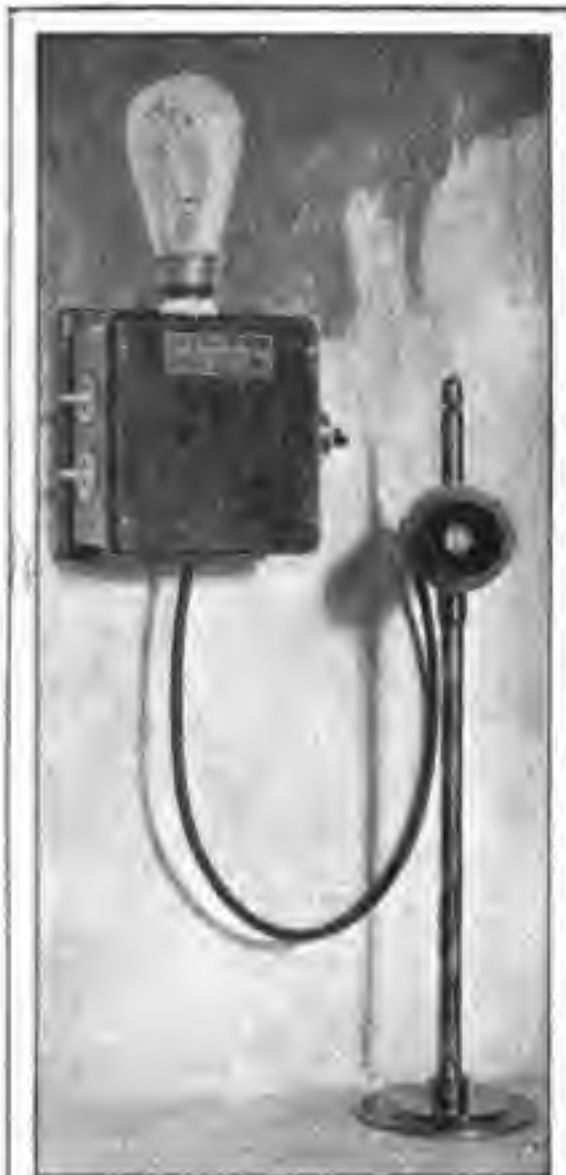


Illustration from the *Weather* Co.

WHERE THE VOICE ENTERS.

The transmitter into which the announcer speaks.

LETTERS AND ART



THE CHORUS WITH XENIA AND BORIS.

Reversing the usual order of grand opera, the principals in "Boris Gudonoff" are of less importance than the chorus. The composer has made use of Russian folk-music to enable the peasants, who compose the chorus, to speak in their genuine voice.

OUR FIRST RUSSIAN OPERA

THE MOST "SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT" of the season at the musical theater, think the experts, is not Walter Damrosch's "Cyrano," but Moussorgsky's "Boris Gudonoff," sung for the first time in New York on March 19. Critics call it a work of genius; Mr. Gatti-Casazza is on record as estimating it his highest artistic achievement at our opera-house; the chorus "did themselves so proud" that Mr. Kahn granted them each a bonus above their week's salary. Just how the public will come to regard this "barbaric" Russian opera after the novelty has worn off remains to be seen. Mr. Aldrich, of the *New York Times*, thinks the opera will put too great a strain upon the public's power of being interested, for no great tenor or no leading soprano has part or lot in it. Moreover, it has no significant "love interest," thus lacking "some of the chief reasons for an opera's being." Speaking further with no great estimate of the public's artistic perceptions, Mr. Aldrich remarks that an opera—

"that raises the chorus to a principal interest and importance, in the opinion of many, will seem to reverse the natural and necessary order of things, and exaggerate absurdly the rôle of what is expected to be an agreeable diversion and interlude in an operatic performance, desirable also as a means of allowing the principal singers, the tenor and the soprano, in the intervals of their love-making, to get their breath and secure a little needed rest in preparation for further efforts."

But with all these abatements there are qualities that lead Mr. Henderson, in *The Sun*, to enthusiastic admiration. Thus:

"The Russianism of the work has a theatrical vitality. No opera ever heard in this city radiates more brilliant local color. No lyric drama possesses in a larger degree that enveloping spell called atmosphere. The hearer is transported to the strange and splendid northern land; he sits at the foot of the tower of Ivan the Terrible; he bows his head as he passes under

the arch of the Gate of the Redeemer. The presence of the spirit of the land is palpable.

"This is a great achievement. And it is attained by simple, direct means, as great achievements in art usually are, despite the new proclamations of cubists and futurists. Two principal factors operate in bringing about the result. The first is the masterful use of the chorus to publish the feelings of the Russian people. The chorus becomes one of the chief actors in the drama. Its various and conflicting moods, the moods of a restrained people naturally impelled hither and thither by emotions turbulent and uncontrolled and often in successive moments diametrically opposed, are set forth in music of immense expressional power.

"This music is combined with an orchestral support of wonderful picturesqueness and delineative detail. Against these two massive parts of the ground plan are projected the highly characteristic utterances of the solo voices, framed generally in a freely constructed *arioso*, and sometimes sinking almost to a *parlando* and again rising to real melody.

"The entire musical scheme is reared upon a foundation of national themes. The composer has utilized folk-songs and has also created melodic ideas of his own in the idiom of the people. The characteristics of Russian music are preserved throughout the score. By these means then Moussorgsky has brought the atmosphere of Russia to us. He has wrapt us in it, saturated us with it. We may not recognize the Russianism of the work if we do not know Russia, but its strongly marked individuality we must perceive."

The critic of *The Evening Post* tells the story of the opera briefly:

"It is based on a play by Pushkin, which depicts scenes—chiefly tragic and gruesome—from the life of *Boris Gudonoff*, the councillor of the half-witted *Czar Feodor*. As *Feodor* has no offspring, there is only his younger brother, *Dimítri*, to stand in the way of the realization by *Boris* of his ambitious plan to have himself proclaimed *Czar*, the consequence being that *Dimítri* is assassinated.

"In the first scene, which is laid in front of a convent near Moscow, to which *Boris* has retired, the populace gathers in the courtyard and clamors for his proclamation as Czar; but he sends word that he declines the throne. The scene changes to a cell in the Convent of Miracles. An old monk, *Pimen*, is writing by lamplight the chronicles of the time, ending with the horrible murder committed by *Boris*. Then he turns over the task of historian of the future to a young monk, *Gregory*, who hears incidentally that he is of the same age as the murdered *Dimitri*; and thereby hangs the tale. The first act, after the scene has changed to a square between two cathedrals, closes with a grand procession. *Boris* appears, is acclaimed as Czar, and enters the Cathedral of the Assumption.

"The first curtain of the second act opens on an inn on the frontier of Lithuania. It is the hiding place of two vagabonds. With them is the young monk *Gregory*, who has escaped from the cloister and spread the report that he is *Dimitri*, having escaped the assassin's hands. He is trying to get across the border to Poland. The officers and soldiers who are pursuing him enter the inn and he is recognized, but eludes them by jumping out of the window. When the curtain rises again we behold *Boris* in the Kremlin in Moscow enacting a nursery scene with his children. For five years he has now been Czar. He has lost all capacity for joy. Heaven has sent dire ills to punish him for his crime, which is ever before him, and with 'O God, have pity on me!' he ends his monolog. There is a commotion outside; he is informed by *Prince Shouisky* that there is an uprising in favor of *Dimitri*. Left alone, he is tormented by his guilty conscience; the specter of the murdered boy appears to him, and he breaks down in an agony of remorse and terror.

"The last act is divided into three scenes. The first is a moonlit garden. The false *Dimitri* has escaped to Poland and won the love of *Marina*, daughter of a nobleman who is prepared to help him in his attempt to become acclaimed as Czar. In the second the Polish army arrives in the forest of Kromy just in

time to save *Dimitri's* former tramp companions from being hanged by a mob. The final scene takes us back to the Kremlin Palace. The Duma is in session discussing the punishment to be inflicted on *Dimitri* when captured. *Prince Shouisky* comes and tells them how, after he had told *Boris* of the uprising, he had watched him through the keyhole and seen him



THE SQUARE OF THE CATHEDRALS.

The audience broke through Moussorgsky's music to applaud this scene on the opening night. Crushed at the foot of a white sheet of walls was a throng that made a rich red tapestry of garments.

a victim of terrible hallucinations. While he speaks *Boris* enters, denies he is an assassin, in a state bordering on madness. His confusion and agony are increased by the narrative of a dream by *Pimen* relating to the tomb of *Dimitri*. *Boris* calls for his son, addresses him as his heir, bids him crush his enemies. His own life is ebbing away. His last words are: 'I am still Czar. . . . Oh, I die. . . . God forgive me!' and then to the Boyars, 'He is your Czar! Oh, mercy, mercy!'

Another notable feature of the new opera is the first appearance of Russian scenery at the Metropolitan Opera House. The sets were actually prepared by Russian artists for the Paris production in 1908 when Chaliapine made a triumph in *Boris*. Since his day the Paris Opéra has hesitated to trust the rôle to a lesser hand, and Mr. Gatti-Casazza was able to buy the entire production. Of it the critic "K. M." says in the *Boston Transcript*:

"Russian scenery is as curiously different from German as from the conventionalized makeshifts of France, England, and America. It makes little or no use of the mechanical advances in the building and handling of solid masses of structure. The settings are composed of the simplest and most conventional elements. They are built up out of flat 'drops' and 'wings' such as make the backs and sides of all the settings in the oldest and poorest of American stock theaters. These are the mechanical, technical materials, which the scenic artist reanimates and brings into glowing life by the brilliance, originality, or sturdiness of color and design. There



THE FOREST OF KROMY AT WINTER TWILIGHT.

The scene designer and the electrician of this production which comes from Paris create "a prospect of gray misty distance, through the dried and spidery trees of winter."

is nothing of the 'new stagecraft' of Germany in this Russian art except the fine artistic ability of the men who work at it, their imagination and their readiness to experiment. These virtues sublimate the old forms.

"The Russians like to work in the large. Their backgrounds may often be full of the detail of tapestries, but they cast the outlines in simple and majestic proportions. In 'Boris,' for instance, there is the great square between the Cathedrals of the Assumption and of the Archangels in Moscow. The whole background—and it towers upon you from close at hand—is the bare white wall and three minarets of one of the churches. . . . There are other walls as large, as simple, as bare of niches, corners, angles, and small design. Everything goes in huge sweeps, great solid spaces that make the flapping canvas seem the masonry of the old medieval city.

"The abilities of these artists such as Mr. Golovine do not, however, run entirely to the massive and obvious. They can achieve the subtle, the fine, the atmospheric, as well. 'Boris' has a scene in the Forest of Kromy at winter twilight. As Mr. Golovine and the electrician have made it, it is a prospect of gray, misty distance through the dried and spidery trees of winter. The snow drifts down at moments among the slim, interlaced branches. Through it we get a glimpse of wide country, just beyond. Perhaps there might be a great icebound river hidden there in the quiet."

EDUCATIONAL RANK OF THE STATES

A DEBT of gratitude is due from students of any particular phase of public education to the Sage Foundation for its pamphlet giving "A Comparative Study of Public School Systems in the Forty-Eight States." This debt is enthusiastically paid by *The Dial* (Chicago), which speaks of the pamphlet as representing "what must have been an enormous amount of labor," and for the first time presenting "in simple form what may be called a bird's-eye view of present conditions in all the essential phases of the subject." Many school reports, as *The Dial* points out, are inexcusably belated in publication, and "the method of presenting reports is not standardized." It has been, therefore, "extremely difficult to determine the relative efficiency of the school systems of the several States in some very important matters." The first chart in the pamphlet now available shows the "children in school and out" in each State in 1910. Ranking them in the order of percentage of children in school, Vermont heads the list with only 7.3 "not in any school," and Louisiana is last with 44.7. The first half dozen of this list are Vermont, Maine, Connecticut, Colorado, Iowa, and Montana. A comment printed in the margin suggests that "Vermont, Maine, and Connecticut, with more than 90 per cent. of the children of school age actually in school, are making better investments in future citizenship than Alabama, Texas, Nevada, and Louisiana, with 35 to 45 per cent. of their children of school age not receiving schooling." *The Dial* proceeds with some interesting quotations and comment from these tables too elaborate to reprint entire here:

"In the statistics of school revenue the range is from New York, with over fifty millions of annual revenue—almost all of it taxes—to Nevada, with about half a million, or approximately 1 per cent. of what the larger State collects. This represents a far greater discrepancy than the relative populations would warrant, which makes it evident either that New York exceeds its duty, or that Nevada falls short of it. It is interesting to learn that local taxation supports the public schools, from 97 per cent. in the case of Massachusetts to only 27 per cent. in the case of Georgia. It is highly desirable that the local communities should learn not to look to the State for aid for their schools, and in this matter Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Kansas, which are above the 90 per cent. mark, furnish examples that the other States should seek to emulate. Six States get from 10 to 20 per cent. of their school income from permanent land grant funds; allowing for this, the honor list of States which do not lean heavily upon State taxation should be considerably increased. But there is not much to be said for the local governments of Kentucky, Georgia, and Alabama, which call upon the

State to collect and distribute more than half of the funds applied to the purposes of the schools."

No more "vitally important figures" in this statistical exhibit are given than those showing "the investment in school plant, the expenditure per child of school age, the ratio between wealth and school expenditure and the daily cost of the child's schooling." We learn that—

"Massachusetts has put \$115 for each of her children into school buildings and grounds; Mississippi has provided the munificent sum of \$4. This is the best available index for a State of the past educational interest of its people. The amount annually spent for each child is from thirty-two to three dollars—in Washington and South Carolina, respectively. A note points the moral: 'In the long run, States, like individuals, purchase about what they pay for, not much more and not much less.' For each hundred dollars of wealth in the State, the amount paid annually for schools is 75 cents in Oklahoma and 19 cents in New Hampshire. It would seem to be in order for the White Mountain State to quadruple its educational budget without delay, unless it is content to be permanently shamed by what was only a few years ago the Indian Territory. Nevada, which makes a rather poor showing in most respects, comes magnificently to the front in the matter of the daily cost per child in its schools, providing no less than 39 cents, as against the seven cents of Georgia and the Carolinas. Low cost, of course, means cheap teaching, and the wages that we pay our teachers, the country throughout, are nothing less than a national scandal.

"This latter subject deserves a paragraph of its own, and the statistics of average salary in the forty-eight States show some surprising contrasts. California and Arizona, with averages of \$918 and \$817, respectively, set the pace for even New York and Massachusetts, whose averages are \$813 and \$757, respectively. North Carolina is disgraced by the fact that its teachers receive salaries averaging only \$200, and this of course means that there are thousands of individuals receiving far less than this average. The average for the entire country is only \$485, which is less than the average for factory workers and common laborers. 'The fact that teachers' wages are lower than those paid for almost any other sort of service means that as a nation we are neither asking for nor getting a high grade of service, and that as a nation we place a low valuation on the teacher's work.' It seems to be about time for public speakers to stop boasting about our national devotion to education. Stated in aggregates of millions of dollars, the figures are doubtless impressive; stated in any rational way, with reference to the numbers of teachers and taught, or with reference to our resources in wealth and taxation, they constitute a pitiful exposure of our national niggardliness."

MR. ROOSEVELT ON THE CUBISTS—What our senior ex-President calls "the lunatic fringe among the votaries of any forward movement," he found in the rooms of the Cubists and Futurists of the International Show, now moved on to Chicago. He modestly calls his views those of a layman, and as such we pass them on from the pages of *The Outlook*:

"The Cubists are entitled to the serious attention of all who find enjoyment in the colored puzzle pictures of the Sunday newspapers. Of course there is no reason for choosing the cube as a symbol, except that it is probably less fitted than any other mathematical expression for any but the most formal decorative art. There is no reason why people should not call themselves Cubists, or Octagonists, or Parallelopipedonists, or Knights of the Isosceles Triangle, or Brothers of the Cosine, if they so desire; as expressing anything serious and permanent, one term is as fatuous as another. 'Take the picture which for some reason is called 'A naked man going down stairs.' There is in my bathroom a really good Navajo rug which, on any proper interpretation of the Cubist theory, is a far more satisfactory and decorative picture. Now if, for some inscrutable reason, it suited somebody to call this rug a picture of, say 'A well-dressed man going up a ladder,' the name would fit the facts just about as well as in the case of the Cubist picture of the 'Naked man going down stairs.' From the standpoint of terminology, each name would have whatever merit inheres in a rather cheap straining after effect; and from the standpoint of decorative value, of sincerity, and of artistic merit, the Navajo rug is infinitely ahead of the picture."

"As for many of the human figures in the pictures of the

Futurists, they show that the school would be better entitled to the name of the 'Past-ists.' I was interested to find that a man of scientific attainments who had likewise looked at the pictures had been struck, as I was, by their resemblance to the later work of the paleolithic artists of the French and Spanish caves. There are interesting samples of the strivings for the representation of the human form among artists of many different countries and times, all in the same stage of paleolithic culture, to be found in a recent number of the *Revue d'Ethnographie*. The paleolithic artist was able to portray the bison, the mammoth, the reindeer, and the horse with spirit and success, while he still stumbled painfully in the effort to portray man. This stumbling effort in his case represented progress, and he was entitled to great credit for it. Forty thousand years later, when entered into artificially and deliberately, it represents only a smirking pose of retrogression, and is not praiseworthy. So with much of the sculpture."

ART TO DICTATE FASHION

THE AMAZING freakishness of some of the fashions which have of recent years emanated from Paris, for so many ages the *arbitrator elegantiarum* of the civilized world, has occasioned a tide of revolt, not only in this country, where the *New York Times* has just conducted a successful prize competition for American designers, but also in the French capital itself.

The most interesting result of this revolt is the determination of a group of artists, all celebrated as painters of women, to associate themselves with leading *modistes* and *costumiers* in an endeavor to guide the mode of the day instead of slavishly obeying it. The great *couturiers*, who, says Michel Psichari, in *L'Illustration* (Paris), "establish, often with the happiest results, the temporary formula of elegance," have apparently grown weary in well-doing. During the last ten years they have exhausted all the suggestions of the Orient in order to render woman piquant and striking. This French writer details some of their achievements:

"For a long time, and even until the present winter, the Parisienne of refinement would have felt herself disgraced not to have an essentially Persian silhouette. There has been a furor for stuffs of violent color and mysterious and disconcerting design; for vestments of strange cut, with lines now wandering, as if an awkward cut of the scissors had directed their course, and now abruptly broken; and, finally, for barbarous decorations.

"The peril of the exotic is that it is with difficulty kept within bounds, and permits almost any audacity. The impertinences it has occasioned have sometimes passed for things exquisite. It soon came to pass that the more eccentric and unheard of a toilette was, the better chance it had to please.

"But shall this make the judicious grieve? This research for the bizarre in all its manifestations has resulted in a charming liberty. At the present moment it is possible to see one *élégante* affect in her evening dress an Egyptian style, or something Viennese, perhaps, while another borrows from her tailor some delightful garb of Muscovy. This one dons a Japanese tunic where chrysanthemums flaunt themselves, and that one

a silken jacket shot with metal and brodered with the roses of Ispahan.

"Among so many diverse tendencies the mode at this critical moment is in a state of uncertainty. And, behold!—a new style appears which undertakes to impose itself upon us and make us forget all the others."

How, we are asked, shall the advocates of a style at its *début* avoid being severe to those whose principles it combats? While we are breathlessly seeking an answer comes the brusque declaration that, "The artists of this reform condemn *in toto*

the Persian, the Turkish, the Japanese, and the Egyptian manner. They are opposed to international *couture*. They project the reestablishment in all its glory of French taste, marked by simplicity, moderation, and a just harmony." And this is how it's being done:

"According to them, the apparel of the Thousand and One Nights will no longer be even an article of exportation. *Scheherezade* begins to cut a poor figure in the United States, whither we have sent her, and the Americans, on whom Paris continues to exert her charm, will henceforth seek discreeter inspirations in that city of elegance.

"To further the proposed movement a committee has been formed, composed of well-known and popular artists, under the auspices of a great house which undertakes to constitute itself the guardian of the French tradition. And we note a curious evolution in the usages of *La Mode*.

"For it is now the painters of whom the great *couturiers* de mand counsel and precise indications in regard to the *toilettes* they are about to launch. Until now the former have been called on merely to

reproduce in their portraits of the great world the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the second. To-day they participate in their creation.

"This collaboration has already produced results which are full of promise. The group known as 'Painters of Women,' presided over by M. A. de la Gandara, and counting among its members such masters of design as Willette, Anquetin, Grün, Gerbault, A. Guillaume, Mérovet, Neumont, Préjelan, Rouville, and Abel Truchet, has undertaken the task, each bringing to it his own talent, his conceptions, his 'manner.' There is no idea of returning to the modes of a bygone day by laborious imitations, nor of adapting to modern taste the neglected elegances preserved for us in old prints.

"The 'Painters of Women' propose to be innovators, while remaining faithful to the grace and sobriety of costume which are peculiarly French. A beginning has been made with models which have been adroitly transformed. A slight retouching will often change the aspect of a gown or coat, giving it a seductiveness it lacked. The task is easy and engaging for observers trained in apprehending the harmony of lines, and in combining and harmonizing shades of color. But they have not confined themselves to mere retouching. They have endeavored to contribute by individual designs to the mode which will perhaps be that of to-morrow. An exposition of these will be given next month. Meanwhile, here is one of the first designs, executed by Willette, in which we recognize, in an unfamiliar *genre*, his lively fancy and *verve*."

It is a woman drest, as it were, in a great *fleur de lis*, and with a formal garden as background.—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.



NATURE AND THE COMING MODES.

Willette, among the group of Paris artists who have taken to designing women's fashions, offers this hint from the *fleur de lis*.

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



THE "MINIMUM WAGE" FROM A NEW ANGLE

THE POVERTY of the wage-earning girl is only one factor in the vice problem. So points out *The Living Church* (Milwaukee), which views the question of the minimum wage for girls in factory and store from another angle than that observed by the lay editor. "It is just possible that the reputed cure for the trouble is only superficial," declares this writer, who asks pointedly whether there is not greater need for a minimum wage for men. It ought, he thinks, to be distinctly recognized that the condition involving the employment of girls outside the home is abnormal. "Girls have a right to live and to be supported at home, doing such work as naturally devolves upon home-makers, and recognizing the normal probability of marriage ahead of them." This probably seems too old-fashioned a doctrine considering the conditions already existing were it not that in the present discussion "our hasty reformers may be beginning at the wrong end." What *The Living Church* sees to be wrong is not that the girl is "at work for from four to six dollars a week; it is that, while unskilled, she is at work, outside her home, at all." The woman who finds the home occupation too narrow is not to find her freedom curtailed, for we read:

"This does not mean that a woman should be estopped from following the honorable profession of bachelor maid and voluntarily entering upon a life of self-support. That is her right; and a social system that forces her into matrimony is itself a frightful wrong. But to enter that profession, she is bound to fit herself to become a skilled, productive worker in some line of industry. She may not demand that society give her a living wage *qua* woman; she can only demand the right to perform such labor as shall be of sufficient productive value to make self-support possible to her. And that means that she must become, to the fullest degree of which she is possible, a skilled laborer. She may then rightly demand that a living wage be the recompense of her skilled labor—not because she is a woman, but because she has given to society the equivalent of that which she expects in return.

"But the unskilled girl in the factories and the stores is not, necessarily, thus productive. If she has been driven into industry, not because she deems her vocation to lie therein, but because her father can not support her at home, she is, indeed, the victim

of our bad economic system, which has so nearly broken down at this stage of the world's history. She it is that is in greatest danger of falling into prostitution. What shall we do with her?"

Looking first at the "abnormality" of the condition that legislation is now hurrying to alleviate, the writer observes:

"The great bulk of unskilled girls in industry either live at home, or have, without real necessity, left their homes. If the former, the demand that their unskilled labor should be so remunerated that their father no longer supports them even in part, places a premium upon a condition that is bad in itself. It is superficial to ask, with some of our reformers, 'Is not any girl worth the cost of her living, to society?' She may be to society; but it does not follow that her employer is bound to pay society's bill. That is to say, her employer is not paying for her girlhood, but for her unskilled labor. Society's obligation to support the girl is one that should be expressed through the family. As girl she is entitled to protection and support in her own home; not in the factory. If, through any abnormal conditions, social or individual, this fails her, society may, no doubt, be bound to intervene, but it does not follow that the father's responsibility is to be transferred to the employer of her as an unskilled laborer. The cure for the condition is not to be found in compelling the employer to act *in loco parentis* in the girl's support.

"Thus, tho it is an evil that unskilled girls, living at home, should be obliged to go into factories and receive in wages less than it would cost them to live apart from the family, the wrong is

not with her wage scale; it is with her father's. It ought to be unnecessary for her to go into the factory at all. But if she *must* go, to supplement her father's inadequate wage, it does not follow that she should be compelled to earn her whole living, or that her whole living should be a charge against her employer. Her father is bound to support her; whatever she earns, by her unskilled labor, is that much help to him in the fulfilment of his duty to his child. But it must not be supposed that he has shifted the duty of her support on to her employer; and if the employer of the girl is forced by law to pay a fictitious price for the girl's labor, he is, in effect, paying a bonus to the employer of the girl's father. If law is to intervene at all, it ought to be to compel payment of a family's living wage to the man who rears the family.

"Can that be done by law? The question, other than as an academic possibility, is too new for an offhand answer to be



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—McCay in the New York Evening Journal

given. But if it can not, it does not follow that we ought to seek a solution of the problem by regulation of the girl's wage. To do that is to tinker with an effect without going back to its cause.

"It would seem probable, then, that only confusion would result from the enactment of most of the minimum-wage bills now pending in the several States."

The writer is optimistic enough to believe that there is a possible alleviation to be applied, in the meantime, to "a condition that is not immediately curable but is part and parcel of a fast-dying economic system." Thus:

"I. Homelessness, on the part of a girl, is a grave evil; and it is a crime where it is avoidable and the girl is unskilled. Very much of it can be prevented by laying stress constantly on this fact. The farmer who permits his unskilled daughter to go alone to the city is committing a crime against her. She can not earn her full living as an unskilled laborer in any industry. Let that be taken as absolutely certain. If, in her failure and despair, she falls into sin, the blame is not to be imputed to our economic system, much less to her employer, but to her parents. Parenthood implies the duty of protection to the children until these have homes of their own. The first amelioration of the condition, then, is to inaugurate a back-to-the-home campaign among girls, and to stop the influx of girls from homes in the country and in smaller towns to the city. The girl living at home and obliged to earn some part of her living to supplement her father's wages is not a serious problem in society, however unfortunate it is that she should be forced to do it; the problem is with the homeless girl in the cheap boarding-house of a city or of a mill town.

"II. The second step is to train girls to be skilled instead of unskilled laborers. To permit a girl to grow up without being trained to do something well, such as could, in emergency, be used to provide her own living, is another crime. An expert young woman in any phase of industry ought also not to be away from home life if that be avoidable; but if she is, she is at least prepared to escape from the worst phases of the social danger. She will be competent to earn her own living if she be thrust suddenly upon the world.

"III. What remains after all the homelessness possible has been removed, and after the largest possible number of girls have become skilled in something, is the very considerable number who have no homes to which they can return, and who have not been trained to do anything well. Send these into factories as unskilled laborers, and your product will be despair and prostitution. But it is wholly unnecessary for them to be in factories. The place for such girls is in domestic service. Here is an ever-active labor market, in which the demand is always greater than the supply, in which a home is invariably provided, and in which the opportunity is given to advance rapidly, and at good wages, from unskilled to skilled labor. Granted that the social limitations of domestic service are annoying; it does not follow that they are prohibitive. And those who are eloquently portraying the dilemma of starvation or prostitution as confronting the unskilled girl, wholly overlook this third factor which makes it necessary to seize neither horn of the imaginary dilemma.

"IV. And what, then, of the factory and the department store, after all this mass of cheap, unskilled girl labor has been removed? Ah, here is the real solution of the problem. Big business will find a way to adjust itself to a condition in which girls are no longer waiting to be fed into a machine and turned out broken in spirits, in health, and in morals. Any business that requires the sacrifice of girls may well go to the wall. If we can not have shoes without that price, let us all go barefoot. But the only way to compel business to find the way is to stop the supply of cheap girls. We are quite convinced that this can not be done by virtue of any law compelling an employer to pay ten dollars for five dollars' worth of labor, provided only that that labor be performed by a girl.

"So if there is to be a minimum-wage law at all, let it be one that applies to men, and that does not assume that the girl is the central figure in the problem of breadwinning. . . .

"The demand for legislation to require a minimum living wage for girls and women has arisen with a sudden insistence that seldom has been paralleled in American annals. We can hardly wait long enough to get the necessary measures drawn up and hurried through our legislatures. We are impatient of discussion. We are suspicious of any who do not join vociferously in the popular demand. And yet it is just possible that the

reputed cure for the trouble is only superficial. Perhaps we might better make haste slowly."

CATHOLIC CHURCH STATISTICS

THE ANNUAL STATISTICS of the Catholic Church from Catholic sources are now available from the annual "Official Directory." That volume is so far advanced toward publication that Catholic journals are able to present from it figures of general interest and importance. There are, according to these authorities, 15,154,158 Catholics in the United States alone, while in the outside possessions there are 7,131,989 in the Philippines, a million or more in Porto Rico, 11,510 in Alaska, 42,108 in the Hawaiian Islands, and 900 in the Canal Zone. In all, "it will be found that there are 23,329,047 Catholics under the Stars and Stripes." The issue of the Directory for 1913 informs us that a new church is built every day in the year. We read from the abstract in *The Inter-Mountain Catholic* (Salt Lake City):

"There were 373 new churches established during 1912, some of them, of course, being only mission churches. To be exact, there are 244 new churches with resident pastors and 129 new mission churches, that is, served by a neighboring pastor. All told, there are 14,312 churches in the United States, 9,501 having resident pastors.

"According to the publication there are 17,945 Catholic clergymen in the dioceses of the United States, 13,273 being secular clergy and 4,672 being members of religious orders. In addition to the 17,945 priests, there are also hundreds of fathers in distant lands; in fact, there is hardly a civilized or uncivilized land where United States clergy are not to be found. Only a few days ago a United States priest sailed from New York for the Island of Timor, an island away out in the Indian Ocean, inhabited by semi-barbarous Malays and Papuans.

"In addition to the 17,945 clergymen engaged in the United States, there are 6,169 men and youths studying in 85 seminaries, located in various parts of the country.

"There are also 230 colleges and academies for boys and 684 academies for girls, where the higher education of our Catholic youth is given serious attention. The number of academies for girls is, of course, larger than the colleges for men and boys, but the number of men and boy students is much larger than girl students.

"One of the features of the Directory which will give food for thought is the table giving the statistics of the parochial schools. According to the figures which have been supplied by the Diocesan Chancery officials there are 5,256 parishes which have parochial schools connected with the churches. In these 5,256 schools, 1,360,761 boys and girls are receiving their elementary education. Furthermore, it must be borne in mind that in many rural districts, where parochial schools can not be organized, due provision is made for the religious instruction of youth. With this in mind, the fact that 1,360,761 children are attending the parochial schools will stand out more sharply.

"It must also be remembered that there are 47,415 orphans in our orphanages, and, adding together the number of pupils in parochial schools, in orphanages, detention schools, institutes, academies, high schools, and colleges, it will be found that there are 1,593,316 young people under Catholic care in the United States."

A table has been prepared showing the distribution of the Catholic population in twenty-five States having the largest number of Catholics. Thus:

"During the year 1912 Michigan has forged ahead of Wisconsin and Kansas has advanced over New Hampshire, Maine, and Nebraska. The table follows:

"New York, 2,790,629; Pennsylvania, 1,633,353; Illinois, 1,460,987; Massachusetts, 1,383,435; Ohio, 743,065; Louisiana, 584,000; Michigan, 568,505; Wisconsin, 558,476; New Jersey, 506,000; Missouri, 470,000; Minnesota, 454,797; Connecticut, 423,000; California, 403,500; Texas, 306,400; Iowa, 266,735; Maryland, 260,000; Rhode Island, 260,000; Indiana, 232,764; Kentucky, 163,228; New Mexico, 140,573; Kansas, 131,000; Maine, 123,600; Nebraska, 118,270; Colorado, 105,000."

AN OPPONENT OF CHURCH UNION

SELDOM in his long ministerial career, says *The Congregationalist*, has Dr. George A. Gordon, of the Old South Church, Boston, "spoken more boldly or frankly" than he did when delivering the last of the six Brookline addresses on Church unity. Dr. Gordon spoke as a Congregationalist, but made it very clear that he was voicing his own views. A united Protestantism, he declared, was possible, but not likely to come. Not likely, as *The Congregationalist* sums up this part of his discourse, "as long as the Episcopal Church claims to be the church, and by its failure to receive and give letters of dismission to other Christian bodies is constantly discrediting the validity of our Christian experience." Dr. Gordon followed this with the question: "Is such a union on the whole desirable?" And the answer he gave was an emphatic, "I think not." Since the pastor of the historic Boston Church here seems to put himself on record against what so many Protestants are now striving for, it is well to note his reasons. He says:

"The legitimate differences of human beings are many and the denominational differences match the constitutional differences, and if we did not have the ecclesiastical promoter who overdoes denominationalism I think we should see at once that the Christian church is not poorer but richer and more powerful, because of these different denominations. Efficiency and latent power are developed in different ways among different sets of human beings. Put a Congregational minister to lead a Methodist brigade or a Baptist to be the commander of a Presbyterian battalion and you will discover at once what I mean. There is a vast variety in this humanity of ours, and these denominations have naturally arisen to give effective expression to the divinely implanted variety in our humanity.

"Wiser administration of the denominations, a more statesmanlike ecclesiasticism will do away with many of the evils that now embarrass us as distinct denominations. Much of our waste would be at once eliminated if we had wise and noble men as leaders with a vision beyond organized Christianity in the interest of which organized Christianity is moving; men of this type would deliver us from most of the evils that are driving serious men and women to think of the impracticable—a united Protestant Christianity."

Then, too, asserts Dr. Gordon, "freedom is a possession always in peril." And he continues:

"The church was united once, the holy Catholic Church throughout the world, and what was it? An ineffable tyrant, denying freedom over its whole broad domain and crushing the intellect and the spirit into a dead uniformity. . . . Your one holy Catholic Protestant American Church would give me much uneasiness if it should come into existence to-morrow."

The conclusion, then, is that:

"There is something immeasurably better than a uniform ecclesiasticism. The vision of all men the children of God, all human beings the possible disciples of the Lord, the vision out and beyond all organized Christianity of a redeemed humanity; and the sense of all the agencies of the intellect that are sincere and fine, all the forces of society that are wholesome and true, as the instruments of the Holy Spirit in the realization of that divine dream of a race renewed in God through Christ.

"One Commander, the Lord Jesus Christ; all the sects and denominations and communions, different regiments in his grand army; that is my idea of church unity. He alone can command and bind his followers into the unity of the Spirit; he alone can keep them distinct, manly, brave, free. Let us make over the problem of a split and vexed Protestant world to the great Captain of our salvation; let us fight each in our own regiment under his guidance, with good will and good wishes to all the others.

"There is too, incidentally, the subject of the crank; the peculiarity of the crank is this, that the man who is a crank in your communion, when he gets into another often becomes sane. You bottle up in your communion an inevitable Methodist, an inevitable Baptist, an inevitable Episcopalian, and see what a

time you will have! The denominations are the clearing-houses for the cranks. I have seen many of them in my time, and I have thanked God when they found another church home. I often pity a small community with one church, where are included all the sane people and all the insane. Such a state is tragic."

CHURCH ADVERTISING IN PHILADELPHIA

A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION in Philadelphia of the way churches may come together arouses the admiration of *The Universalist Leader* (Boston). In the first place, we are told, the churches are associated in an organization with a business man at the head, and they "have been making an impression on the city" in ways like these:

"There appeared in at least one of the leading dailies of the city a half-page display advertisement with the heading, reaching clear across the page, 'Why Not Go to Church?' Then through this great area of white paper, for which the united churches have paid a very large sum, appear a few sententious sentences which even the busiest can read at a glance, fixing the place of the church among the most vital of institutions, and then this: 'Every non-attendant upon religious services virtually votes for the elimination of the institution from society. If a person believes that the world needs the church, he has but one clear, unmistakable, and unanswerable way of stating his position. That is by regular church attendance. The man who goes to church stands for an indispensable institution, even as a good citizen stands for the state by voting. Absenteeism from the ballot-box and absenteeism from the church are kindred failures in duty to society. Thoughtful persons stand for the Church because the Church stands for the best things. The churchgoer lines up with the forces which make up for righteousness.' And more of like import. Below, occupying the balance of the page, are the announcements of the different churches and their services. And a significant line right in the middle: 'In case of illness, death, or other trouble, any of the city ministers will be glad to help.' This looks good, but one thing strikes us as of especial significance, and that is, all of the Protestant churches of the great city are going to unite in this large way in making a statement to the people of the city, of the things they hold in common, and thus controvert the foolish and untrue charge that the Christian churches are divided. The fact stands out with startling distinctness that more and more are the forces of Christianity being united, each in its own way and through its own method, for the common purpose, which is to bring in the Kingdom of Heaven now."

OFFENDING POETS—Very much of the whole body of literature that used to be known as "Gospel Hymns", that came in with the "Moody meetings" seems discriminated against in an editorial in the *Western Methodist* (Little Rock), telling writers of religious verse why some of their productions had been excluded from its columns. The reason may have a wider interest than just for the particular offenders:

"The reason for returning them was the frequency of such expressions as 'dear Father,' 'Father, dear,' 'dear Savior,' 'dear Jesus.' We suggested that such endearing terms in connection with the divine name are not in good taste; they smack of a degree of familiarity with the divine being that does not comport with a due sense of his majesty. We know of no such form of address in the mouth of any inspired writer. Not even Jesus ever used such a form. It would have had a strange sound coming from his lips. 'Take off thy shoes from thy feet,' said the Holy One to Moses at the burning bush. 'Holy Father' is a form of address from the lips of the Master.

"We know of no poet of the first order who ever used such a form as the one we are criticizing. Some of the rag-time hymns of our day have this form. Indeed they trip lightly and almost flippantly over such phrases as 'the blood,' 'the cross,' wholly unlike the hymn of the great Watts, 'When I survey the wondrous cross.' Mr. Wesley, in particular, had a great aversion to such easy and almost irreverent locutions. They tend to cheapen the things divine."

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS



MADAME JUDITH'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY*

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by

JEANNETTE L. GILDER

MADAME JUDITH, of the Comédie Française, was a contemporary of the great Rachel, and yet she died only a few months ago. To be sure, Madame Judith was eighty-five years of age when she passed from Paris to the world beyond, but if we may judge by her memory, she was as keen of mind as tho she was still living in the midst of those things that make Paris unique among the cities of the world.

It is said of Mme. Sara Bernhardt that when she married Damala she told him "everything." "*Quel courage!*" remarked one friend. "*Quel memoire!*" added another. And one may exclaim "*Quel memoire!*" after reading Madame Judith's Autobiography. If all the anecdotes she tells, all the conversations she repeats in such detail are just as she heard them, she either had the memory of a Macaulay or she took notes at the time.

My private opinion is that Madame Judith did remember a great deal, but that she assisted her memory by reading the gossip of her day. However she did it, she has made a most lively and entertaining book, and there is scarcely a scandal of her time that she does not relate and with a personal touch that adds greatly to its piquancy.

Madame Judith numbered among her friends Victor Hugo, Dumas, father and son, Alfred de Musset, George Sand, Theophile Gautier, Louis Napoleon, Ponsard, poet and playwright, in short, all the distinguished men and women of her time and country. She was the original of Hugo's "Marion Delorme," and tells us of the thrilling experiences that marked the first performance of that play.

Like Rachel, Madame Judith was a Jewess, and yet she tells us with a twinkle in her pen that the painter, Lantboine, asked her to sit to him for a portrait of the Madonna that he had been commissioned to paint for the Mount Carmel Monastery in Palestine, and there it hangs to-day.

Rachel and Judith were not only contemporaries on the stage, but they were children together, and it was M. Felix, Rachel's father, who taught her to act. She tells this anecdote to illustrate the difference in her character and that of Rachel:

"One day, when I was myself discussing terms with an impresario, who wished to secure my services, but thought I asked too much, he said to me: 'Ah, you are like Rachel, it is easy to see that you are both Jewesses.'

"'I beg your pardon,' was my retort. 'There is a great difference between us. Rachel is a Jew, and I am only a Jewess.'"

While there was a certain amount of jealousy between the two actresses, Judith sincerely admired Rachel's genius, while the latter was kindly disposed toward her childhood's companion. Rachel's last ap-

pearance in Paris was at a benefit for Judith. This was just before her departure for America. In Philadelphia she caught cold behind the scenes of the theater and came home to die. She was only thirty-eight, and would probably have achieved greater distinction had she lived a few years longer; but, after all, is it not better to die young in the height of one's glory, than to lag superfluous on the stage? Shakespeare says so, and he was a very wise man, particularly in matters concerning his profession.

It must be said of Madame Judith's recollections that they are principally of the gay life of Paris, of men and their mistresses, and the intrigues not only of Bohemia, but of those who lived in the shadow, or sunshine, of the throne. Of Rachel she says:

"She was dignified without being stiff; majestic without being pompous. She spoke earnestly and passionately, but she



HENRY STEDON HARRISON.

Author of "Queed," one of the notable successes of 1911. Mr. Harrison publishes this season a new novel entitled "V. V.'s Eyes." The theme of "V. V.'s Eyes" is described as "the evolution of a girl's ideal." "Queed" was essentially a book about a man.

never declaimed. Her features expressed tragedy without effort, and when in repose were dreamy and melancholy, becoming terrible when she was agitated by grief, anger, or jealous rage. Her voice, which was clear and powerful, never assumed any peculiar intonation, but changed constantly according to the feelings interpreted, be-

coming now caressing, now languorous, vibrating, passionate, imperious, harsh, or sibilant, according to circumstances.

"I have often been present at her toilette in her dressing-room at the theater, and I can tell you it was got through quickly enough. Altho she was thin she was so well proportioned that the antique costume seemed to have been invented for her. She never took the trouble to put a stitch or a pin anywhere, so as to make the folds fall in a picturesque way. She just put her peplum on as it was, and it draped itself naturally, lending itself effectively to her movements, the pleats seeming to arrange themselves about her limbs as tho they felt that she lent her beauty to them."

Judith describes an exciting scene between Rachel and her sister, Sarah Felix:

"The famous actress was just making herself up to appear as *Phedra*. She was accentuating the shadows beneath her eyes to convey the impression of the exhaustion consequent on an ardent but unsatisfied longing.

"When Sarah broke in on her it was with the words: 'Rachel, you are a nuisance, a regular brute!'

"'Well, Sarah, what's the matter?' was Rachel's calm and dignified reply, as she went on dabbing her eyelids.

"'The matter!' cried Sarah, 'why you have taken away my lover.'

"'Which?'

"'Oh! oh! oh!' shrieked Sarah, looking as if she would like to scratch her sister's face, tho she was restrained by the Olympian composure of the queen of tragedy.

"'Which?' repeated Rachel, in a provoking manner.

Of Victor Hugo she writes:

"One day when Alexander Dumas was calling on me he said to me: 'Blanchette, come and dine with me to-night, Victor Hugo will be there.'

"Blanchette was a nickname given to me because of my fair complexion. I accepted the invitation. I knew Victor Hugo slightly, but had rarely met him. On this particular evening he was more interesting than usual. Generally he was very taciturn, and I generally found him as tiresome as any *burgress*, which is saying no little.

"On this occasion he was in very good spirits, and I remember a good deal of the conversation that took place.

"Talking of poetry, somebody quoted Alfred de Musset, and Victor Hugo was led to express his opinion on his illustrious fellow author.

"'Yes,' he said, 'he has immense talent. He boasts that there are some who consider him as good a poet as I am!'

"Dumas jogged my elbow, and it was all I could do to help laughing.

"At the end of the meal Hugo treated us to a very strange exhibition. He put a whole orange, rind and all, into his mouth, and then managed to thrust as many pieces of sugar as possible into his cheeks. This achieved, he began to scrunch it all up with his lips tightly closed. In the midst of this operation he swallowed down two liqueur-glasses of Kirsch and a few minutes later opened his mouth wide. It was empty! No one made any attempt to

*My Autobiography. By Madame Judith, of the Comédie Française. Edited by Paul G. Sell. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50.

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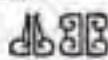
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imitate him, possibly because no one else had teeth good enough for such a feat.

Judith played in a little piece by Alfred de Musset, and the poet came to her apartment to read the lines to her. He was then a comparatively young man, but did not look it.

"I was very proud to receive him. It was the first time I was brought into personal relations with him, and came face to face with him. Shall I confess it? The impression he made on me was a very ambiguous one, for good and bad were strangely blended, or rather conflicted, in his nature. He was but thirty-seven years old then, but he looked nearly sixty, so flabby were his features and so dull his eyes, so muddy was his complexion, so blank his expression, and so languid his walk. . . .

"Looking at this nightmare of a De Musset, I also realized the terrible ven-



MADAME JUDITH.

geance with which Nature punishes those who abuse the joys she gives. The man, who for all time will be looked upon as the type of sensual voluptuousness and of frenzied passion, was there before my eyes, with trembling hands, slobbering mouth, teeth chattering with intermittent fever, his whole body distorted and bent, and every now and then shaken with convulsive tremors. Hideous phantom of the triumphant victor of days gone by. I assure you I am not exaggerating in the least.

"Before beginning to read, De Musset asked me to give him something to drink. I pointed to the bottle of beer I had had put on the table for him.

"Beer!" he cried; "Pooh! I don't actually dislike it, but I think it is too insipid."

"Would you like me to get you some rum?"

"Mademoiselle," he replied with some impatience. "I beg you to excuse my weakness, but it is so well known that it is useless for me to try to conceal it. It is absinthe that I crave for," and he added, "I simply must have it. I depend on it to give clearness to my ideas."

"So I sent for a bottle of absinthe for him. He then half filled his glass with beer, and added absinthe up to the brim, an extraordinary mixture, the mere sight of which made me feel sick."

Judith failed to understand the passion that De Musset had for George Sand. She was never a beauty, but when Judith knew

her she was less beautiful than ever. To quote Judith:

"As for me, I fail to understand the passion Alfred de Musset professed for her. As I have already remarked, she was very ugly. It is true that she was forty-three years old when I saw her for the first time, but I found it difficult to believe that such a great, stout creature could ever have been pretty. Her chin was linked to her neck by three rolls of fat from which grew scattered hairs, her cheeks were flabby and drooping. I must admit, however, that she had fine black eyes, tho their beauty did not make up for her common appearance as a whole. She had very slovenly habits. Her hair, which retained its brown color, was as greasy as that of a wandering gipsy. She dressed very badly, her bodices being shabby and her cloaks threadbare. It must be admitted, however, that her personal economy was very much to her credit, for she denied herself for the sake of her children or for the poor, whose wants she liberally supplied. But whatever may have been her mental qualities, she certainly had no feminine graces in her external appearance. She was, in fact, like what is vulgarly called a 'tohy jug.' And to these disadvantages were added a masculine voice, a martial gait, and bold, blunt manners. Nature certainly made a mistake in her case, for she ought to have been a man.

"George Sand certainly had genius, but one must be allowed to remark that her dramatic work was by no means up to the level of her fiction.

"She presided at our rehearsals in the greenroom, now sitting astride on a chair, now with her legs resting on a second chair placed opposite to her. She used to talk and laugh a good deal with the friends she had brought with her as critics.

"Have you got a match?" she would ask every now and then, to relight her pipe—a clay one with a bowl as black as a porpoise, from which she emitted great clouds of smoke.

"Here," I said to myself in my disenchantment, "is my divine Lælia!"

Here is Judith's description of Alexandre Dumas, the elder, and it is not a very pretty one:

"This giant of a mulatto, with his big black, mocking eyes, his wide nostrils, thick lips, heavy chin, his crisply curling hair, and his forehead, with its strange bumps, like that of some imbecile child who is always fighting with his comrades, was truly a representative personage, a type reflecting all the passion of the romanticists. There would have been something wanting to his time if this grandson of a negress had not been seen striding along the Parisian boulevards, if his laugh had not been heard on the terraces of the cafés, or if he had not appeared playing his part with naive self-satisfaction in official ceremonies and at the Tuileries balls, or walking about behind the scenes at the theater with his arm round the waist of some actresses, or eating and drinking enough for four in the merry suppers at which authors and artists used to meet."

One of the most sensational stories in this book is of Napoleon's son, the ill-fated Duke of Reichstadt. He was not more than twenty years old when he died, but it was generally supposed that he died a natural death. Judith says not, and tells us that she had it from the best authority that he was poisoned by order of Metternich.

"It was the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, cousin of Napoleon I., who told me of the crime."

"She had a lady's-maid of whom she

was very fond, and to whom, on the eve of her marriage, she gave a large dowry as a token of her affection. The former lady's-maid became the wife of a noted Austrian dentist, and not long afterward she was taken dangerously ill. On her death-bed she sent to ask the Grand Duchess Stephanie to come and see her, as she had something very important to confide to her.

"When her former mistress stood beside her bed the dying woman said to her:

"You will no doubt be interested in learning the truth about the death of the Duke of Reichstadt, as he belonged to your family, and you will probably feel very differently with regard to certain persons when I have told you what I know.

"It was my husband who killed the son of the Empress Maria Louisa. He was dentist to the young Duke, and one day Prince Metternich sent for him and saw him without witnesses. He asked him if he could put the son of Napoleon slowly to death in the course of a year or less, by injecting poison in small doses into his gums. Death would thus appear to be the result of decline. The Prince promised to enrich him if he consented.

"My husband agreed to the horrible bargain, and carried out his part of it. This is the confession I wished to make to you. I know I am dying, and longed to relieve my conscience of a secret which has filled me with greatest horror."

"The Grand Duchess Stephanie is a very truthful woman, and I cannot doubt what she told me."

I have not begun to exhaust the anecdotes of this highly spiced book. It has one on every page.

FARNOL'S NEW BOOK

Farnol, Jeffery. The Amateur Gentleman. Illustrated by Herman Pfeiffer. Pp. 425. Boston: Little, Brown and Co. \$1.40 net.

When, two years ago, "The Broad Highway" appeared, critics declared it to be the work of a master with promise of great future achievement. The present book fulfils that promise. It possesses the same charming characteristics as the former book, but adds to them greater facility in handling material, stronger plot, and more engrossing action. There is something refreshing and big about it that is indescribable, but it is fascinatingly "different." The author has the power to make absolute impossibilities seem the most natural events.

The hero is the son of John Barty, ex-champion pugilist of England, who with a brother pugilist, Natty Bell, keeps a tavern and where they have taught the young Barnabas to box, ride, and be a "man." But Barnabas has been educated according to his mother's desire, and, when a fortune is left him, he goes to London to "become a gentleman." There is difference of opinion at the start as to the desirability of such a step. Father John finally tells his son that before he enters upon his crazy scheme he must knock his father down. Now Barnabas has been well taught, is young and determined, and accepts the challenge. He proceeds to knock John "off his pins," but "as gently as possible." Starting out with Natty Bell's watch and blessing, he then heads for London, resolute and hopeful. Experiences begin at once. He knocks down a villain, rescues and loves a maiden fair, and goes on his way with adventures crowding him close at every turn.

The underlying current is always toward that which is good even if it is the hard



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Scatter them over a dish of ice cream, to give a nut-like blend.

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way, but the situations are dramatic, thrilling, and intensely exciting. With his great wealth and big heart, Barnabas pursues his purpose. He chooses attendants from among the "under dogs," who serve him with a devotion that is well-nigh blind idolatry. The title of the book attracts especial attention to two definitions of "gentleman" that the book contains: One is given by a gay young captain: "A gentleman is a fellow who goes to a university, but doesn't have to learn anything; who goes out into the world, but doesn't have to work at anything; and who has never been blackballed at any of the clubs." The other is given by a wandering preacher: "A gentleman, young sir, is (I take it) one born with the Godlike capacity to think and feel for others, irrespective of their rank or condition. . . . One who possesses an ideal so lofty, a mind so delicate, that it lifts him above all things ignoble and base, yet strengthens his hands to raise those who are fallen—no matter how low."

On every page we find lofty ideals, racy philosophical conversations, and a final choice of the better part. The men are real, the women pure, and the villains are of the deepest dye, but the story moves on steadfastly to the final happiness of Barnabas and Cleone. Judged by the number of pages, the book is long, but it seems short to the reader, it is so convincing and satisfactory.

OTHER NOVELS OF THE SEASON

Fox, John, Jr. The Heart of the Hills. Pp. 396. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.35.

Since the days when "Charles Egbert Craddock" made Southern mountains a background for fascinating romance, no one has written with so much appreciation and sincerity of the rugged mountain folk as John Fox, whose success in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" should be repeated in this new story. In it he has woven together the lives of four young people, two from the mountains and two from the aristocratic Blue Grass section. Jason Hawn and his cousin Mavis are true children of nature, imbued with the reticence of their kind, rough but straightforward and honest, accustomed to family feuds and frequent murders. With the coming into their lives of Gray and Marjorie, comes a spirit of unrest and new ideas. Political warfare and the subsequent murder of Governor Goebel are skilfully woven into the threads that influence the life of the hero. While the young people are getting their education, there are some violent heartaches caused by propinquity as well as novelty, but back of all is the story of a great-hearted, simple-minded people, striving to hold their own against a pressure of civilization they do not comprehend. Mr. Fox makes very plain the difference effected by education in any family, also the force that characterizes the real mountaineer: "It's a reserve, a reticence that all primitive people have, especially mountaineers; a sort of Indian-like stoicism, but less than the Indian's because the influences that produce it—isolation, loneliness, companionship with primitive wilds—have been a shorter while at work."

Howells, William Dean. New-Leaf Mills. Pp. 154. New York and London: Harper & Brothers, 1913. \$1.50.

Owen Powell was a philosopher, a gentle, (Continued on page 782)



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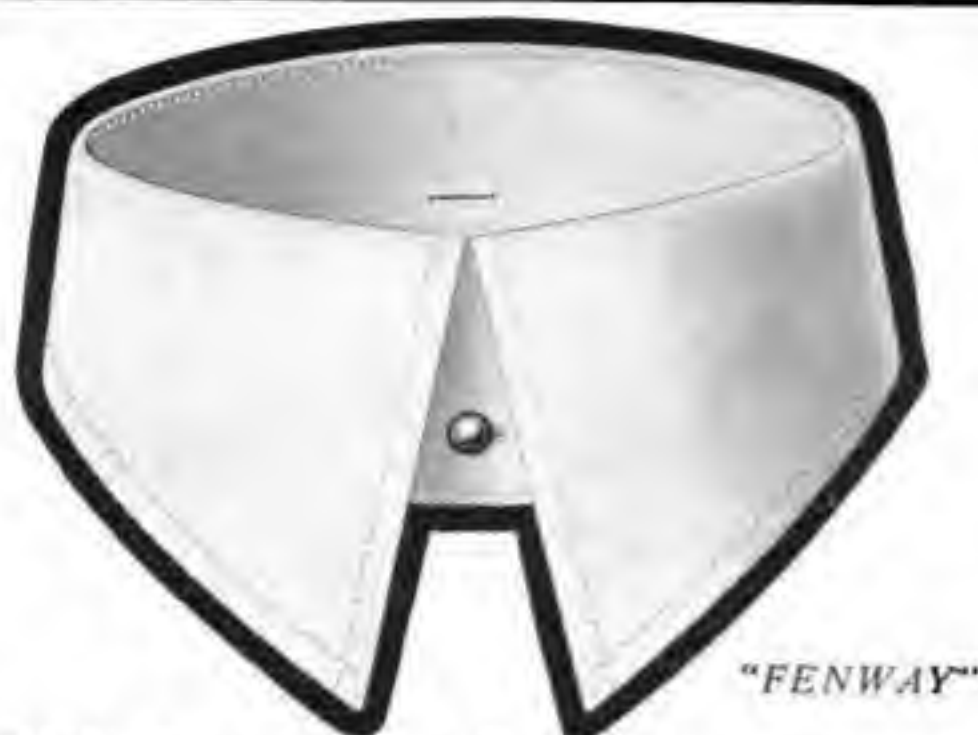
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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 780)

child-hearted man, but his gifts of heart and mind needed the push of ambition to make him valued in the world, and ambition was the one thing he did not possess. This story is really little more than the description of a rural episode in Owen Powell's life when, after a business failure, he and his brothers plan a sort of co-operative paper business where they can turn over a new leaf—"The New-Leaf Mills." For a time the family is buoyed up by the hopes of what may happen, and we find ourselves interested in the great future and the lovely home that is to be built, but, unfortunately, husband and father so dear to them all, so kindly and cheery to friends and neighbors, is always optimistically postponing his deeds to some future day. So placid a theme hardly indicates much keen interest, but the interest is there just the same. It is due either to the skill of the narrator, or to the kindly influence that emanates from so lovable and pathetically helpless and hopeless a character.

Oppenheim, E. Phillips. The Mischief Maker. Pp. 372. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. 1913. \$1.25.

In this story dramatic romance, diplomatic intrigue, and international crises are mixed. The result is breathless interest rather than logical approbation.

Sir Julien Portel was a British M.P. and a bachelor, a so-called clever politician, but he made the mistake of indiscreetly revealing state secrets to a woman, ambitious for her husband's promotion at any cost. Resignation and exile followed. Sir Julien and a journalist friend, Kendrick, found themselves involved in some critical and dangerous plots of the German diplomat, Falkenberg, who was making every effort to break the *entente cordiale* between France and England. Most of the action takes place in the show places of Paris. Women of beauty, wealth, and brains add to the mysterious and exciting scenes, which include socialistic secret meetings, murders, and suicides. The most lovable character is Lady Anne, who refuses to sell herself for money or position, but is brave enough to wait for the love that is perfect. The villain is finally thwarted, and Sir Julien, having profited by his one great mistake, rises to greater heights and attains success, political honor, and personal happiness.

Parr, Olive Katharine. The Little Cardinal. Pp. 248. New York and Chicago: Benziger Brothers. \$1.25.

This is a touching, pathetic story of a poor little lad whose instincts of missionary charity and love for doing good to others are awakened by a suggestion in the form of a letter from the Bishop to each of the pupils of the school which Uriel attended. "The Little Cardinal" earned his title by his unique composition on "what I wish to become." His efforts to earn money for the poor attracted many appreciative and influential friends, who finally discovered that Uriel is really a "lord," the son of a young noble who left home, a victim of misunderstanding, to die in a foreign country. The establishing of the young lord in his beautiful home follows, and there are wonderful and dramatic episodes in connection with

(Continued on page 784)

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 782)

his former friends and his kindness to them. At the last, the Little Cardinal, through sympathy for the down-trodden and abused, loses his life in a pathetic and touching manner, but the tone and moral of the story are very uplifting.

Whitman, Stephen French. The Isle of Life. Pp. 498. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.35.

This is a rather lurid and melodramatic but well-told romance, whose setting is first in modern Roman society, afterwards in an island where family feuds and "capable Camorristi" play thrilling parts. Sebastian Maure had rather an unsavory reputation, altho he was noted as a writer and socially was received everywhere. His attentions to Ghirlaine Bellamy were very distasteful, even tho she felt his attraction, his powerful influence over her. Refusing to be dismissed, Sebastian follows her when she attempts to join her betrothed in England. Failing to interest her, he puts into execution a plan which is as startling and unique as it is incredible. The second part of the story on "the Isle of Life" deals with the moral development of the hero. All that is good and strong in the man's character is developed in his struggle with an epidemic of cholera that breaks out on the island. The reader is really relieved when Ghirlaine becomes at first interested, afterwards fascinated, by the man's personality. She finally falls in love with Sebastian, who has "made good" in spite of his unusual methods.

De Coulevain, Pierre. American Nobility. Pp. 471. New York: E. P. Dutton & Company. 1912. \$1.35.

Pierre de Coulevain is a writer of well-proven power. She is always entertaining, but her point of view is essentially French. Her readers will do well to keep that fact in mind. This is a real novel, more definitely so than her stories have usually been. It deals with the complications and necessary adjustments of marriage—particularly that of an American heiress with a foreign nobleman. The author's meaning in the title is probably expressed by the heroine's statement to some friends in her own drawing-room: "We Americans have a title of moral nobility which can not be inherited and can only be obtained by merit. It is the title of 'Gentleman' and 'Lady,' and it is only given to those who respect themselves and others." When Annie Villars decided to go to Europe she was determined that no impoverished noble should wed her millions, but when the Marquis d'Anguilhon, aided by the cleverest of women, lays crafty siege to her heart and fortune, she yields to what she believes is true affection. Complications follow. While it is a dramatic and interesting story of readjustment and final conjugal peace, it involves some situations and theories of morals incredible as well as distasteful to our American minds. The reader's appreciation and admiration will depend on his power to assume the author's point of view.

Herrick, Robert. One Woman's Life. Pp. 406. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.35.

Supposedly any life would make a story if frankly and fully told. Mr. Herrick is well known for his delineation of feminine

character. He does not idealize, does not spare his subjects, but ruthlessly holds their souls up for contemplation and, consequently, is never dull. Milly Ridge is a type with which we are all familiar—the generally popular, average kind of daughter, wife, and mother. While we may acknowledge the truthfulness of the portrayal and get some edifying hints from the details of her development, sordid and otherwise, we do get rather tired of her long-drawn-out and protracted tale of selfish, grafting struggle for social supremacy. Whatever interest the book has lies in its truthfulness to nature, and its frank discussions of some common phases of ordinary life, but it is not unusual and is a little tiresome.

INTO THE HEART OF NEW GUINEA

Rawling, Capt. C. G. (F.R.G.S.). The Land of the New Guinea Pygmies. An Account of the Story of a Pioneer Journey into the Heart of New Guinea. With 48 illustrations and a map. 8vo. Pp. 366. Philadelphia: Lippincott Company. \$3.50 net.

The account and results of an expedition sent out by the British Ornithologists' Union to Dutch New Guinea, covering what was virgin soil so far as whites are concerned, make up the bulk of this portly volume. In Chapter XIX is a little monograph on the pygmies by Dr. H. S. Harrison, written from the anthropological point of view, and the first chapter gives the history of European contact with and possession of the island. The rest is cast in narrative form, following the progress of the expedition, fully illustrated by reproductions of excellent photographs, picturing the country and the natives and their manner of life. The title of the volume is very naturally taken from the Tapiro pygmies discovered by the author, yet the data he gives of the other natives of full stature of the coast and plains are almost as interesting as those which give name to his book.

The little men of Dutch New Guinea present few differences from the pygmies of other parts. They are of the brown Negrito type, the males averaging about four feet eight inches in height, well proportioned and strong, using bows much longer than themselves, living in substantial huts placed on piles and gathered in villages, possessing little material wealth, using wooden, bone, shell, and a few stone implements and securing fire by friction of wood on wood. The expedition was not able to catch sight of a female of the race, the elders firmly resisting all inducements to permit their women to be brought into camp and enforcing their absence in the bush while visitors were in a village. The men became fairly friendly, tho never off their guard or free from suspicion, but permitted photographs to be taken freely. Their habitat is far up the hills, and they are restricted to this by agreement with the Papuans, nor are the latter allowed to pass a well-understood boundary.

The narrative is interesting and straightforward, always clear, and without pretensions to fine writing. The illustrations are good, and illumine the story. Ignorance of the language prevented inquiry into many matters of interest—tribal and family relations, religion, and the like. But by the carefully honest behavior of the expedition the way has been opened

(Continued on page 786)

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 784)

for further research in the rich but difficult regions of upper Dutch New Guinea.

MR. TALBOT'S FINE NIGERIAN BOOK

Talbot, P. Amaury (of the Nigerian Political Service). *In the Shadow of the Bush*. 8vo. Pp. xiv-500. New York: George H. Doran Co.; London: Heinemann. \$5 net.

How well served the British Government generally is in its colonial department is well illustrated by this imposing and important volume. Its author has been district superintendent of the Oban district of Nigeria, and imparts the results of close observation and experience since 1907, while traveling "in the bush" some 1,700 miles each year. It throws light upon the comprehensiveness of the interests displayed by these government officials, and makes clear why British colonial government is usually so successful. Every page bears witness to two facts closely related: (1) the real interest of the district superintendent in the welfare of the people under his care; (2) the reciprocal affection of these people for those who take pains to understand them. Throughout the volume there are many evidences, introduced incidentally and not with apologetic purpose, of the benefits to savages of British rule, the abolition of slavery, of sacrifice of menials at the death of a chieftain, and of the cruel treatment of wives and dependents in the ordinary course of life.

The contents are comprehensive, dealing in especial chapters (thirty-one in number) with religion, clubs, and societies, jujus (fetishes), women, birth customs, ordeal, divination, witchcraft, funeral ceremonies, ghosts, life in peace and war, art, records, government, and folk-lore. But lest the list of chapters mislead, let it be said here that almost every page of the book gives matter that is of first-rate importance for the study of primitive religion and folk-lore. Apart from such collections of data as Frazer's *Golden Bough*, the reviewer has not found a volume so rich as this, and so absorbingly interesting, since the issue of Cushing's *Zuni Tales*. If one were to combine Spencer and Gillen's volumes on Australia and Crook's on India with those just mentioned and that under review, he would have the raw material for a very complete presentation of the facts on animism. Mr. Talbot, dealing with a series of tribes that were practically untouched by white civilization, has gathered native traditions, folk-lore, and mythology unmixed with European material. His diligence was one of foresight, for he saw that not long could these stories remain undiluted and unmixed. The fund of myths and tales, given to illustrate concrete acts and customs, is rich almost beyond expression. Belief in the soul-life of inanimate things, of plants, animals, even of such phenomena as the rainbow, is here registered. The way in which the juju, or fetish, works, the operations of magic and "medicine," the belief in ghosts and the after-life, all these are set forth with a skill and a verve that win completely the anthropologist and comparative religionist. One must add a remark upon a series of illustrations the list of which covers three and one-half pages. And so fine reproductions of so excellent photographs one rarely sees.

The author and his wife were diligent

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collectors too of fauna and flora, and of the latter alone over 150 new genera or species have been contributed to the British Museum. Mrs. Talbot has made over 1,600 drawings, mostly in water-color, of new and rare species. It is seldom that a book so satisfying as this comes from the press. Teachers of primitive psychology, and especially of comparative religion, might almost adopt it as a text-book, so fully is it fitted to perform this task. The publishers, too, have risen to their opportunity, and hardly a single typographical error has been noted.

THE FIRST OF THE PUBLISHERS PUTNAM

Putnam, George Haven. George Palmer Putnam, a Memoir. Together with an Account of the Earlier Years of the Publishing House Founded by Him. 8vo, pp. 476. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

This life of the originator of a publishing house of such marked individuality as that of the Putnams is valuable and interesting, not only because it portrays a typical American, but because it sets forth a striking chapter in the history of the American book trade.

Of the Putnam stock which emigrated from Buckinghamshire, England, about 1642, George Palmer was born in Brunswick, Me., in 1814. When his father's health failed, his mother supported the family by school-keeping and by opening a boarding-house. George Palmer Putnam was apprenticed to a Boston merchant of his own kin at the age of eleven, but finally sought and obtained employment in a bookstore. This was congenial to him, for the taste for reading was his from early life to extreme age. When he was eighteen he published "Chronology, Introduction, and Index to Universal History." He next published the *Bookseller's Advertiser*—a list of new books, American and foreign, with notices of the most important—which plainly showed which way the bent of his talents was to lead him. In 1834 was founded the firm of Wiley & Putnam, which subsequently became an exclusively Putnam house. With the Harpers and Appletons, it now represents the only publishing houses of the forties which still survive.

At that time the pirating of American books by English publishers and of English books by American houses was one of the blots on the international book-trade. Mr. George Palmer Putnam made it a principle of his business never to publish a foreign book without consulting the author. In order to make arrangements on the ground, Mr. Putnam resided in London from 1841 to 1847. It was in 1841 that Mrs. Browning wrote to her husband telling him that she had received £14 "from the self-same publisher in New York who agreed last year to print my poems at his own risk and give me 10 per cent. on the profit." She was surprised and her husband assured her that Putnam could do her no harm and was performing "a good, straightforward, un-American thing." While George Putnam was hammering away at the copyright question and paying copyright for everything he published from England, an incident occurred which was both sad and unfortunate. When Frederika Bremer came to New York in the hope of making money by lecturing and selling her book-rights she found herself in difficulties from her failure

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pression of power—actual power, potential power, power of the individual, power of the group, power well used, power misspent. The impression is almost stunning." Miss Kendall's conclusion as to the stability of the new Republic is based on this impression—"if they will only now bring into play all their undoubted power of organization, of resource, of moderation, they will certainly make a success of their new experiment in government."

"MANTOVANO"

Glover, T. E. Vergil. 8vo, pp. 343. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2 net.

The poet Vergil in many ways takes the place in Latin literature which has long been occupied by Wordsworth in English poetry. He looked upon poetry as a serious profession, and wrote from a serious and patriotic conscience. His "Georgics" were written with the deliberate purpose of interesting his countrymen in agriculture, while his great poem "The Aeneid" was an enthusiastic glorification of Rome and the Julian family. Vergil had the great advantage of a long and increasingly vigorous life for his poetic genius. He survived most of his contemporaries, and continued to the end rewriting and finishing his greater works.

Many of his contemporaries died in early life, others exhausted their genius long before they died. Horace, the Epicurean poet of ease and pleasure, became well-to-do in later life, and when asked for a poem by Mæcenas, his great patron, replied that worn-out horses ought to be turned out into pasture, just as the gladiator, who had been long successful upon the public arena should be given the wooden sword, as a token of his honorable discharge from the pains and labors of his risky profession. But Vergil never gave up his art, and his constancy to the muse is well illustrated by this capital work of Mr. Glover. In these days, when classical studies are somewhat depreciated and Greek and Latin are becoming studies of the past, and no longer made the training ground for master minds, it is refreshing to pick up this book and see how wonderfully interesting and full of literary grace and inspiration the life of such a poet as Vergil may be made. Mr. Glover is a genuine Humanist, and, like Tennyson, he knows and loves the subject of this volume. He would be glad to say, in the words of the late poet-laureate of England:

"I salute thee, Mantovano. I have loved thee since my day began,
Wielder of the stateliest measure ever
molded by the lips of man."

We commend this volume to the notice and study of all who love Humanism, and wish that our boys and young men could still continue to devote five or ten years of their early life to the study of writers patronized by Pericles and Augustus.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Post, Charles Johnson. *Across the Andes*. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 360. Illustrated. Outing Publishing Co.

An artist acting as manager of gold-placer work at the eastern foot of the Andes reaches them by crossing the Cordillera from the coast through Peru and Bolivia, and descending the Mapiri River with masses of goods and machinery. Later he makes his way by canoe down to



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the Madeira and Amazon rivers, and thence out to civilization. His book is a tale of experiences and adventures, chiefly with the rapid-running Secco Indians of the Mapiri. It is brightly written, not overloaded with information (tho it would be the better for a map), and reveals the artist not only in the excellent illustrations of his own drawing, but in the vivid, colorful descriptions of the scenery and incidents. It is an interesting book and one very useful to any intending traveler to those wild parts.

Betham-Edwards, Miss. In French Africa. Pp. 318. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Company. \$2.50.

This is a book not easy to describe, as it is a record of vacation trips in French Africa. Alternating with these memories, personal and anecdotal, are passages from former works by the same writer. The records are intimate and interesting, depicting people and customs in the different foreign cities—Algiers, Tlemcen, Oran, Saida, and others, and relating historical bits of information, describing fêtes, festivals, and various peculiarities of the cosmopolitan inhabitants, among whom are Jews, negroes, Arabs, and many other types. The author pays a glowing tribute to the charm of the country and its beautiful flowers, praising the hospitality of the inhabitants and the natural beauties of cities of unpronounceable names. Charming photographs supplement the expressive word-pictures. The reader will be tempted to follow the author's example and set sail for the shores of Barbary.

Key, Ellen. Rahel Varnhagen. Pp. 312. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1913. \$1.50.


It is regrettable but true that the name of Rahel Varnhagen means little to the ordinary reader. Ellen Key has here given us a portrait of "the greatest woman the Jewish race has produced; the greatest woman Germany can call her daughter." Rahel was a personality, not a writer. No great practical achievement can be credited to her. There was nothing conspicuously romantic about her life. But behind the veil that obscured her, the soul of this little Jewess was an ever-burning flame—"a real woman," as Goethe said, "with the strongest feelings I have ever seen, and the completest mastery of them." Mr. Havelock Ellis, in his introduction, says, "A woman who is herself one of the chief representatives of some of the most vital movements of the day, here brings before us, in clear and vivid outline, the woman who nearly a century earlier was the inspired pioneer of those movements." Rahel was far in advance of her time, and is typical of the great movement which seeks to evolve the completely human personality from the feminine creature of sex. The main facts of her life are feelingly described; also her salons, which made her the German Mme. de Staël, and were frequented by Humboldt, Ranke, Schleiermacher, and other notables of the Napoleonic era. Her admiration for Goethe was a vivid force in her life. Herself childless, she had a wonderful love for children and power over them. Her one passion was for truth in life and expression, which she herself sought and taught others to seek. Her influential position she attained exclusively by the power of her own personality, and exer-



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cised it exclusively through her gift of intercourse in the finest and greatest meaning of the term.

Hart, Jerome A. Sardou and the Sardou Plays. Pp. 404. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott & Company. \$2.50 net.

So little has been written about Victorien Sardou that this volume of valuable information should be welcome to many who remember famous plays by this great playwright and the favorites who have appeared in them. The book is in three parts: First comes a biographical sketch of his life, his early struggles, and his eventual success; secondly, an analysis of about forty of his plays—not critical, but narrative analyses; thirdly, the Sardou plays that have been given in the United States. The great dramatist's life was not unlike those of others in its early struggles. It was long before he attained the position to which he aspired, and to which his talent destined him. Interesting facts are given about his daily life, his habits of study and work. The book is replete with anecdotes of Sardou and those whose lives were associated with his success. The great dramatist was a man of remarkable versatility, but his habits were fixt and his life regulated most methodically. The book gives his scheme of work and faithfully depicts his literary and stage achievements. It will be found invaluable for handy reference and good for contemplation.

Legge, Edward. King Edward in His True Colors. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 416. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$4 net.

Much of this biography is written from the personal experience of the author. Its ostensible object is to correct certain false impressions of the royal character given in Sir Sidney Lee's much discussed work. It deals with Edward VII. as Prince of Wales, as practically regent during his mother's later years, and as reigning sovereign when for a time he seemed "to control the destinies of Europe." It is essentially a gossip book, with a very strong dash of the "Well, well, we could and if we would." But there is nothing really new in it. It is far from being a serious and well-considered record of the reign of Queen Victoria's successor, but rather reminds us of what has been called "the mystery column" on the front page of *Reynolds's* (not *Reynold's*, as Mr. Legge writes it) *Newspaper* which is cited in the "Baccarat Case." The book is one of chaste pruriency and charitable scandal such as leaves a bad taste in the mouth, but it will afford amusement to readers who can see between the lines and recognize it as a work hung on to the peg of a conspicuous name and made to sell.

It is true that the author acknowledges Edward as a great pacificator, a diplomatist who began his education under the instruction of Napoleon III.—that astute shuffler of the political cards. The late King's place as a patron of sport and a leader in the social life of the aristocracy is emphasized, but the elusiveness and evasion and innuendo of the text make the reader feel that he is walking on slippery and uncertain ground.

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How can I walk in rich robes when his people and mine are in need?"

Brigid, the daughter of Duffy, was brought to the court of the King.
(Monarch of Leinster, MacEnda, whose praises the poets would sing).
"Hither, O monarch," said Duffy, "I've come with a maiden to sell;
Buy her and bind her to bondage—she's needing such discipline well!"
Ah, but 'twas wise was the King. From the maid to the chieftain he turned;
Mildness he saw in her face, in the other's 'twas anger that burned;
"This is no bondmaid, I'll swear it, O chief, but a girl of your own.
Why sells the father the flesh of his flesh and the bone of his bone?"

Brigid, the daughter of Duffy, was mute while her father replied:
"Monarch, this maid has no place as the child of a chieftain of pride.
Beggars and wretches whose wounds would the soul of a soldier affright,
Sure, 'tis on these she is wasting my substance from morning till night."
Ah, but 'twas bitter was Duffy; he spoke like a man that was vexed.
Musing, the monarch was silent; he pondered the question perplexed.
"Maiden," said he, "if 'tis true, as I've just from your father heard tell,
Might it not be, as my bondmaid, you'd waste all my substance as well?"

Brigid, the daughter of Duffy, made answer.
"O monarch," she said
"Had I the wealth from your coffers, and had I the crown from your head—
Yea, if the plentiful yield of the broad breasts of Erin were mine,
All would I give to the people of Christ who in poverty pine."
Ah, but 'twas then that the King felt the heart in his bosom unleap,
"I am not worthy," he cried, "such a maiden in bondage to keep!
Here's a king's sword for her ransom, and here's a king's word to decree
Never to other than Christ and his poor let her servitude be!"

In England, it seems, even more than in America, spring still is the most popular of all seasons with the poets. In America, the "spring poem" has been so thoroughly ridiculed by the newspapers that it has been driven almost out of existence. But the English poets are unwearied of the recurring phenomenon of summer's birth, and old as is the subject, some of them are able to say novel and beautiful things concerning it. We print below two poems relating to spring. They are alike in a certain not displeasing archaism of phrase. In the first (from the *London Nation*), that modern Elizabethan, William H. Davies, uses to advantage that "pathetic fallacy" which never lacks its advocate and expresses in the last two lines an idea of splendid magnitude. Miss Macaulay (whose poem appears in the *London Spectator*) is less subjective than Mr. Davies. Her interpretation of the season's message is by no means new, but it is exquisitely told.

Love and the Muse

BY WILLIAM H. DAVIES

My back is turned on Spring and all her flowers,
The birds no longer charm from tree to tree;
The cuckoo had his home in this green world
Ten days before his voice was heard by me.



We Have Given This Word A New Meaning

The Latin dictionary defines "fenestra" as "an opening for light—a window."

Fenestra now has a greater meaning. In the commercial sense it means not only *light*, but *all that goes with light*.

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which explains all this and tells you how to materially reduce the high cost of living—how to have better, more nourishing food—how to keep food longer without spoiling—how to cut down on bills—how to guard against sickness—doctors' bills.

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Had I an answer from a dear one's lips,
My love of life would soon regain its power;
And suckle my sweet dreams, that tug my heart,
And whimper to be nourished every hour.

Give me that answer now, and then my Muse,
That for my sweet life's sake must never die,
Will rise like that great wave that leaps and hangs
The sea-weed on a vessel's mast-top high.

Youth's Debt

By ROSE MACAULAY

When in the pretty wood
The larches sparkle red for the year's turning,
Then, in men's moving blood,
Sweet April does set frolic fires a-burning.

But now, since the trees stand
Naked and deep asleep, yet pathless yearning
For the spring's kindling hand,
Let youth go forth, and set the woods a-burning.

Such quick fire is in youth
(And this youth knows, having no other learning),
That where it moves, in truth,
Its touch shall set the dead earth's soul a-burning.

'Tis good all debts to pay;
So let youth thank the sweet year for his turning,
And newly every day
Go forth, go forth, to set the woods a-burning.

A little less than a year ago the world was in the midst of the *Titanic* tragedy. Hundreds of poems were written praising the heroism of the survivors, lamenting the lost and describing the tremendous combat between the iceberg and the unfortunate ship. H. Rea Woodman wrote thirty-five poems, which have now been published in a little volume entitled "In Memoriam: The *Titanic* Disaster" (privately printed by the author). All of these are well written and some of them are admirable as simple and sincere expressions of powerful emotion. The one we quote describes the return of the *Mackay-Bennett* from her quest of the bodies of the drowned. The tone of sorrowful dignity is consistently sustained.

The Return of the "Mackay-Bennett"

By H. REA WOODMAN

Toll tenderly, toll tenderly,
You thousand mourning bell!
Toll tenderly across the bay,
Where slow the coffin ship makes way.

Grave-clothes fresh and scant and simple,
All humble-proud in meek array;
Lilies frail that seem to proffer
Solace in their most lovely way;
(Toll tenderly, toll tenderly!)
Girded for her honored duty,
Sadly waits the seaside city;
In her hands, her funeral labors,
And her heart broken with pity.

Fall slenderly, fall slenderly,
You thousand mourning flags!
Fall slenderly against the sky,
While slow the dead are carried by.

Gently, lingeringly lowered
Deeply into the steadfast ground,
While the pleasant April weather
With healing seems to film the sound;
(Fall slenderly, fall slenderly!)
Down the tolling streets of sorrow,
Down avenues alined with prayer,
Tempest-bent, shapeless, seaworn,
The driftwood dead are borne with care.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A STORY OF THE GREAT STORM

THE hurricane which swept over some of the Western and Middle Western States on March 23, killing more than two hundred people, injuring probably twice as many more, destroying many million dollars' worth of property, and leaving thousands of people homeless, was too large for anybody to attempt to describe in full even in a dozen newspaper articles, but some of the fragmentary stories told by eye-witnesses suffice to convey a fairly good impression of what happened. One of those who saw the storm in action was W. P. Comnar, a traveling salesman, and his story was told upon his arrival in Chicago on the day following. We find it in a dispatch to the New York World:

I never want to witness another thing in this world so fraught with horror. I boarded the train at Lincoln, Neb., and traveled in the heart of the cyclone for miles and watched its deathlike hand creep about the towns we passed and crush them in a twinkling. I helped to carry in the human beings who, bruised, crushed, and hysterical, we stooped to pick up and take to Omaha for medical attention.

I had stepped out on the back platform for a breath of air. It was about five o'clock, maybe a little before, and I noticed a peculiar light in the sky. If you have ever read South Sea Island stories you will know that an uncanny, yellow glare seems to precede a hurricane. Well, there was that light in the sky when I noticed it first. But there was something else that seemed far more terrible to me at the moment.

I don't know that I can describe it, except to say that at first thought some one behind me had whispered. It was a whisper—but a whisper of voices we are not supposed to hear in this world. It was sibilant, strange, ethereal, and it sounded like the peculiar sucking-hiss that one hears when a train rounds a curve. But there was a strange power back of it. I don't know why it affected me in the manner it did. But, somehow, it was a forecast—a threat of frightful things to come.

All the time the sound grew and I noticed that the queer cloud in the sky was growing larger. It was black, and cone-shaped, with the small end toward the earth. Then I knew what was going



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to happen. I was fascinated. A moment before there had been light, clear and white, with just a gentle wind to ruffle the few clouds in the sky. Now all was changed.

The gentle whistle had grown to a roar and strange mutterings filled the air. Then, all of a sudden, I saw that the high cloud was enveloping everything. For a moment my heart stopt and my breath seemed to be drawn from me as if by a powerful bellows. My face was peppered with flying gravel—there was a terrific roar, a shuddering of the earth, and the cyclone had crossed our trail not fifty feet behind us.

For a moment I could not catch my breath. My face was stinging with the sand and gravel that had been hurled against me. I went inside the car.

The wind crossed the track and swept on in a northeasterly direction, as near as I could tell. By that time we were near Ralston, Neb., which is within twenty-five or thirty miles of Omaha. Far up the track I could see the lights of the town. For one moment I wanted to hide from the sight, but curiosity dominated me and I returned to the platform. There was one man there, William Coon, of Lincoln, and we were soon joined by other passengers.

Not a man of us said a word. Fascinated, we watched that little group of houses where human beings were waiting unknowingly for the hand of Providence to strike them. I felt like crying out a warning to them, but the vacuum following the storm stole my breath again and my reason finally got the better of my impulse.

One shattering crash, a whirlpool of flying wood, shingles, and with a roar of triumph that was nothing short of demoniacal, the storm swept on. We looked again. From the chaos of swirling boards and debris there emerged now and then a housetop—whole buildings went rolling along the ground as if impelled by some force within them. Box-cars on sidings, hurled through the night, split open with sickening crashes and ejected their merchandise. One of these cars, a car minus the usual trucks, was flung through the air to land in an open field. There followed a sickening sight, for with an unearthly screech the sides of the car fell apart and a number of men, railroad section hands, fell out. Some of them moved. Some were whole and some were torn to shreds.

The engineer stopt the train and we rushed over to the village. There was hardly a house standing in the way it was built. Everywhere, in every stage of life and death, were men, women, and children. Faces into which color would never come again stared up at us. One man was rammed halfway through the side of a frame building. He was muttering when we reached him, but soon died. So stricken with the horror of the thing were the sufferers that they could do nothing for each other or for themselves. We gathered the living together, the whole and broken, and placed them on the train.

It was a path of disaster that we followed from then on into Omaha. Groans and shrieks and pleadings filled the coaches. Every woman on the train worked as fast as she could to render help to the crushed and fear-stricken survivors. At the next town whole factories collapsed and their walls fell in as if some giant were playing dominoes with them.

We could hear the screams of the injured and dying workmen and their families as their houses fell about them. We stopt

here and picked up many of the injured. I don't know whether or not we got them all.

But we were to get a real heart-sickness when we reached Omaha. A lurid glare was in the sky. We could hear huge walls sighing into chaotic heaps of bricks. I would hate to have to remember for the rest of my life the horrible details of that night in Omaha.

I saw one man's head split open with a brick. One little girl—but I'd rather not tell that. There were many more of a similar character.

Omaha was burning. Hotels, hospitals, and homes were crowded. Every man was mad and every woman hysterical. It was a night straight out from Hades, and I never want another one like it. I am trying to forget it.

THE "GOLDEN RULERS" OF TOLEDO

WHEN Brand Whitlock was trying to get a start in the law in Toledo he had occasion to prosecute a poor German for neglecting his family. The Humane Society was looking after the affair, and it employed Whitlock to see that justice was done. The defendant was sent to the workhouse for nine months, and shortly after he was locked up his wife secured a divorce and married the principal witness who had testified in her behalf. The misdemeanor prosecution was regarded as a triumph by the Humane Society. But afterward Whitlock discovered that the poor German's fate had been involved in the eternal triangle. The man had tried to make himself understood when he was on the witness-stand, but had failed, and Whitlock now knew what the defendant had tried to explain. The result was that Whitlock decided never to prosecute another case. And when his resolution became known, nearly everybody criticized him on the grounds that his attitude would militate against the safeguards of society. But he had one strong sympathizer, and an important one—"Golden Rule" Jones. Whitlock, who tells about the incident in his reminiscences, running serially in *The American Magazine*, says that up to that time he had known Jones only as the eccentric mayor of the city, and nearly every one whom he had met since his advent into Toledo had spoken of Jones only to say something disparaging of him. The ministers and the newspapers were against Jones, and the most charitable thing Whitlock heard said about him in private was that he was crazy. Of what followed the novelist-mayor writes:

One day, suddenly, as I was working on a story in my office, in he stepped with a startling, abrupt manner, wheeled a chair up to my desk, and sat down. He was a big Welshman with a sandy complexion and great hands that had worked hard in their time, and he had an eye that looked right into the center of your skull. He



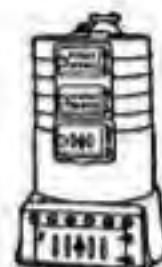
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wore, and all the time he was in the room continued to wear, a large cream-colored slouch hat, and he had on the flowing cravat which for some inexplicable reason artists and reformers all wear; their affinity being due, no doubt, to the fact that the reformer must be an artist of a sort, else he could not dream his dreams. I was relieved, however, to find that Jones wore his hair clipped short, and there was still about him that practical air of the very practical business man he had been before he became mayor. He had been such a practical business man that he was worth half a million, a fairly good fortune for our town; but he had not been in office very long before all the business men were down on him, and saying that what the town needed was a business man for mayor, a statement that was destined to ring in my ears for a good many years. They disliked him of course because he would not do just what they told him to—that being the meaning and purpose of a business man for mayor—but insisted that there were certain other people in the city who were entitled to some of his service and consideration—namely, the working people and the poor. The politicians and the preachers objected to him on the same grounds; the unpardonable sin being to express in any but a purely ideal and sentimental form sympathy for the workers or the poor. It seemed to be particularly exasperating that he was doing all this in the name of the Golden Rule, which was for the Sunday-school; and they even went so far as to bring to town another Sam Jones, the Reverend Sam Jones, to conduct a "revival" and to defeat the Honorable Sam Jones. The Reverend Sam Jones had big meetings, and said many clever things, and many true ones, the truest among them being his epigram, "I am for the Golden Rule myself, up to a certain point, and then I want to take the shotgun and the club." I think that expression marked the difference between him and our Sam Jones, in whose philosophy there was no place at all for the shotgun or the club. The preachers were complaining that Mayor Jones was not using shotguns, or at least clubs, on the "bad" people in the town; I suppose that since their own persuasions had in a measure failed, they felt that the mayor might with such instruments have made the "bad" people look as if they had been converted anyway.

It was when he was undergoing such criticism as this that he came to me me, to ask me to speak at Golden Rule Park. This was a bit of green grass next to his factory; he had dedicated it to the people's use, and there under a large willow-tree, on Sunday afternoons, he used to speak to hundreds. There was a little piano which two men could carry, and with that on the platform to play the accompaniments the people used to sing songs that Jones had written—some of them of real beauty, and breathing the spirit of poetry, if they were not always quite in its form. In the winter these meetings were held in Golden Rule Hall, a large room that served very well as an auditorium, in his factory hard by. On the walls of Golden Rule Hall was the original tin sign he had hung up in his factory as the only rule to be known there. "Therefore whatsoever things ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." In the course of time every reformer, every radical, in the country had spoken in that hall or under that willow-



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tree, and the whole place developed an atmosphere that was immensely impressive. The hall had the pictures of many of them on its walls, and some good paintings besides; and in connection with the settlement which Jones established across the street the whole institution came to be, as a reporter wrote one day in his newspaper, the center of intelligence in Toledo.

Well, then, on that morning when first he called, Jones said to me:

"I want you to come out and speak."

"On what subject?" I asked.

"There's only one subject," he said,—"life." And his face was radiant with a really beautiful smile, just tinged with his keen humor. I began to say that I would prepare something, but he would not let me finish my sentence.

"Prepare!" he exclaimed. "Why prepare? Just speak what's in your heart."

He was always like that. Once, a good while after, in one of his campaigns, he called me on the telephone one evening just at dinner-time, and said:

"I want you to go to Ironville and speak to-night."

I was tired, and, as I dislike to confess, a little reluctant,—I had always to battle so for a little time to write,—so that I hesitated, asked questions, told him, as usual, that I had no speech prepared.

"But you know it is written," he said, "that 'in that hour it shall be given you what ye shall say.'"

I could assure him that the prophecy had somewhat failed in my case, and that what was given me to say was not always worth listening to when it was said; and then I inquired:

"What kind of crowd will be there?"

"Oh, a good crowd!" he said.

"But what kind of people?"

"What kind of people?" he asked in a tone of great and genuine surprise. "What kind of people? Why, there's only one kind of people—just people, just folk."

I went, of course, and I went as well to Golden Rule Park and to Golden Rule Hall, and there was never such a school for public speaking as that crowded park afforded, with street-cars grinding and scraping by one side of it and children laughing at their play on the swings and poles which Jones had put there for them; or else standing below the speaker and looking curiously up into his face, and filling him with the fear of treading any moment on their fingers which made a little border all along the front of the platform. And for a year or so after his death I spoke there every Sunday; we were trying so hard to keep his great work alive.

But it was their interest in the poor, the outcast, the disowned, that drew Whitlock and Jones together—that and the fact that the two were gradually assuming the same attitude. The writer goes on:

He was full of Tolstoy at that time, and we could talk of the great Russian, and I could introduce him to the other great Russians. He was then a little past fifty, and had just made the astounding discovery that there was such a thing as literature in the world; he had been so busy working all his life that he had never had time to read, and the whole world of letters burst upon his vision all suddenly, and the glorious prospect fairly intoxicated him, so that he stood like stout Cortez, tho not so silent, upon a peak in Darien.

He was reading Mazzini also, and Emer-

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son, who express his philosophy fully, or as fully as one man can express anything for another, and it was not long before Jones discovered an unusual facility for expressing himself, both with his voice and with his pen. The letters he wrote to the men in his shops—putting them in their pay-envelops—are models of simplicity and sincerity, which show a genuine culture and have that beauty which is the despair of conscious art. He had just learned of Oscar Wilde's "Ballad of Reading Gaol," and he committed it to memory, or got it into his memory somehow, so that he would recite stanzas of it to any one. He read Burns, too, with avidity, and I can see him now standing on the platform in one of his meetings, snapping his fingers as he recited:

A fig for those by law protected!
Liberty's a glorious feast!

But it was Walt Whitman whom he loved most, and his copy of "Leaves of Grass" was underscored in heavy lines with a red pencil until nearly every striking passage in the whole work had become a rubric. When anything struck him, he would have to come and tell me of it; sometimes he would not wait, but would call me up on the telephone and read it to me. I remember that occasion when his voice, over the wire, said:

"Listen to this [and he read]:

"The snag-tooth'd hostler with red hair, redeeming sins past and to come,
Selling all he possesses, travelling on foot to see lawyers for his brother and sit by him while he is tried for forgery."

Then he laughed, and his chuckle died away on the wire. That express him; that was exactly what he would have done for a brother, exactly what he did do for many a brother, since he regarded all men as his brothers, and treated them as such if they would let him. He was always going down to the city prisons, or to the work-houses, and talking to the poor devils there,

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quite as if he were one of them, which indeed he felt he was, and as all of us are, if we only knew it. And he was working all the time to get them out of prison, and finally he and I entered into a little contract by which he paid the expenses incident to their trials—the fees for stenographers and that sort of thing—if I would look after their cases. Hard as the work was, and sad as it was, and grievously as my law partners complained of the time it took, and of its probable effect on business (since no one wished to be known as a criminal lawyer!), it did pay in the satisfaction there was in doing a little to comfort and console—and, what was so much more, to compel in one city, at least, a discussion of the grounds and the purpose of our institutions. For instance, if some poor girl were arrested, and a jury trial were demanded for her, and her case were given all the care and attention it would have received had she been some wealthy person, the police, when they found they could not convict, were apt to be a little more careful of the liberties of individuals; they began to have a little regard for human rights and for human life.

CASTRO'S STORY OF HIS ELLIS ISLAND EXPERIENCE

GENERAL CIPRIANO CASTRO, sometimes referred to as the ex-dictator of Venezuela, left for Europe the other day with about as bad an opinion of the United States Government, or at least of the Taft Administration, as anybody ever held. Being held for several weeks at Ellis Island by the immigration authorities did not set well with him, and just before bidding Uncle Sam farewell he put his complaint into rather vigorous language for the New York Herald. Whether altogether true or not, his story has plenty of color of the darker sort. We read:

"Since the day I was kidnaped from the *Tauraine* I have been made the object of a ridiculous farce and have been vilely treated. I did not at that time protest as strongly as I might have against the imprisonment because I thought I was serving an ideal, one which would be of service to humanity and would redound to the credit of the American people. I did not think of myself.

"I was actually buried alive as if I were a great criminal. If this is the inheritance which the great Washington left, the American people ought to weep bitter tears or give up imperialism. Unless the imperialistic Government of the United States gives a satisfactory reason for such iniquitous conduct it stands convicted of being a tyrant and having forgotten the past glories of America.

"I was insulted treacherously. They even descended to crime. I refer to that terrible night of December 31. After a very bad voyage of ten days I was thrown into a dirty, small room, and at six o'clock in the evening I threw myself on the bed and tried to sleep. Vain illusion! At a quarter-past six somebody knocked on the door. I got up and opened it. In walked a man of about twenty-seven or twenty-eight years. He approached me with such



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a menacing air that I did not know what to think. As I do not understand English I did not know what he was saying, but it appeared to me that he was looking for the keys to my baggage, altho it had already been examined by the Custom House officers. I, by signs, tried to make him understand this.

Finally, the General says, he understood the magnitude of this aggression. They were trying to provoke him into committing a crime, and he took the only step which could save his life. To proceed:

"The man was walking around the room like a wild bull. I, without showing my uneasiness in any way, turned my back on him and lay down again on the dirty bed which they had placed for me. The man suddenly took off his overcoat, threw it on the floor, took off his coat, and finally took off his gloves. Then he looked at me as if he was going to strike me. I preserved a stoical attitude, still lying on the bed. Who was this man? Where did he come from at such an hour? What had he to do with my baggage which had been examined time and again by the Custom House officers? How did this man get past the official who was guarding my door? All these questions will have to be answered in court proceedings.

"The man seeing my stoical attitude, put on his coat and overcoat and went out. He forgot to take his gloves with him. So I picked them up and gave them to the guardian at the door, so that he would have no reason for coming back and bothering me.

"Fifteen minutes later another knock came at the door, and a young man smaller than the other came in. He repeated the actions of his predecessor, without, however, taking off his coat. He also spoke in English, which of course I did not understand. At seven o'clock two other men and a woman came in and repeated the performance of the others. They all spoke at the same time. They were all gesticulating wildly, and finally they picked up my baggage and left the room. I locked the door and said to myself, Let it be what God wishes.

"I could not sleep all that night. What a terrible experience! The next morning when I opened the door I saw my baggage in the hall outside. The tragic blow which they had prepared with unequalled cynicism more like highwaymen than government officials did not succeed.

"I have kept silence until to-day because I understood that in that way alone could I save myself, being in the clutches of the 'Black Hand,' which was directing the attack upon me. In view of the grave nature of the attempt any indiscretion on my part would have meant certain death.

"I hope the American people will appreciate these facts, which are nothing but the truth, and I hope that the judicial authorities will immediately order an investigation of them. While the American Government is responsible for these insults, the real responsibility lies with the asphalt companies of Venezuela, who have never failed to work harm for Venezuela and for me, especially because I defended the interests which as President of Venezuela had been evaded to me, spending large sums of money to organize these Matos revolution, in which I conquered those enemies of my country after two years of war."

As I stealthily cocked the gun, I was ready to drop, but the enemy apparently didn't hear the click. The instant I got the weapon up I thrust it forward, fired five shots into the mass of coils before me, and as I ducked, grabbed the mesquite.

When the smoke lifted I saw the rattler had been knocked some feet away. It was the most venomous-looking reptile I ever saw.

Over in New York they go snake hunting. But you don't catch me hunting them, and I don't care particularly for their coming around and looking me up.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Colored Epigram.—A colored philosopher is reported to have said, "Life, my brethren, am mos'ly made up of prayin' for rain, and then wishin' it would el'ar off."—*Presbyterian*.

A Makeshift.—"Look here, Mose; I thought you were going to be baptized into the Baptist Church?"

"Yass, sah, I was. But I's hein' sprinkled into de 'Piscopal till de summer comes."—*Life*.

Wisdom.—"Every man ought to save up enough to buy himself a good big farm," said the thrifty citizen.

"Yes," replied Farmer Cornsmeal; "and then do something else with the money."—*Washington Star*.

Wise.—"Did the doctor diagnose your case?"

"Yes."

"How long did it take?"

"Not long. I wore my shabbiest suit."—*Birmingham Age-Herald*.

Altruistic.—MRS. FLATTERBY—"So you are on the visiting committee of your social workers' society. I should think you'd find it dreadfully irksome making all those slum calls."

MRS. HUNTER-FADDE—"I'm willing to make the sacrifice for a good cause. Every visiting day I send my maid around with my cards."—*Judge*.

Tact.—The president of a small college was visiting the little town that had been his former home and had been asked to address an audience of his former neighbors. In order to assure them that his career had not caused him to put on airs, he began his address thus:

"My dear friends—I won't call you ladies and gentlemen—I know you too well to say that."—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

Subtraction.—The teacher was hearing the youthful class in mathematics.

"No," she said, "in order to subtract, things have to be in the same denomination. For instance, we couldn't take three pears from four peaches, nor eight horses from ten cats. Do you understand?"

There was assent from the majority of pupils. One little boy in the rear raised a timid hand.

"Well, Bobby, what is it?" asked teacher.

"Please, teacher," said Bobby, "couldn't you take three quarts of milk from two cows?"—*New York Evening Post*.

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Easy Marks.—Some men haven't any more caution, when they happen to get a little money, than to show it to the family. —*New York Press.*

From Habit.—"Why did she want to set her husband's will aside?"

"Merely because it was her husband's, and she had got in the habit of setting it aside." —*Houston Post.*

Accidental.—PROFESSOR—"Can you tell the class the name of the belt north of the equator?"

"16—" Can't, sir."

PROFESSOR—"Correct." —*Yale Record.*

Used to It.—OFFICER—"Now, you git out o' here, young lady, or you'll land in the workhouse!"

STRIKER—"I ain't afraid of the workhouse—I've been in a workhouse ever since I started to work!" —*The Masses.*

Not Hurt Socially.—"I wouldn't associate with him. I understand he's served a term in prison."

"That's true, but it was for an offense involving a million dollars or more; nothin' really disgraceful, you know." —*Detroit Free Press.*

Indiscretion.—"The Parvenus are furious at that society reporter for saying 'there wasn't a jarring note' in their last affair."

"I suppose the poor wretch didn't know they made their money in preserves." —*Town Topics.*

Outdone.—Says an exchange: "This sentence contains the entire alphabet: 'Pack my box with five dozen liquor jugs.' Thirty-two letters. Can you beat it?"

Beat it? Easily! Our sentence is: "Look, here's pi: czamqeybwngvjudftx." Only twenty-eight letters. —*Boston Transcript.*

A Director.—"What is a political leader?"

"Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "sometimes he is very much like the orchestra leader, the man who provides the gesticulation and general excitement while somebody else is doing the real work." —*Washington Star.*

Ever Thus.—This is worth passing around.

Some one has dug up the following from the *Chicago Inter Ocean* of December 31, 1862:

"George M. Pullman, of the firm of Pullman & Moore, house raisers, is experimenting with what he calls 'a palace sleeping-car.' The 'wise ones' predict it will be a failure." —*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

An Emergency.—When a certain darky of Mobile, Ala., announced his engagement to the dusky one of his choice, the congratulations that were showered upon him included a note of wonder.

"Joe," said one of these friends, "I shore is surprized! We-all never thought you'd speak up. It's going on two years sence you begun to fool around Miss Violet."

"Dat's true," said Joe; "but de fact is, old man, I didn't lose my job until last night." —*Judge.*

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Particular.—"What you need," said the doctor, "is an operation."

"Very well," replied the patient. "Which operation are you cleverest at?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Prescience.—Boy—"Quick! Bring a ambulance down to Paradise Court."

P. C.—"What for?"

Boy—"Mrs. Murphy's caught another lily sneakin' 'er broom."—*London Sketch.*

A Thought Here.—Grand—"It costs more to live than it did a hundred years ago."

Dimus—"All the same, I wouldn't like to be one of those who lived then."—*Boston Transcript.*

Bright, or Lazy.—"Johnny, I don't believe you've studied your geography."

"No, mum; I heard pa say the map of the world was changing every day an' I thought I'd wait a few years, till things got settled."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Appropriate.—THE SON (proudly)—"I am going to have my college diploma framed. Where would you advise me to hang it?"

THE FATHER (grimly)—"Put it up alongside that beautifully embossed mining-stock certificate of mine."—*Puck.*

Must Chew the Pill.—"Is there any way you can suggest, by which we can cure her of her infatuation for him?"

"Oh, yes, that's easy. Just—"

"I mean without letting her marry him?"

"Not that I know of."—*Houston Post.*

Sometimes Less.—"Twice did Smith refuse to take a drink on conscientious grounds."

"Then the third time he should have felt justified in taking one."

"Why so?"

"Because three scruples make one dram."—*Baltimore American.*

Wise Saw Refuted.—MRS. VASTLEE RICH (sentimentally)—"Longfellow says, 'We can not buy with gold the old associations.'"

VASTLEE RICH—"Don't you believe it, my dear. When I was in politics I found that cash would purchase the ancientest organization on earth."—*Life.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

March 21.—Jean Barthou is chosen to succeed Aristide Briand as Premier of France, and his Cabinet is announced.

Manuel Bonilla, President of Honduras, dies, and is succeeded by Vice-President Francisco Bertrand.

March 22.—The Powers present peace plans to the Balkan Allies.

A Berlin dispatch says President Wilson's refusal to participate directly in the Chinese Loan is warmly commended in Germany.

March 23.—Sir Ernest Shackleton announces that he will head a scientific expedition to the Antarctic.

Austria demands that Montenegro suspend operations at Scutari.

The Congress of the Labor party at Brussels ratifies the order for a general strike, to be called April 14 by the Belgian National Committee on Universal Suffrage.

March 26.—Adrianople falls into the hands of the Bulgars after the Turks set fire to all magazines and large buildings.

Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a speech in the House of Commons, urges Great Britain and Germany to suspend naval construction for a year.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

March 21.—William F. McCombs declines the post of Ambassador to France.

March 22.—Willis L. Moore resigns as Chief of the Weather Bureau.

March 23.—The Bureau of Insular Affairs reports that the foreign trade, import and export of the Philippines increased approximately 10 per cent. in 1912.

March 24.—The position of Chief Forester in the Department of Agriculture is put under the civil service, and Henry S. Graves will continue in office.

The Supreme Court holds that Federal courts may take jurisdiction over suits of alleged infringement on patents when patented articles are sold below a price fixed by the patent holder.

March 25.—An official copy of the Underwood Tariff Bill, which will be introduced at the extra session, is delivered to the President.

March 26.—The Government sends aid to the flood-stricken districts of the Middle West.

GENERAL

March 21.—More than 200 people are killed, twice as many are injured, and property aggregating many millions is destroyed by windstorms which sweep over parts of the West, the Middle West, and the South.

The appeal of "Mother" Jones and her fellow prisoners to abolish the Military Commission authorized by the Governor to try them, is dismissed by the West Virginia Supreme Court.

Frank S. Black, ex-Governor of New York, dies at his home in Troy.

March 23.—Governor Oddie, of Nebraska, signs a bill forbidding finish prize-fights.

March 25.—Floods in Ohio and Indiana cause great loss of life.

March 26.—The flood situation is made worse by cold weather.

James Hamilton Lewis, Democrat, is elected United States Senator from Illinois for a full term, and Lawrence Y. Sherman, Republican, is chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the unseating of William Lorimer.

Flood warnings are sent out along the lower Mississippi River.

Setting Her Right.—ANGRY PURCHASER
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POULTRY RAISER—"Yes, ma'am."

ANGRY PURCHASER—"Then why is it that I'm never able to get more than two eggs from them, and sometimes not so many in one day?"

POULTRY RAISER—"I don't know, ma'am, unless it's because you look for eggs too often. Now, if you look for them only once a week I feel quite positive that you will get just as many eggs in one day as I did."—*Exchange.*

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnall Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"D. A. G., Jersey City, N. J.—Usage seems to sanction 'Every one' nowadays must aim for a high standard of efficiency if they would reap the fruits of worldly success," and, since grammatical accuracy should be taught by example rather than by precept, for language came first and grammar after, and has been after it ever since, examples of such usage are cited below. The pronoun used to refer to *every one* is often in the plural, this being due to the absence in the language of a singular pronoun of common gender, thus causing the violation of grammatical concord sanctioned by usage.

Dr. Samuel Johnson, the eminent English lexicographer and grammarian, in his translation of Lobo's "Voyages" (p. 89), wrote: "Every one sacrifices a cow or more, according to their different degrees of wealth or devotion." This work was published in 1735. Sir George Dasent, the eminent lawyer, who in 1845 was assistant editor of *The Times*, London, and in 1853 was professor of English literature and modern history at King's College, London, and examiner of civil service commissioners, wrote in his "Annals of an Eventful Life" (vol. I, ch. I), published in 1870: "Every one had made up their minds that I was to be one thing, and I came out another."

W. H. Mallock, the nephew of James Anthony Froude, and himself author of several important works on philosophy and sociology, as well as contributor to the *British Contemporary Review* and *The Nineteenth Century*, wrote in his "The New Republic; or, Culture, Faith, and Philosophy" (p. 94): "Every one then looked about them silently, in suspense and expectation." And well they might, for when the language lacks the means of expression the genius of language supplies it.

"R. W. S., Pine Bluff, Ark.—"One of the newest encyclopedias, in speaking of the power of the camel to withstand the changing climate, uses the phrase, 'the awful climate'; and in speaking of the animal's social habits it says, 'It is unhappy when alone.' Are the adjectives *awful* and *unhappy* properly used in describing climatic conditions and qualities of animals?"

Only that which inspires awe is awful. There may be climatic conditions in certain parts of the world, as the Sahara Desert, for instance, which are correctly so described, as the occurrence of the *khamisin* in Egypt, the *sirocco* in Algiers, the *harmattan* of the western coast of Africa. These are all hot, dry winds, that raise great clouds of sand and dust, and are very exhausting to all exposed to them.

Certain lower animals suffer from lack of companionship and from some other ill conditions in a way that seems very similar to a higher animal's suffering. Therefore, *unhappy* may well describe the state of distress of such an animal when deprived of companionship.

"C. N. D., Baltimore, Md.—"Please give me your opinion as to the correctness of the following sentence: 'I can not but believe our case will be strengthened by the addition of the evidence,' etc. If it be correct to say 'can not but,' would it not be just as effective and make the sentence just as strong to eliminate those words altogether?"

"I can but believe that" and "I can not but believe that" are stronger statements than "I believe that." The former mean "No other view is possible—I am driven to the belief that." "I can but believe" means "I can only believe"; "I can not but believe" means "I can not do anything else than believe"—which is, indeed, the same thing, but is more vigorously expressed.

"F. S. B., Guilford College, N. C.—"Why is Turkey called 'The Sick Man of Europe,' and who is the author of the phrase?"

It was the Emperor Nicholas I. of Russia who, in 1844, called the Ottoman Empire "The Sick Man of Europe." The Turkish empire had been declining in power for several centuries.



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TOPICS OF THE DAY



MR. MORGAN

THE NOTE OF POWER runs through all the estimates of the overshadowing personality whose career ended on the last day of March in the city of the Caesars. Ranging from the eulogies of friends who saw in him the noblest attributes of heart and brain to the colder estimates of critics who regard him as the head and front of tendencies inimical to the real welfare of the country, the appraisals generally concede that his death has removed from the world its most powerful private citizen. As one paper remarks, "kings have died, conquerors have fallen, with less world concern than attended the dying of John Pierpont Morgan, a private citizen of one of the youngest nations." It is no sufficient measure of his power, the same paper asserts, to say that he gathered to himself a fortune running into hundreds of millions, "or that he held direct, almost personal, control over banking and other institutions with assets of \$2,000,000,000, or even that he exercised domination in the government of the country's credits, some \$23,000,000,000 in all." In seeking a clue to his career most commentators discover two outstanding factors—his own unlimited faith in the industrial and commercial possibilities of the United States, and the unquestioning confidence of the investing public in his business judgment and integrity. Moreover, he thought in millions where other men thought in thousands, with the result, according to the *Philadelphia North American*, that his power expanded until "it overshadowed in some aspects the authority of the Government itself." "In his greater operations he was indeed a partner of the Government—and the senior partner, for the force which he wielded dictated administration policies and guided the course of legislation," adds the *Philadelphia paper*. "For a parallel case of dominant individuality we can search modern history in vain," declares the *Baltimore News*.

Whatever may be the verdict of posterity, the press comments leave no doubt as to the profound impression the great financier made on the minds of his contemporaries. "Without question," asserts the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, "J. Pierpont Morgan was the greatest constructive financier in the world throughout its history"; and we find the same estimate, differently phrased, in the *Buffalo Evening News*. "His was the broadest vision, the bravest heart, and the most unbreakable

word in the whole scene of American constructive effort," affirms the *New York Evening Mail*. "All things considered," says the *Brooklyn Eagle*, "he might have been regarded as the most powerful, useful, and influential private citizen in the world." As viewed by the *Toledo Blade*, he was "a born master of men, more nearly a king than the world has produced since kingliness was a matter of military prowess." Even more superlative are the tributes of his friends and business associates. Thus Joseph H. Choate describes him as "the greatest power for good in America," and ascribes his influence over his fellow men to "his superb and never-failing honesty." To Elbert H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, he was "the greatest man of the age." According to this witness, "he had the courage of a lion and the heart of a woman," and "I never knew him to do or say anything that seemed dishonest or mean." Moreover, says Mr. Gary, Mr. Morgan's first inquiry in regard to any new venture in times of financial stress related to the effect it might have on the welfare of the people at large. Mr. Stotesbury, one of Mr. Morgan's partners, indorses unqualifiedly the estimate that ranks him as "the greatest financier the world has ever produced."

"I have known him to do things which accomplished great good and which were possibly not known by others than myself," testifies Cardinal Farley, while the Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, pays tribute to his unpretentiousness, his "absolute sincerity and integrity," and his "affectionate nature." "He was the possessor of a big brain, a sincere heart, and honesty was the one secret of his success." Altho "he had none of the arts of popularity, and little aptitude for self-expression," remarks Senator Root, "his was the most commanding and controlling figure in this country." "He acquired a great fortune," adds the New York Senator, "by making the prosperity of many and by taking his fair and just share of that prosperity." To John Claflin, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, he was "the man who above any other combined and embodied the American ideals of enterprise and integrity and courage."

Even Mr. Untermeyer, who cross-examined him so searchingly before the Pujo Investigating Committee, bears witness as follows to the purity of Mr. Morgan's motives:

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"Whatever may be one's views of the perils to our financial and economic system of the concentration of the control of credit, the fact remains and is generally recognized that Mr. Morgan was animated by high purpose and that he never knowingly abused his almost incredible power."

Turning from these personal tributes to the efforts of the editors to characterize and explain his genius, we encounter



JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN.

some interesting generalizations. "In the two words character and concentration, the concentration of resources, we find the key to his career," says the *New York Times*. Simplicity and directness of thought, according to *The Sun*, were the salient characteristics of the man. "His grasp of detail, his mastery of essential principles, his perception of the practical, and his instantaneous rejection of the irrelevant, were the properties of a mind of the first class," says *The Wall Street Journal*; and in the *Chicago Record-Herald* we read: "Mr. Morgan's genius was entirely constructive. He exemplified and served the dominant

tendencies of the age—combination, efficiency, and economy." To the *New York World* he represents "a link between the financial barbarism of the Gould-Fisk régime and the financial democracy which is the next great promise of the Republic." Says this paper:

"A halt has already come in the business of exploitation. Even Mr. Morgan's power was rapidly waning as government came more and more to assert its sovereignty over plutocracy. The system which he built up with so much skill and effort is doomed to crumble. The Morgan empire is one that the satraps can not govern, and will not be permitted to govern. In time little will remain except the feeling of bewilderment that a self-ruling people should ever have allowed one man to wield so much power for good or evil over their prosperity and general welfare, however much ability and strength and genius that man possessed."

The idea that Mr. Morgan's death marks the passing of an era of centralization in industry, commerce, and finance has wide currency both in this country and abroad. Thus a London dispatch quotes "some of our keenest financial observers" as predicting that "the work of decentralization in America which has already begun will from now on make more rapid progress." This view is shared in this country by such papers as the *Buffalo Times*, *Washington Post*, *New York Times*, *American*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Wall Street Journal*, and *Iron Age*, *Newark Evening News*, *Milwaukee Leader*, and *Chicago News and Tribune*. Especially interesting on this point is the comment of *The Iron Age*, which is considered by some as a Morgan publication:

"Mr. Morgan's career ends with the assertion of a pronounced sentiment against the individual acquirement of such power as he used so splendidly for the material upbuilding of the country. It marks a transition."

And in *The Wall Street Journal* we read:

"There will not be another leader exactly like Mr. Morgan. This by no means implies that there will not be men of his ability, if not of his genius, but the opportunity has been closed to some extent to a career of construction like his by the growth of the country and by recent changes in the financial mechanism. The concentration of monetary power which was the subject of attack by the Pujo Committee was almost entirely personal. There must be concentration in future, but its character is likely to change from a personal to an official or semi-official authority, which everybody will recognize. The very fact that it is formal and recognized will be an advantage, because it will bring the leadership in the market out into the open, where it will be subject to fewer jealousies and misconceptions."

"In order to attain this result, however, there must be changes in our banking organization which will accord at once with the necessity for concentration and with the demand for its exercise in accordance with sound and established rules."

"Mr. Morgan liked to be called a patriot," notes the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, "and his associates unite in accrediting to him an immense service to all the people of this country when he unflinchingly stood against the wastefulness of corporate competition." When Harvard conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., in 1910, President Lowell characterized him as a "public-spirited citizen, . . . who by his skill, his wisdom, and his courage has twice in times of stress repelled a national danger and financial panic." Commenting on these services, the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* says:

"Of the late financier's usefulness in two national crises no doubt can be entertained. If, while saving the credit of the Government in 1895 and protecting industry from further panic twelve years later, the house of Morgan made large profits, that is a matter which reflects in no way upon the service performed. Those two performances furnish the measure of Mr. Morgan as a directing genius of finance."

"He unquestionably hastened the development of industry in the United States," says the *Socialist Milwaukee Leader*, because "he brought production, transportation, and finance

into direct relation." The *Philadelphia Inquirer* finds further evidence of his patriotism in the fact that "he never sold short any securities whatever," but "followed his father's advice always to be a bull on the prosperity of the country."

His critics, however, are not at a loss in presenting the other side of the case. "There were two fatal defects in his philosophy," affirms the *Philadelphia North American*:

"He believed that prosperity is created by the dead weight and brute force of masses of money, whereas it is created by the efficiency of the average dollar. And he measured prosperity by bank balances and sales of securities instead of by the welfare of the average citizen."

When public opinion has had time to form a more judicial estimate of his career, suggests the *New York Evening Post*, it may conclude that his faith in the future of the country led him too far in his campaign of exploitation. We read:

"History has produced great financiers who, in an era of public excitement and speculative excesses, devoted all their individual powers to the work of restraining and controlling the dangerous tendencies of the day. It will always remain a matter of deeply interesting discussion just how events financial would have moved in 1901 and 1902, had Mr. Morgan pursued a policy of that nature.

"That he did not pursue such a policy, but elected rather to lead in the memorable campaign of exploitation; that he apparently saw no limit to the possibility of new machinery of hundred-million and thousand-million amalgamations—these well-known facts will be the crux of later historical controversy over the great career now ended. It is perhaps too early, even now, to pass judgment finally on that episode. Some questions involved in it, such as the period's utter misconception of the capacity of credit and capital to endure the prodigious strain imposed, have been settled by subsequent events. Others, such as economic necessity or value of the enormous industrial combinations, are still matters of active controversy, to which only future economic history can give a conclusive answer."

The *Brooklyn Citizen* is concerned lest the newspaper laudation of Mr. Morgan's career should tend to establish in the public mind a wrong ideal of greatness:

"That a poet, or philosopher, or painter, or musician may conceivably do a great deal more for the development of civilization than the owner of any possible amount of money is practically ignored. In good round terms Mr. Morgan is spoken of in most of the newspapers before us as the greatest American of our time. What is quite certain is that the young man who rises from the perusal of the accounts given of Mr. Morgan's achievements without feeling that he was the consummate product of our era, must be peculiar. . . .

"The suggestion we make is that granted, as it ought to be, that the deceased was all that is claimed for him, it is a misuse of language to characterize him as one of the great men, if not the greatest man, of the age. Much more carefully qualified language must be employed if the standards of excellence inherited by the American people are not to be set aside. . . .

"It is important to have the public mind protected from the delusion that it is by the activities of men like Mr. Morgan, and not by the virtues of the industrious millions, that the country prospers."

To the *Milwaukee Journal* Mr. Morgan represents "not a civilized but a barbaric force":

"One looks in vain over the work of this master genius to discover any recognition of humanity, any effort to do good to the soul of man, any yielding of the stern principle that one power must dominate, at the cost of blood and lives and tears."

The Socialist *New York Call* is skeptical concerning the towering image of Mr. Morgan reflected in the press, discounting it as "an allegory—almost a myth." According to this view, he was merely the symbol of the "vast social productive forces."

Some of the most notable movements or events in which Mr. Morgan figured are summarized as follows by *The Wall Street Journal*:

"The development of foreign-exchange business and closer financial relations with the European bankers.

"The enlistment of foreign capital on a large scale in American enterprises.

"The protection of the United States Government from repudiation by the bond sales in the second Cleveland Administration.

"The elaboration of a policy of cooperation among bankers and railroad men for the purpose of preventing cutthroat competition, and securing safety to investors.

"The reorganization of railroads going into the hands of re-



HIS SUCCESSOR, J. P. MORGAN, JR.

ceiver as a result of destructive competition, and the management of the reorganized railroads by voting trust, interlocking control, and gentlemen's agreements designed to secure cooperation.

"The work of procuring stability in the conduct of industrial companies by the organization of the United States Steel Corporation and other large industrial concerns.

"The contest with Harriman and the final adjustment of the difficulties which produced the Northern Pacific panic.

"The assistance rendered in the panic of 1907.

"The concentration of banking power by the combination of banks and trust companies on a larger scale than ever before attempted in this country."



THE WORK OF FLOOD AND FIRE.

Across the top of the page is a general view of the submerged city, and below is seen, at the left, a group of Dayton residences literally torn to pieces by the flood, and at the right a business building destroyed by the fire which followed. The center picture (copyrighted by the International News Service) shows people clambering to safety along the telegraph wires. The loss by flood and fire in Dayton may reach \$80,000,000.

LESSONS IN THE RISING OF THE WATERS

THE DOWNWARD REVISION of the list of those drowned in the floods in the Middle West does not keep the editors of that region from agreeing with *The Ohio Farmer* (Cleveland) that the "combination of circumstances—wind, flood, fire, cold"—was the "worst general calamity that has ever visited this section of the United States." The total number of deaths in Ohio is now not thought likely to exceed 500, and in Indiana 50. Estimates of the complete damage to property run from \$100,000,000 to \$350,000,000. And while the people of the Mississippi Valley are forewarned, and may thus escape the fate of those trapped in the rising of the Scioto and the Miami, much loss of property is expected as the flood waters sweep southward to the Gulf. Railway men are said to believe that the damage to steam-railroad property alone in Ohio and Indiana may reach \$50,000,000. The steel trade, according to trade authorities, was "hit to about 30 per cent. of its productive capacity." Then there are streets, bridges, sewers, and lighting and power systems put out of commission, to say nothing of the destruction of factories, stores, homes, and farms.

It is a "staggering lesson," declares the *Chicago Tribune*, and it should reach Congress "with force enough to move it to action." This very week the National Drainage Congress meets in St. Louis, and these calamities, as President Wilson remarks,

"make clearer than ever before the imperative and immediate necessity for a comprehensive and systematic plan for drainage and flood control." "It is not enough to build reservoirs, dams, and levees," notes the *Chicago Record-Herald*; "there must be truly efficient and economical building of such works, which will conserve as well as preserve." The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* reminds its readers that flood control has never yet been attempted on the necessary scale:

"Measures of prevention have been few and of a temporizing kind. Dams, reservoirs, and levees are often insecurely built. The expense of such structures made sure is apt to be viewed with dismay. It is true that the incidental benefits, in addition to flood control, are many and give extensive returns. The first cost of a comprehensive system has been a barrier. In many cases there are geographical complications, such as rivers that reach through more countries than one. Questions of jurisdiction must be counted in as well as the amount of money required. Flood legislation on the scale evidently necessary is practically a new proposition."

The plan set forth in the Newlands Bill was discussed in last week's issue of *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, and it is hardly necessary to repeat suggestions for flood prevention which have frequently appeared in print. Now, however, Congress is more likely to act than ever before, and Secretary of the Interior Lane believes that much can be done by the Reclamation Service of his Department. He says:

"We must adopt an adequate system for the control of runoff



EASTER WEEK IN DAYTON.

A view of Main Street showing the depth of the water (photo copyrighted by the International News Service) appears above three typical scenes following the abatement of the flood. They show militiamen guarding supplies (photo copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood), pure water being served from beer kegs, and the rescue of a family from a towering house (photo copyrighted by the International News Service).

at the headwaters of the tributaries of the Mississippi. . . . Each small river is a part of a larger river and the larger river a part of the great stream which finally carries the flood to the ocean. These streams act as giant sewers. It is necessary to deepen or straighten channels, build levees, and possibly go into the problem of forestation to deal with the problem."

Reforestation is urged in many quarters. Indeed, says the *Chicago News*, "aside from the building of levees to protect the surrounding lands from overflow, there seems to be little other recourse." But, it adds,

"One great obstacle to this in Ohio is that there is practically no waste land. Farms occupy 94 per cent. of the State's area, and over 78 per cent. of these farm lands are improved. Agriculture is likewise Indiana's main interest. Its farms cover a large part of the State's area and are extremely valuable. The low watersheds of these States are raising crops and can not be turned back into forest tracts."

Yet could we once get the rivers under control, we read elsewhere in *The News*, the work might almost pay for itself in the increase of agricultural wealth:

"Much of the land which might be cultivated with profit is submerged all or part of the time. Swamp and overflowed lands were estimated by the Federal Department of Agriculture in 1907 to amount to 77,000,000 acres, which could be drained and otherwise made fit for cultivation at an average cost of \$15 an acre. Figuring the present value of these lands at an average of \$8 an acre and their value after drainage at \$60 an

acre, the net increase in value after paying drainage costs was found to be \$2,849,000,000. . . .

"Reasons for making this fertile land available for use—chiefly the fact that the population is growing fast and that the land is needed to raise foodstuffs—add force to the movement for controlling the country's rampaging rivers.

"With a proper system of development this work would more than pay for itself in increased land values that might properly be made to meet the cost of adequate river control."

"The crime of the pork barrel," protests the *Grand Rapids Evening Press*, is responsible for the recent inundation. For, as the Michigan editor sees it:

"This Government already has spent more than \$200,000,000 in confining the Mississippi and its feeders within their boundaries.

"This money, wisely expended, spent according to a systematic and comprehensive plan, would have made life and property safe forever in the myriad cities, towns, and open country situated either on the main river or on one of its many branches or sub-branches. Because it has been foolishly, heedlessly expended we have year after year a flood situation that only China would tolerate."

An interesting suggestion made by several dailies is that the Government establish wireless stations in the interior of the country as well as along the coast. Such a system would be practically storm- and flood-proof and cities would not be completely isolated when the ordinary wire telegraph and telephone systems are broken down.

WILL THE WEBB LAW WORK?

NOW THAT the Webb Act, prohibiting the interstate shipment of intoxicating liquors for use in violation of State laws, is in force, the question is being asked, particularly by those engaged in antisaloon activities, and by those connected with the liquor trade: How will it work? The position taken by one opponent of the law, the *Dayton Journal*, that "in reality it amounts to nothing, and was never intended to amount to anything," is hardly strengthened by the experience of the Louisville correspondent of *Mida's Criterion*, a Chicago liquor-trade journal. He thinks it "fairly safe to say that no



CUBIST IDEA OF AN AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.
Emphasizing the Dominant Quality.

—Evans in the *Baltimore American*.

statute was ever passed that has caused such widespread comment, speculation, and inquiry as the one in question." Travelers for Louisville firms tell him "that as soon as they present their cards to the outside houses with a view to reaching the head and doing business, they are bombarded with questions as to what is really to happen under the law." Something has already happened, it might be noted. We find both liquor-trade papers and Anti-Saloon League organs summarizing news dispatches telling of the Southern Express Company's instruction to local agents not to receive shipments for any prohibition territory in violation of the Webb Act. They also quote a recent issue of the *Kansas City Star* as follows:

"Three Kansas City railroads issued orders to-day to their freight departments not to accept shipments of liquor into prohibition States except at the shippers' risk. Two railroads put the ban on liquor shipments into Oklahoma entirely.

"The legal departments of the other four railroads that go west and south from Kansas City have notified the freight departments they are studying the new law and that instructions as to what to do will be issued as quickly as possible.

"The Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads refuse to accept any shipments at all for Oklahoma. For shipments into Kansas they require the liquor dealer to certify that the order is *bona fide* and that the name of the consignee is on file in the liquor dealer's office. The name must be on the bill of lading. They also require the shipper to take all the risk and give up the right to claim damages if the liquor is seized or confiscated."

Actual seizures have been made by Oklahoma officials under the Webb Law, and South Carolina shipments have been held up. Congressman Webb, the author of the law, thinks that

some of these acts will soon furnish an opportunity for a judicial opinion upon its constitutionality. According to a Washington dispatch printed in *The New Republic* (Westerville, O.), Mr. Webb, after a talk with Attorney-General McReynolds, "understands that the Attorney-General will intervene in the first case that is brought challenging the operation of this law in any State so that when the matter is carried forward to the Supreme Court, in a test case, the Government will be fully represented." The unconstitutionality of the law is urged not only by the liquor interests and by those opposed to the measure on principle, but by such legal authorities as Senator Root and former Attorney-General Wickersham, and even by at least one Congressman who voted for the bill out of deference to the wishes of his constituents. President Taft's opposition on the same ground preceded the action of Congress in passing the Webb Bill over his veto. He explained that he considered "it to be a violation of the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution, in that it is in substance and effect a delegation by Congress to the States of the power of regulating interstate commerce in liquors which is vested exclusively in Congress."

Another objection frequently met is based upon the fact that the bill prohibits the shipment of liquor from one State into another in case (to quote the law) the "liquor is intended by any person interested therein to be received, possessed, sold, or in any manner used either in the original package or otherwise, in violation of any law of such State." That is, as one Congressman argued on the floor of the House, the inhibition "is based upon an intent existing and undisclosed in the mind of the consignee" to use the liquor unlawfully. *The National Bulletin* (Cincinnati) of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America gives out this information for those readers who are anxious to know what new situation has been created in the wholesale liquor business by the passage of the law:

"The law simply prohibits the shipment in interstate commerce of intoxicating liquors where such liquors are intended to be used by any one in violation of any law of any State or Territory into which such liquors are shipped.

"That is all there is to it. All other shipments are lawful. . . .

"The law provides no penalty. It can not be enforced in a Federal court nor by any Federal official.

"It simply delegates the regulation of interstate commerce in liquors to the authorities of the various States. . . .

"The goods become subject to the laws of a State into which they are shipped prior to delivery to the consignee.

"Before the Kenyon Bill became a law they did not become subject to the laws of a State until after delivery to the consignee."

The Brewers' Journal (New York) is less patient:

"The 'enforcement' of the law will, to some extent, hamper a trade which, in all but eight of the States forming this Union, is considered to be legitimate and legal; and it will compel many brewers, wholesalers, and retailers to spend thousands of dollars for lawyers' fees, costs of legal process, etc., etc.; it will drive many men engaged in the trade out of business, and all this simply because a few prohibition agitators assert that the failure of prohibition, so far, has been due to the fact that, in present conditions, intoxicants can be shipped into 'dry' territory. . . . But in spite of all this, the American brewing industry as a whole will continue to prosper, and we are firmly convinced that if there be a possibility of strictly enforcing a law prohibiting and thus preventing interstate shipments of intoxicants, not many years will pass until that law shall be revoked by Congress at the indignant command of an overwhelming majority of the American people."

Somewhat different, of course, is the antiliquor idea of what the new law "will do and what it will not do." To quote a representative editorial appearing in *The New Republic*:

"Inasmuch as no State has prohibited a man from getting liquor for his own use, it follows that the Webb Law will not interfere, and was not intended to interfere, with a man sending outside of the State for a reasonable quantity for his own use.

"But this thing of having liquor shipped by the earload or in large quantities to boot-leggers to be peddled out under protection of the Federal law, is now at an end. . . ."

"Under State search and seizure laws, the local officers can now seize instantly every shipment of liquor that comes to their town in case they have reason to believe that it is to be used for unlawful purposes, and it is up to the consignee to prove to the contrary."

Aside from the concrete results which may follow the workings of this legislation, its passage by Congress, as the *Kansas City Star* observes, "shows the drift of public sentiment." And the thoughts of many editors of religious journals are reflected in this paragraph from the *Nashville Christian Advocate*:

"The prohibition wave is truly sweeping onward. The passage of the Webb Bill has heartened the whole nation. Whether or not the bill shall be pronounced constitutional, the next movement in order should be an amendment of the Constitution guaranteeing the right of the State to protect its prohibition territory from interstate invasion of its rights."

THE PUBLISHER AS AMBASSADOR

THE APPOINTMENT of Walter Hines Page, of *The World's Work*, to succeed Whitelaw Reid, of the *New York Tribune*, as our Ambassador to Great Britain pleases most of Mr. Page's fellow editors, and perhaps thrills some of them with anticipation. A few, indeed, wonder, with the *Philadelphia Bulletin*, at the awarding of "the grand prize of the diplomatic service to a man who is comparatively unknown to the public," or fear, with the *Boston Transcript*, that he "may find the duties of his office novel to the point of perplexity." The selection of the editor of a publication "which has been most steadily eulogistic of the new President" might raise a question of taste, thinks the *Boston Herald*. And what the *Springfield Republican* calls "the pin-prick of a critic" is found in this observation of the *New York Herald*: "Disraeli made his private secretary a peer. Why should not a President make his publisher an Ambassador?" But these "pin-pricks" do not occur so often as do the satisfied declarations that "Mr. Page's life has been a training for the distinguished responsibilities" of his post, that he has all the necessary personal qualifications, and that in him the British people will see "a fair human presentment of the American Republic." His close associates, so the *Philadelphia Record* hears, speak of him as a "born diplomat," and several newspapers recall that the late O. Henry once said of Mr. Page:

"He can write a letter declining a contribution with thanks and word it so sweetly that the recipient can take the letter to a bank and borrow money on it."

Since Mr. Page is now for the first time a prominent official figure before the American public, it might be well to point out that he was born in North Carolina fifty-eight years ago, and received his education in Randolph-Macon College and Johns Hopkins University. Since then, we read in the *New York Sun*:

"He has been successively newspaper reporter, publisher, special writer, editor of *The Forum*, literary adviser of Houghton, Mifflin & Company, editor of *The Atlantic Monthly*, member of the firm of Doubleday, Page & Company, and editor of *The World's Work*. He was a member of President Roosevelt's Country Life Commission, and is now a member of the General Education Board."

Southern enthusiasm over Mr. Page's appointment and his immediate acceptance appears in the *Richmond Times-Dispatch's* assertion that "no man since James Russell Lowell has been more splendidly qualified to represent the American people at the Court of St. James's." And this journal adds that the choice "must command the profound satisfaction of the

country," since "the republic of letters is again recognized in the field of American statesmanship." This is a thought which occurs to most of the New York papers, variously stated. Yet the *New York American* contends that "Mr. Page is not a 'man of letters' in the familiar sense of that phrase." He is rather a man of affairs. And these affairs are not those of private gain, but "those of contemporaneous civilization." *The American* then explains:

"He has made great investments of time and labor in the diffusion of practical knowledge and in the promotion of a thousand workable ideas. . . ."

"We expect him to care more for actualities than for theories—to be more interested in the solid things of American civiliza-



Appointed by President Wilson.

WALTER HINES PAGE.

Editor, publisher, lifelong friend of the President, an "original Wilson man," his selection as Ambassador to Great Britain is looked upon as a "personal appointment" by a Chief Executive who prefers brains to dollars in our diplomatic service.

tion than in the subtleties of diplomacy or the visions of sentimentalists."

Pursuing a similar thought, the *New York Globe* emphasizes his exceptional familiarity with American public opinion, so that "if English statesmen want to know what the United States is thinking and feeling, they can find out from Mr. Page." These two editorial utterances are supported by this paragraph from a dispatch to the *Brooklyn Eagle*, dated from Garden City, Mr. Page's home:

"Mr. Page has for years devoted a great deal of his time to the study of conditions among the inhabitants of the various sections of the United States, and his knowledge covers a very broad scope. He has traveled extensively, studying and writing of agricultural, industrial, and educational matters, and his corps of associates on the staff of *The World's Work* have kept him constantly in touch with each new development and problem in the different States of the Union."

In view of the large expenditures which Mr. Page's predecessor made from his own pocket while Ambassador, and President Wilson's apparent reluctance to choose diplomats for their

wealth, it is interesting to note that Mr. Page is reckoned as "not a rich man." This fact pleases the *Springfield Republican* "as affording refutation of the claim that only millionaires are eligible to represent the United States abroad." Similar editorial observations are made by the *New York Journal of Commerce*, *Brooklyn Eagle* and *Citizen*, and *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, while the *New York Times* comes to the conclusion that "if Mr. Page is to set a new example for our diplomats abroad in his mode of life, avoiding entertainments which, so far from increasing respect for us as a nation, merely strengthen the mistaken foreign belief that we are all inclined to extravagance and ostentation, the country is to be congratulated on his appointment." When asked to state his position on this point, the new Ambassador is said to have replied:

"If you know me, your question is answered. The embassy will be modest, and we hope dignified."

THE PROGRESSIVE SENATE

THE POLITICAL REVOLUTION of the last few years is nowhere so evident, say several newspaper writers who have been watching things at Washington, as in the new organization of the United States Senate. First, there is a safe Democratic majority of six, giving the party complete control of the Government for the first time in eighteen years and for the second time since the Civil War. Then, the reorganization of the Senate has been accomplished in a way paralleling the overturn of "Cannonism" in the House, by the practical abolition of the seniority rule in making up committees. The results of these two changes, especially when the personnel of new leaders is considered, are such as to persuade the *Brooklyn Eagle's* (Ind. Dem.) Washington correspondent and the editors of the *Washington Times* (Prog.) and *Herald* (Ind.) that the Senate is now actually a more progressive body than the House.

The breaking of the Illinois deadlock, by the election of Col. James Hamilton Lewis (Dem.) and L. Y. Sherman (Rep.), enables the Senate to meet without a vacant chair. There are fifty-one Democratic Senators, forty-four Republicans, and one Progressive, Miles Poindexter, of Washington. This will be the party line-up for the next two years, unless death invades the chamber. And before the end of this time, notes the *New York*

Press (Prog.), the Constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of Senators will probably be in force, so that the next Senatorial elections may be by popular vote.

President Wilson's exceptional opportunity is noted by *The Press* in its Washington correspondence, for he has both Houses of Congress with him by "an overwhelming majority," while

"In only two years of President Cleveland's tenure in office did he have both branches of the national legislature in political accord with him. And for only two years did Taft have a Republican majority in both the House and Senate."

The Mr. Poindexter is the only out-and-out third-party Senator, *The Press* names as Progressives who still retain "official connection with the Republican party," Senators La Follette, Cummins, Gronna, Bristow, Clapp, Borah, Crawford, Kenyon, and Norris.

The new Senate organization is intended, as Senator Kern puts it, to make that body "Democratic not only in name, but in practical results." It has thrown off, explains the *Providence Journal* (Ind.), "the customary control of a perpetual succession based on seniority of service," and the country is "disposed to applaud," thinks the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.), which proceeds to note some of the consequences of the revolution:

"Senator Bacon, of Georgia was defeated [by Mr. Clarke, of Arkansas] in the Democratic caucus for president pro tem., which he had set his heart upon. Senator Martin, of Virginia, lost the place of leader of the Senate, which went to Senator Kern."

The seniority precedent was upheld in the choice of Furnifold M. Simmons, of North Carolina, as chairman of the Finance Committee, which will handle tariff revision. But the chairman finds himself at the head of a committee majority made up of progressives pledged to radical tariff reduction. The Committee on Banking and Currency, nearly as important in view of approaching monetary reform, is headed by Senator Owen of Oklahoma.

The Republican insurgents, "a hopeless minority," had to see their party go to wreck, notes the *Washington Times*, but—

"The Democrats are more fortunate. Their aggressive liberal element comes to the top at the very beginning of Democratic ascendancy in the upper chamber. They are started right instead of wrong, so far as that body is concerned. Everything indicates that the Senate is become the more progressive, aggressive, radical chamber. Conservatism must make its headquarters in the House."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

It is through an oversight of Providence, doubtless, that born diplomats are not also born rich.—*Washington Post*.

PITTSBURGH has jobs for 10,000 men, but the Washington office-seekers are not looking for that kind.—*Wall Street Journal*.

WE can not be too thankful that the patient simplified spellers have not yet been driven to militant methods.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

ALMOST any ambitious Democrat is sufficiently non-partisan to admit that the Ambassador to Mexico should not be removed to make a place for him.—*Kansas City Journal*.

THE announcement by the Mexican government that there will be no more blood shed in Mexico City may be taken as significant evidence that the supply of Maderos is exhausted.—*Southern Lumberman* (Nashville).

THE Administration has 10,384 offices to bestow and has 131,530 applications. This fact is an effective answer to those who sneer that Americans take no interest in governmental affairs.—*Philadelphia North American*.

NOTHING pacifies the martial spirit like a squint at the bottom of the war-chest.—*Washington Post*.

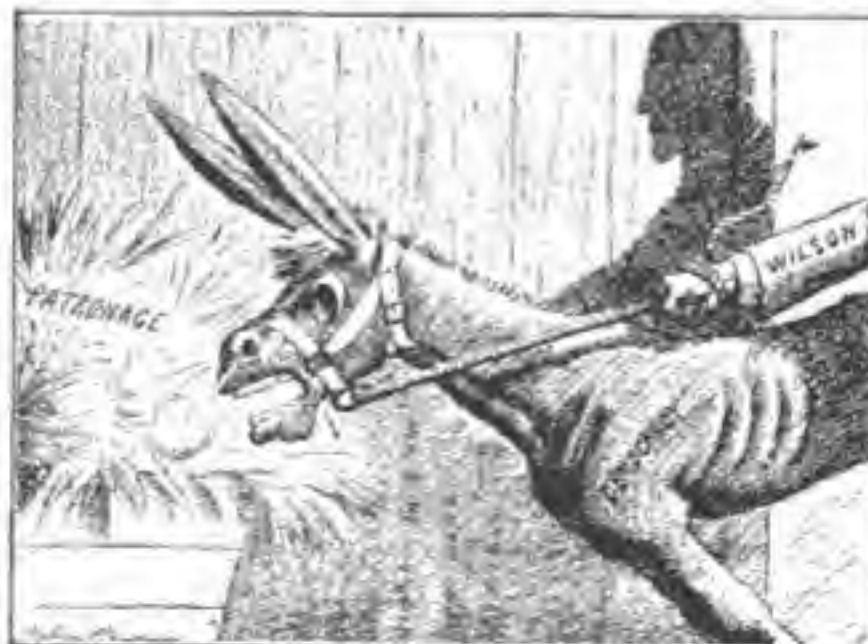
MR. WILSON has declined a present of a razor and a strop. Why didn't he turn it over to Redfield?—*Syracuse Post-Standard*.

PRESIDENT WILSON has 1,400 appointments to make—and several times that number of disappointments.—*Manchester Union*.

DIPLOMATIC appointments are going a-begging. Everybody seems disposed to stay in the United States now that the Democrats have taken charge.—*Jacksonville Florida Times-Union*.

EARNEST office-seekers say it serves the President right. He shut 'em all out of the White House, and now he can't find enough men to fill the ambassadorships.—*Philadelphia North American*.

BILL pending in Kansas legislature providing that "when two trains approach a crossing both shall stop, and neither shall go ahead until the other has passed by," could hardly be called progressive legislation.—*Wall Street Journal*.



"WHOA, EASY THERE!"

—Harding in the *Brooklyn Eagle*.

FOREIGN COMMENT



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MR. LLOYD-GEORGE,
Chancellor of the Exchequer



Copyrighted by J. Russell & Sons, London.

MR. HERBERT SAMUEL,
Postmaster-General



SIR RUFUS ISAACS,
Attorney-General

BRITISH MINISTERS ACCUSED IN THE MARCONI CASE.

One declares he never owned any Marconi shares and the other two explain that their holdings were in the American Company.

ENGLAND'S MARCONI SCANDAL

THE STOCK SPECULATIONS of British Government Ministers which compromise such leaders as Mr. Lloyd-George have caused a scandal and brought about a lawsuit in England that threatened at one time to overturn the Ministry. The fracas began when Mr. Herbert Samuel, Postmaster-General, and Sir Rufus Isaacs, Attorney-General, were accused by the Paris *Matin*, which has an office in London, of fraudulently transferring to the British Government certain stock certificates of the Marconi Wireless Company. They bought such stocks at about ten, it was alleged, and sold them to the Government at forty, or thereabouts. When the *Matin* people were charged with slander they publicly withdrew their statements and apologized; but they were sued for libel in London and their complainants were fully exonerated from criminal act or intent. The shares dealt in, it appears, were of the American Marconi Company, not the British concern, and Mr. Samuel denies that he ever had shares in either. Then the matter was taken up by Parliament and an investigating committee appointed, one of whose members has resigned, charging a plan to "whitewash" the accused. Whatever the committee's report, the affair seems likely to play a prominent part in British politics for some time to come. Among the best comments on these proceedings is probably that of *The Saturday Review* (London), which runs as follows:

"The evidence comes to this—that neither of malice nor by accident has any member of the Government had any dealings with the British Marconi Company. But Sir Rufus Isaacs has dealt heavily in shares of the American Marconi Company. Moreover, he induced his friends, Mr. Lloyd-George and the Master of Elibank, to come in.

"The British and the American companies are distinct; and it is very difficult to judge whether the fortunes of Marconi patents in England could have any influence upon the fortunes of Marconi patents in America. Sir Rufus Isaacs's deal, in fact, was speculative. He 'fluttered' in the Stock Exchange, and persuaded his friends to 'flutter.' The imprudence of this is clear; but it is not, in the light of the evidence, corrupt practise.

"Might it not be better for Ministers of the Crown to keep clear of the Stock Exchange as a source of profit? Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Lloyd-George are paid high salaries, in return for which they are expected to keep themselves from even the appearance of evil. Sir Rufus seems distinctly uneasy about his deal in American Marconis—else why should he be so anxious to publish that he made nothing out of the transaction? It does not make the deal more innocent that the dealers were unsuccessful."

The London *Times* leaves the final decision of the question to the House of Commons committee which will have to pass final judgment on the transaction, which this paper concisely accounts for in the following judicial terms:

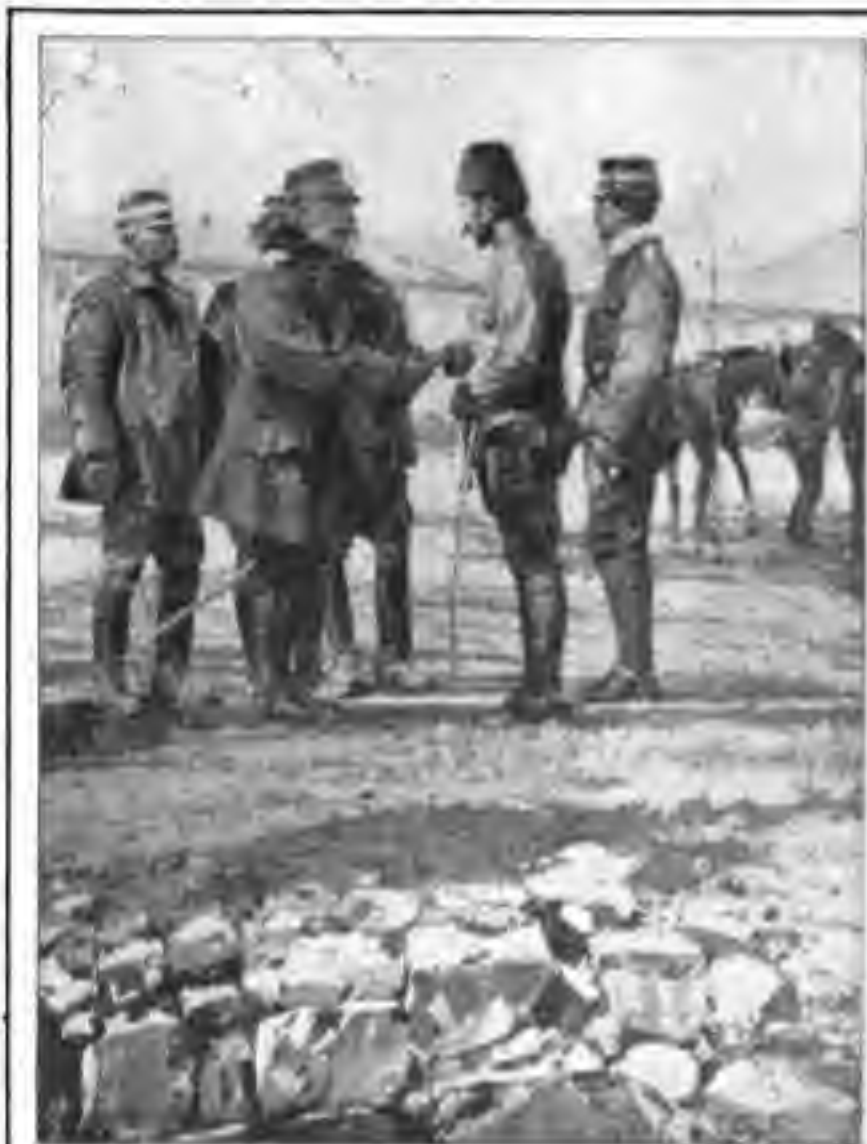
"It is a matter for sincere satisfaction to all right-minded men that Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Herbert Samuel have been able to give in the witness-box the most unqualified denial of the charges inadvertently made against them by the *Matin*. Englishmen are rightly sensitive about the personal honor of public servants, and their proud conviction that, whatever may happen in the struggles of political parties, no British Minister will stoop to the abuse for private ends of the immense confidence reposed in him, is the saving salt of political life. There is nothing in the vicissitudes of party strife which can compare for a moment in importance with the maintenance full and unimpaired of the high tradition of the personal incorruptibility of British statesmen. Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Samuel have both given a clear, explicit, and categorical denial of the rumor or insinuation that they, being in possession of official knowledge of the Government contract with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, bought shares in that company while the price was low in order to profit by the rise which was to be expected when the effect of that contract came to be appreciated by the public. Mr. Samuel declared that he had never at any time bought or sold or possessed any share in this or any other wireless telegraph company; that he has had no interest, direct or indirect, of any kind whatsoever, in any Marconi Company; and that he has never directly or indirectly been connected with any purchase or sale of any such shares. Sir Rufus Isaacs was equally explicit and emphatic in his disclaimer as regards the English company."

"It still remains for the House of Commons Committee to

investigate the slanderous charges that have been circulated. We are of opinion that more delicacy might have been shown by the Ministers involved in the selection of their investments. But mere lack of judgment is a very different thing from the monstrous offenses that have been imputed to them."

WHERE CONSTANTINE WON HIS SPURS

THE PRELUDE to the fall of Adrianople was the capture of Janina. It was on March 6 that the Greek Army under the then Crown Prince, now King of Greece, received from Essad Pasha the surrender of the latter city, together with 32,000 Turkish troops. The irony of fate appears in the circumstance that Essad Pasha and Constantine had studied together in Germany. We find from the European



ACTUAL SURRENDER OF JANINA.

Essad Pasha's brother, Vehid Bey, second from the reader's right, surrendering the city to General Soutzo, after a Turkish rule of 500 years.

press that the success of Greek arms was received in Athens with a loyal enthusiasm expressed by the ringing of church bells and the singing of the national anthem—too soon to be exchanged, remarks the *Paris Figaro*, for the doleful strains of the "Dies Irae." The Greeks, declares this paper, have now proved that they are worthy of their brave allies at Adrianople and Scutari. We learn from the *Orient* (Constantinople) that Constantine was a genuine godsend, a providential deliverer. In the words of this paper:

"General Sapounjakis was at first in command of the Greek attacking force; but he made fatal and costly blunders in exposing his troops and launching useless attacks on the almost impregnable hill of Bizani, southeast of the city. At length, about a month ago, the Crown Prince was given command of the operations around Janina, and began a careful movement, not toward Bizani, but far to the left (west), where the fortifications were less formidable. Last Wednesday there was a spirited attack on the St. Nicholas fort, which was captured,

and its heavy siege guns turned on Bizani. This unexpected move demoralized the Turkish force, which retreated on the city itself. Nothing could withstand the ardor of the Greek attack under the Crown Prince; and early Thursday morning, the gallant Essad Pasha, yielding to the inevitable, decided to prevent useless bloodshed by surrendering unconditionally. The forces thus captured by the Greeks, including Albanian irregulars, are said to be 32,000. The consuls of Russia, France, Austria, and Rumania are said to have acted as intermediaries to bring about the surrender. A telegram from Athens places the Greek losses in capturing the city at 5,000."

The importance of this victory and its significance from many points of view may be seen from the following description of the town given in the Constantinople paper:

"Janina is a town of some 18,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, more than half of whom are Greeks, the rest being about half-and-half Moslems and Jews. It is on the edge of a small lake six miles long, and its defenses are the hills surrounding the plain in which it is located. In the time of Ali Pasha, 'the Lion of Janina,' 1788 to 1822, the city held twice its present population. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop and contains a gymnasium and other schools. There is a small Evangelical community there also. Previous to 1430 the city was successively under Greeks, Franks, Servians, and Albanians. Janina was captured by the Turks in 1431, under Murad II., and has since remained a Turkish possession."

More important still are the further results of this event, proceeds the *Orient*:

"The fall of Janina will have a profound effect on the three parties concerned. To the Turks it is a staggering blow, for they had considered the city well-nigh impregnable. Its loss makes them less eager to keep on with the war. To the Albanians it brings disappointment, as it is improbable that in the settlement of the Albanian question the town will be taken away from its captors. To the Greeks this success is a fitting climax to a campaign that has taken away all the humiliation of the war of 1897. But it means more: it is the triumph of Crown Prince Constantine as a military leader, and will do more than anything else to endear him to the hearts of his people, with whom but a few years ago he was anything but popular."

DECLINE OF OUR AGRICULTURE

THE "STAGNANCY of American agriculture" will strike many as a strange expression. We have heard so much of the wealth of the American farmer that the world has been inclined to think it the pillar of Western prosperity. We have read of the farmer's automobile, telephone, Oriental rugs, and pleasure-trips to Chicago or New York, until we have looked upon the American agriculturist as one of the most successful and prosperous members of the Republic. Yet in spite of the splendid educational work of the Department of Agriculture at Washington and in the various State governments and universities, we learn from the London *Times* correspondent at Washington that agriculture is languishing in the United States just as it began to languish more than a generation ago in Great Britain. The majority of the population in the country turn to the town for advancement, while the adventurous who wish to remain farmers, we are told, sell their acres, pack their goods, and go to Canada. The ground of this serious condition is accounted for in this way:

"The trouble is that there is no business system at all in farming. The farmer has no ambitions. If he has ambitions, they are apt to be of the 'get-rich-quick' variety. Having made his money, he is apt to retire and spend it or allow his children to spend it in the cities. Thus labor is driven, the land is exhausted and mortgaged to buy more land or luxuries, or to find the price of a trip to Europe."

One of the greatest obstacles to commercial prosperity and success in the United States, says this correspondent, is the fact that there is no cooperation among the farmers, and that most



DOGGED.

EUROPEAN POLICE HOUND—"Drop that bone!"
MONTENEGRIN PUP—"Never."
—Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

of the profit of farming is devoured by the middleman, practically through the agency of bankers. Wherever cooperation among farmers has been established, prosperity has been the result:

"Already the fruit-growers of the West have prospered hugely as cooperative sellers. In the irrigated districts of the arid zones enforced cooperation has produced marked social effects, and throughout the country there are examples of successful collective enterprises."

In its editorial comment on the statements of this correspondent *The Times* emphasizes the point that the vast farming areas in the United States are being neglected and do not contribute as they should to the national wealth:

"The American people are becoming aware that the soil, which is the greatest of their natural assets, is failing to play its proper part in the national economy, and that its development is not keeping pace with the population. That is so far from being the case that the time seems to be within measurable distance when the United States will cease to export foodstuffs and will be unable to support their own population. The vast change that has been in progress of late years is brought out in statistical form by the results of the 1910 Census, which has recently been published. The urban population has been overtaking the rural more rapidly during the last decade than in any previous one; and the two, which were in the ratio of three to seven in 1880, are now approaching equality. The rate of increase of the one was thrice that of the other in the last decade; and, whereas the urban population has never shown so large an expansion before, the rural has never undergone so little in recent decades."

American business ability is declared lacking in this department of our national life. "With all the attention paid to agricultural science and education, there ought also to be an increase in productivity." The contrary is, however, the case. The cause, this editor thinks, is "the lack of business methods" among farmers, and he continues:

"It is a piquant charge to bring against the greatest industry and the largest class of men in the land where business methods

reign supreme, and are popularly believed to be carried to a pitch of perfection unknown elsewhere. Nor is it easily reconciled with the great and growing prosperity of agriculture. The value of farm property has exactly doubled in the decade, and the valuation of crops issued by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1909 shows an increase of 83 per cent. over 1899. This is mainly due to the rise in prices. The grain crops, for instance, which are the largest item, increased in quantity by only 1.7 per cent., but in value by 80 per cent.; cotton and cottonseed, which form the next largest item, increased in quantity by 11.7 per cent. and in value by 122.5 per cent."

This "lack of business methods" is aggravated by a much more serious defect in American life, we are warned. It is the growing love of luxury and exemption from toil that is taking away the spirit, strength, and profit from our rural life, and at the very time when rising prices of foodstuffs promise wealth to the farmer, he turns to the city to join the complaining class who have to pay the fancy prices that fill the farmer's pocket. People are becoming disgusted with the life praised by Vergil when he said that the husbandman was thrice happy if only he knew it. To quote further:

"The land fails to attract, not because of its poverty or of foreign competition, but because of greater attractions elsewhere. Our correspondent points out that the best of the countryside turns to the towns, while the enterprising who wish to remain farmers betake themselves to Canada. Most of the latter are probably men from the north of Europe or their sons. Farm life is no longer good enough for Americans. Agricultural development has for many years depended mainly on immigrants, and the counter-attraction of Canada is now making a great difference. Business and the town draw the native-born, and that is a disease very difficult to cure. In Europe the 'land flight,' which is causing so much anxiety now in Germany, is different. The land is being denuded of laborers, not of farmers. All the conditions are, in fact, different, and, tho the American commission [of agriculture recently sent to Europe to investigate the practical methods in vogue there] may learn much of improved methods of production and marketing, that does not touch the heart of the problem, unless they can revive interest in agriculture and restore its status."



HIS RIGHTS.

RUMANIA—"May I have a slice?"
FERDINAND—"Most certainly not! I stole the pig, so it's all mine."
—Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

does not touch the heart of the problem, unless they can revive interest in agriculture and restore its status."



THE RACE FOR GLORY.

—Pasquino (Turin).

EUROPEAN AMBITIONS CARICATURED.

GERMAN DEFENSE OF ARMY INCREASE

THE VAST military projects of the German Chancellor and the huge expenditure involved have caused great concern in Paris and, indeed, throughout Europe. Germany itself is shocked. The \$250,000,000 demanded by the war budget is to be raised by heavy taxation on rich and poor alike, for while Michel must contribute his little pig, Germany's



GERMANY'S RICHEST MAN.

Prince von Donnersmark, worth \$63,000,000, taxed \$2,500,000 for the proposed army increase.

richest man, Prince von Donnersmark, will be pinched to the tune of \$2,500,000. The Emperor himself will be taxed nearly \$1,500,000, and Frau Krupp must pay almost \$3,000,000. The men at the head of affairs in Germany explain the increase of armament by the fact that the Balkan War has raised to life a powerful spirit of Pan Slavism, and the Slavs stand with Russia, whose strongest ally is France. It is therefore necessary for Germany, says the semi-official *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin), to be in a position to defend her eastern and western frontiers, but the measures she is taking are no "token of German hostility to France." Nevertheless, this paper says, the "repeated proofs that France is still thirsting for 'Revanche' have



THE FOOL AND HIS FOLLY.

—*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).

absolutely compelled Germany to take the steps necessary to secure her military superiority in the case of a war breaking out." More reasons for the vast increase in Germany's war budget are thus detailed:

"The Triple Alliance has certainly gained in internal strength, but, from the military point of view, it has been weakened by Italy's occupation of Tripoli, which will compel the latter country to maintain a strong military force in this new territory for years to come, thus weakening her military strength in Europe. Austria-Hungary, on the other hand, altho as strong as ever from the military point of view, has been politically weakened, both in its home and foreign policy, by the accentuation of the Slav question. Serbia's success against Turkey has, of necessity, more or less influenced the political feelings of the Slavonic section of the Austro-Hungarian Empire; the increased importance of this Balkan state has converted it into a dangerous neighbor for Austria-Hungary. The increased power of the Slavonic states of the Balkans has rendered Austria's relations to Russia much more complicated than they formerly were. The *casus fœderis*, on which the alliance between Germany and



THE GERMAN FARMER OF THE FUTURE.

—*Dur's Elsass* (Strasbourg).

Austria-Hungary was based, has never been so near being put to the test since it was first concluded than was the case last autumn. Otherwise, the German Imperial Chancellor would not have felt himself called upon to say in the Reichstag: "If Austria-Hungary be attacked, we shall have to fight."

Even the improved Anglo-German relations, we are told; have done little to strengthen Germany. A union of the Slavs in an aggressive movement is now possible, for:

"Stirred by the victory of their kinsmen in the Balkans, the entire Slav world is seething with excitement. Should this feeling develop into a definite conviction that the Germanic races of Europe must give way before a great Pan Slavonic movement, not only Austria-Hungary, but also Germany, will be confronted by a highly dangerous situation.

"It is clear that France would have Russia on her side in the event of a conflict with Germany. Furthermore, the fact that about one-third of the population of the Hapsburg Monarchy consists of Slavs, makes it extremely difficult for Germany to reckon with certainty on the exact amount of help which she might expect to receive from Austria-Hungary in the case of a war with Russia. For all these reasons, it has become essential for the German Army to be strong enough successfully to defend its eastern frontier, and, at the same time, to be able to carry on an offensive war against France. And it is precisely with this end in view that the new Army Bill has been called into being."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



A CURE FOR OUR FATAL RAIL FLAWS

ARE RAILWAY WRECKS due to unexplained rail-breakage to become a thing of the past? A French writer, Mr. A. Troller, describes in *La Nature* (Paris, March 8) the new Hadfield process of casting steel ingots that is to produce this happy result. Incidentally he accuses American steel-makers of criminal carelessness, and lays at their door the responsibility of most of our railroad accidents. The new process, he thinks, will mend things by making it possible to cast whole sound ingots, thus removing the temptation to save money by using unsound portions, which he asserts is now often done:

"It is a common occurrence for a piece of steel of fine appearance, after having passed through all the classic tests, to break

simply in heating the metal from above during the cooling of the ingot. When this is not done, cooling begins on all sides of the molds into which the molten steel is poured for casting, and the impurities collect at the center, where there is also formed an empty space that renders the ingot unusable. It is customary, therefore, to saw off the upper part of the ingot before subjecting it to the final processes of manufacture. Sometimes this amputation does not remove all the faults, and the result may be a wrecked train. We read on:

"Sir Robert Hadfield has set out to solve the following problem: To assure the progressive solidification of the ingot by horizontal layers from the bottom upward, keeping the upper parts in the liquid state as long as possible, so as to enable occluded gases to escape and impurities to collect at the top. The perfected ingot-mold shown in the illustrations has given him the desired solution.

"It bears a movable upper piece, furnished with a lining of refractory sand. The metal having been poured rapidly and the proper amount of aluminum having been added, there is placed on the upper surface of the molten metal a thin layer of cinders topped with a layer of coal. Compressed air is blown on the coal, which burns brightly, and thus keeps the head of the ingot at a good heat during a sufficient time.

"The results obtained are remarkable. They appear plainly in the illustration, where we see four ingots. The first is steel cast in the ordinary way and very full of blow-holes; the second is an ingot of the same steel, cast in the same way, but with .036 per cent. of aluminum, fewer blow-holes, but a very plain hole where the cooling metal closed together; the third is again an ingot of the same steel with .09 of aluminum. The blow-holes have completely disappeared, but the central space



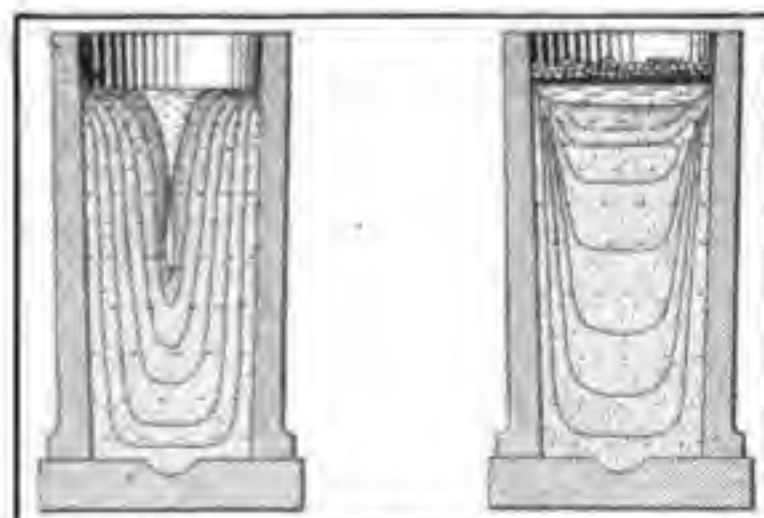
THE FATAL FLAW.
Section of American rail, showing defects of the ingot.



SUPERIORITY OF THE NEW PROCESS.
1-2-3, old-steel ingots; 4, Hadfield ingot.

suddenly in normal service. An autopsy is held; then only is the fault discovered; hidden in the depths of the metal, it has escaped all exterior investigation. No matter what it is called, most often chance alone may with justice be held responsible for its presence. The piece has been made according to all the rules; thousands of others formed in the same conditions and subjected to the same tests have behaved irreproachably. . . . This type of accident . . . has caused many catastrophes—the rail that breaks as the train passes over it, the automobile axle that fails at high speed, the motor that suddenly goes back on the aviator. So the inventor of a metallurgic method that will eliminate faults of this type deserves to be hailed as a benefactor of humanity."

The latest, and perhaps the happiest, of these attempts was described by Sir Robert Hadfield, the English metallurgist, at the last congress of the Iron and Steel Institute. It consists



HOW THE FLAWS ARE AVOIDED.

At the left, steel cooling in an ingot-mold of the old form; at the right, in one of Hadfield's molds, kept heated at the top.

is enormous. The fourth ingot shows us the same steel treated by the Hadfield method; the ingot is perfect throughout its whole mass, except a very slight dropping in the upper part."

The writer believes that the United States should welcome the Hadfield method with especial joy. "Our readers," he

says, "know that that country holds an unenviable record for railway accidents." He proceeds:

"Investigations have proved that the fault lies with the very defective rails in use on the other side of the Atlantic. These rails are made with impure ore by the Bessemer process, which eliminates impurities only partially, whereas in Europe the Siemens-Martin process has long been preferred. This, however, is not the primary cause of rail-breakage. In recent years the American steel works, overloaded with emergency orders, have thought proper, with the consent of the railroad companies to depart from the severe rules that, in the Old World, continue to regulate the working of laminated products. They have stooped rejecting the whole upper third of the ingots and have only cut away a much smaller portion. Hundreds of travelers have paid for this wild economy with their lives.

"The introduction of the Hadfield process will doubtless contribute to modify this deplorable state of things, happily unknown in Europe."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

NEAR-DIAMONDS

THERE IS NO GEM that "looks just like a diamond." Still, several kinds of stones have so many of the diamond's properties that a skilful cutter can deceive all but the elect with them; and in former times such stones frequently passed the scrutiny of experts. Nowadays the tests of specific gravity, refraction, etc., easily bar these out, and there is little danger that a diamond merchant will buy a colorless zircon, topaz, or sapphire for the price of the finer gem. This was once not uncommon, and we are told by F. B. Wade, of Shortridge High School, Indianapolis, that even the so-called Braganza diamond, of the Portuguese crown jewels, is said to be only a fine colorless Brazilian topaz. Writing in *School Science and Mathematics* (March) on "Gems that Resemble the Diamond," Mr. Wade gives us the following list of "near-diamonds," followed by a discussion:

"First, the colorless or pale zircon, sometimes called in the trade the jargon;

"Second, the colorless sapphire;

"Third, the colorless true topaz;

"Fourth, the colorless beryl;

"Fifth, colorless phenacite;

"Sixth, colorless quartz.

"These and a few other and rarer colorless gems constitute the list of gems that resemble the diamond. I may say at this point that none of them resembles the diamond to the casual glance so closely as does the very brilliant lead glass used in making the so-called 'paste' or 'strass' imitations so widely advertised and sold under various fictitious titles in many cities. This artificial material possesses a very high refractive index and is capable of separating the various colors of the spectrum so widely that it affords a brilliancy and 'play' of colors that nothing but the diamond can equal. It is, however, deficient in hardness, being easily attacked by a file, and consequently it does not long resist dulling and scratching from wear, and hence does not hold its brilliancy. It is also easily attacked chemically by a number of things with which it is likely to come in contact in wear, and thus be still further dulled. In many of the imitation diamonds the tendency to scratch is partially prevented by using a thin slice of some hard gem material for the upper surface, making, in other words, a so-called 'diamond doublet.' This artificial gem has no real diamond about it, of course, altho formerly a few real diamond doublets were made in which the upper half of the stone was made of real diamond and lower half of some less costly white gem, the two being joined at the girdle by means of gum mastic or other transparent cement. The modern diamond doublet usually has an upper surface made of a very thin slice of garnet, covering usually only the table, as the

part subject to greatest wear. The garnet used is pale in color and so thin is the slice that hardly any color is visible. The remainder of the 'stone' is entirely of lead glass. Some of these 'works of art' are certainly very beautiful, and at a reasonable distance they would probably puzzle an expert.

"While none of the genuine gems I have listed quite approaches the 'paste diamond' in play of colors, many of them are nearly as brilliant in the lively play of white light which they afford when cut in a manner suited to such material, which cutting, by the way, should not be just like that most suited to the diamond.

"In regard to the order of precedence among them, I should put the colorless zircon first. This gem possesses adamantine luster in a high degree, that is, the amount of light reflected from its top surfaces, when properly inclined to the light, approaches closely to the amount reflected by a genuine diamond surface.

This effect must not be confused with the brilliancy of the flashes of light reflected from the interior rear surfaces of the stone. That is another matter. This adamantine luster gives what the French call *éclat* to the zircon. It is snappy, cold, and glittering in its luster. So closely does it resemble diamond in this respect that I was able to deceive a diamond-cutter in one of the best establishments in this country by a brown zircon which I wore in my scarf this summer. He referred to it as my 'brown diamond,' altho he was not above four feet away and looking squarely at it. Of course, in a stone of positive color, no large amount of prismatic 'play' is possible or expected, and so the lack of it in my brown zircon was not felt. The cutter would doubtless have detected the difference in a colorless zircon, but one not so expert might not.

"Of course, in hardness, in specific gravity, and in refraction the zircon is not like the diamond. It is much softer, . . . and it is doubly refracting, while diamond is singly refracting. It could thus be readily distinguished by any one who understood the application of the tests for the above properties.

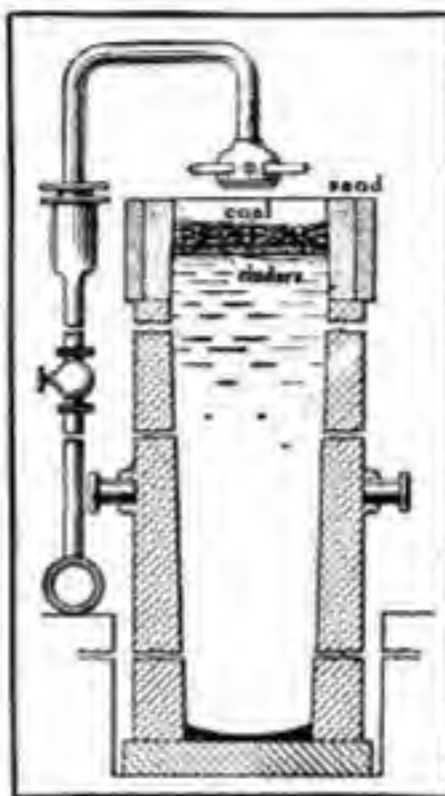
"After the zircon in order of excellency I would place the white sapphire. Its index of refraction is higher than that of any of the other gems in my list except the zircon, and its great hardness renders it capable of taking and holding a polish almost equal to that of the diamond. It does not possess the adamantine luster, however. Its luster is probably best defined as splendid. It exceeds the luster of glass and of the other gems in my list which have what is usually styled the vitreous luster. Both the zircon and sapphire when well cut and pure white show a faint 'play' of colors and both give fine brilliancy in their reflections of white light. I have fooled many retail jewelers with a fine specimen of white sapphire which I have set in a ring. As in the case of zircon, so with the sapphire, a test of its hardness, specific gravity, and refraction will at once serve to distinguish it clearly from diamond. . . .

"Next to the zircon and sapphire I would place the white topaz. It gives a faint play of color, is hard enough to resist wear for years, and takes an extremely high polish. Many so-called 'white topazes' advertised by unscrupulous dealers are only lead glass, and many more are cut from the softer and cheaper rock crystal. I had one of the latter sent me recently under a guaranty that it was a genuine white topaz. It was a finely-cut and very brilliant gem, but it was not real topaz. I sent it back after a specific-gravity test, which I recorded on the inside of the paper in which the gem was wrapt, saying that I was sorry but I couldn't use 'that kind.'

"I have already referred to the Portuguese 'Braganza' as probably a white topaz. The fact that the specific gravity of topaz is very nearly that of diamond makes it a still more dangerous imitator, but its hardness and its double refraction serve to distinguish it.

"The other colorless gems in my list, phenacite, beryl, and rock crystal, very closely resemble each other and all give brilliant stones when properly cut. The phenacite and beryl are but slightly softer than topaz and would wear well. The rock crystal is the softest in my list, and while it will hold its brilliancy for some time it would dull in the course of a few years or even months if subjected to hard wear as a ring stone.

"Aside from the peculiar interest which attaches to these colorless stones from the fact that they may be and doubtless



THE NEW STEEL PROCESS IN ACTION.

many times in the past have been substituted for diamond, either ignorantly or with purpose to deceive, there is, I believe, a worthy interest in them, for what they really are, and for the real beauty which they undoubtedly possess."

WHAT THE EYE BETRAYS

THE KEY to the whole personality is often given by the expression of the eye, asserts Dr. Paul Cohn, in an article contributed to *Ueber Land und Meer* (Stuttgart, March 2). Dr. Cohn avers also that the whole bodily constitution, including its condition as regards health or disease, contributes to the ocular expression, which may hence be used in medical practise for diagnostic purposes. He suggests an atlas of color reproductions of eyes for this purpose, and he gives us half-tones of two-dozen selected orbs to illustrate his points and help to prove his case. Some of these are real eyes, while others are taken from well-known paintings, for Dr. Cohn believes that the maker of a portrait can not help painting into the eye of his subject something that is peculiar to himself. We read:

"The pictures from 1 to 7 represent eyes with different expressions; some of them belong to well-known persons. In Figure 1 the expression of cheerfulness is unmistakable; in Figure 2, that of grief. Figure 3 shows vexation, displeasure; Figure 4, terror. Figure 5 indicates an expression of condescending skepticism. Figure 6 shows a crafty eye, Figure 7 a nervous, distrustful eye; Figures 8 and 9 are eyes of the mentally unsound (from old paintings). Figure 10 that of a person with kidney disease (also from an old picture). From these last it may be seen that the expression of the eye may serve the physician for diagnosis. This is understandable, when we recollect that a man's whole constitution contributes to what we call the expression of the eye. To the wasted eye of the consumptive belong the sunken eyeball, its moist luster, the large pupil, the bluish white, the whole neighborhood, in fact, of the eye, including the long-drawn brows, the long lashes, the pale, bluish, transparent edges of the lower eyelid, the lack of energetic muscular action. . . . So every constitution has its peculiar expression of the eye, and it would be, in the present advanced state of color-photography, possible to compile an atlas of medical physiognomy, in which all such relationships should be brought together.

"The following are some eyes of noted persons: Figure 11 is that of Goethe, 12 of Voltaire, 13 of Bismarck. To whom the imperial eye of No. 14 belongs is easy to tell. That of Figure 15 is that of a noted painter. The painter's eye, with its large and free glance, belongs to a class of its own. . . . Nos. 16 to 18 are eyes from Raffael's pictures, 19 from one of Botticelli's, 20 from Guido Reni, 21 from Holbein. Figure 22 is one of Rubens' eyes, 23 one of Eistermann's. Figure 24 is from a picture by Murillo. The list might be extended indefinitely. Each well-known portrait-painter paints his own kind of eye."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DANGEROUS CLOTH—A manufacturer of woolen tweeds has introduced into the British Parliament a "Fabrics Misdescription Bill" whose motive is said to be humanitarian, not commercial. The bill deals with flannelettes which are said to cause the death of 1,000 persons annually in Great Britain by burning. It is proposed that goods conforming to a specified standard of safety may be labeled "safe" and that "misbranding" shall be punishable. *The Textile World Record* (Boston, March) believes that this scheme is a trouble-breeder. It says:

"The fact may be so, but to see it in its right relation one would have to know how many tens of millions dress in flannelette and never get burnt. Flannelette for night-gowns is nearly the only wear of the poorer classes, being preferred to calico for its warmth and to woolen flannel for its price. The cheaper the cloth the more readily it flashes into flame, and there have been proposals to have such goods stamped 'dangerous.' Nobody of intelligence above the meanest is unaware that flannelette is dangerous. That is precisely the fact that is universally known, and recognition of it has its dangers. To make a sale, drapers may label as safe cloths which are really unsafe. The bill in Parliament would enable a standard of safety to be set up and provide penalties for those who misused the description 'safe.' It does not seem probable that the measure can satisfy those who presume on the supposed safety to the extent of letting their clothes get aight. Perhaps a more satisfactory arrangement would be to prohibit the use of the word 'safe' in this connection entirely."



"THE KEY TO THE WHOLE PERSONALITY IS OFTEN



GIVEN BY THE EXPRESSION OF THE EYE."

THE UTILIZATION OF CANCER

THE POSSIBILITY that the abnormally rapid growth of cancer tissue, which is one of the things that makes the disease a terror, should ever be put to use in repairing injuries in the normal organism is surely sensational. Yet we read that cancer extract has been found by Dr. Alexis Carrel to be a powerful agent in stimulating the growth of animal tissue. It is unnecessary to say that such experiments have not been tried on human beings. Possibly some less dangerous stimulant than cancer extract may be equally effective; and it has been reported that the experimenters of the Rockefeller Institute have found something of the kind. Says Bailey Millard, writing on this subject in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, March):

"In experiments made by Dr. Carrel in collaboration with Dr. Burrows in 1911, it was found possible to activate the growth of chicken tissues when extracts of chicken sarcoma—cancer tissue—and chick embryo were added to the culture medium. Cancer extract is one of the most powerful agents in the proliferation of animal matter. Cancer is not, as is generally understood by the lay reader, destructive of local tissue, but rather induces cellular growth. This, as well as the other animal extracts used by Dr. Carrel, is obtained by squeezing the fluid out of the tissue. The cancer extract, known as *Rous sarcoma*, if applied to wounds or fractures in human bodies, would, it is believed, accelerate the reparative processes in a greater degree than any other known agent. It has been proved to do so effectively in the cases of dogs and other animals, and no cancerous affection has resulted.

"But dogs are dogs and cats are cats—they are distinctly not human. Still I am assured by a medical man high up in the profession that the application of the sarcoma to human beings would not necessarily produce cancer. Some day a daring person may come along and offer himself as a subject for experiment. Pending this remote probability, a few advanced medical gentlemen in New York, eager to try out this and other new ideas upon human beings, are urging that criminals condemned to die be turned over to the experimental departments of medical institutions to be used as subjects in behalf of humanity. Dr. Rambaud, of the Pasteur Institute, is foremost in making this appeal to the State authorities. Dr. Rambaud does not believe in capital punishment, and argues that because 'a man burns down my house I have no right to burn down his house in retaliation.'

"But while Dr. Carrel is probably more anxious than any other medical man to see his experiments with sarcoma applied to the quick healing of wounds and fractures, he is averse to risking the life of any person, even a criminal. I am told by medical men outside the Rockefeller Institute that the less dangerous extracts are being used there upon human subjects and with considerable success, but no official reports have yet been made of the result of these experiments, nor will they be given to the world until about the first of June."

Broken bones are healed in a day and deep cuts in eight hours by another preparation. As we read:

"During the past year Dr. Carrel has greatly improved his technic, and now reports that he has been able to study quantitatively the influence of tissue juices on the growth of connective tissue and some of the characteristics of their activating power. The culture medium was composed of one volume tissue extract and two volumes of plasma, or blood less the corpuscles. Some of the extract was obtained by the centrifugalization of embryonic tissue after it had been mixed with Ringer solution, which consists of sodium chlorid, potassium chlorid,

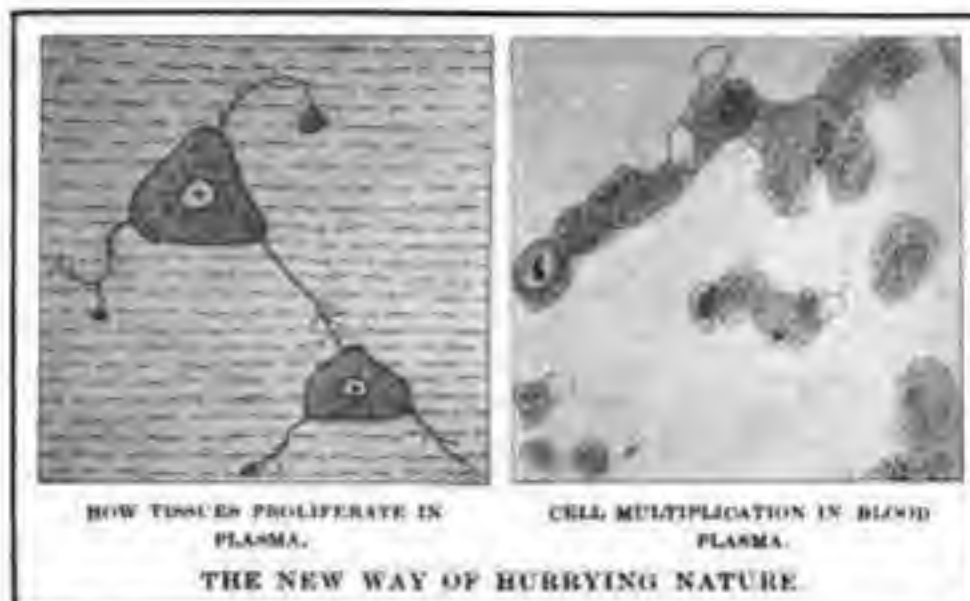
and calcium chlorid. The experiments were very successful. One of the strange facts demonstrated by them was that the acceleration of cellular growth was much more marked when the mixture of tissues and Ringer solution was allowed to stand in the refrigerator for several days before being centrifugalized than on being used a few minutes before that operation. In other words, the much condemned cold storage system is not only very favorable to the preservation of tissue, but it is an actual aid to cell growth!

"For instance," to quote Dr. Carrel's own words, 'in experiment 1734, Ringer solution containing embryonic pulp had been preserved for twenty days in cold storage before being centrifugalized. In twenty-four hours the area of new connective tissue was thirty times larger in the cultures containing the extract than in the controls. The extracts of tissues, cut into small fragments, mashed and frozen, were generally very active.'

"As to the application of these frozen extracts in the healing of wounds, it was proved that they were able to increase the growth of connective tissue *forty times!* In other words, a deep knife cut, which under normal aseptic conditions would heal in two weeks, would

heal by the new system in *eight hours*, while a leg fracture ordinarily requiring forty days to knit would unite and be cured in a day!

"Dr. Carrel believes that his discoveries will be useful not only in determining the growth of tissues but also in throwing light upon the unknown laws of cell dynamics. Altho he is extremely conservative in his statements as to their application to the healing of wounds in human bodies, a prominent vivisectionist tells me that there can be no doubt as to such healing, for if it will operate effectively in the case of a dog or a cat, as reported by Carrel, it certainly will operate effectively in the case of a human being."



WOMAN IN INDUSTRY A RACIAL EVIL

THE WORK OF WOMAN in industrial and professional occupations, so much in evidence in modern times, is "an unmitigated evil," declares *The Medical Record* (New York). This is qualified by the statement that the writer, as becomes the editor of a medical journal, takes solely "the point of view of health and of the good of the race." How much doubt soever there may be from the economic standpoint about the radical changes wrought in the commercial and industrial world by the appearance of women on the field, whether as aids or rivals to their masculine predecessors, he thinks that the hygienist and eugenist may stand here upon firm ground. He goes on:

"Considered from this aspect, the wholesale employment of women is an unmitigated evil. It goes without saying that if women refuse to bear and bring up healthy children they will not fulfil their physiological duty, and the nation must suffer. Woman's participation in industrial occupations has during the past decade effected great transformations, which have not tended to the advantage of her productive and reproductive strength. In short, industrial and professional work, to a great extent, unfit a woman for motherhood and domestic life, as is plainly shown by the unwillingness of the present generation of women to undertake the duties of motherhood and home. In addition it is distinctly against the interests of the race, mentally and physically, that a mother should engage in outside work. Infants should be breast-fed, which is impossible if the mother is working away from home; when young they should be constantly under the eye of the mother for the sake of their physical, mental, and moral health, and if this is not done they, and ultimately the race, will suffer harm. At the

present time a lamentable waste of women is going on, and the matter requires immediate attention. The fact must be recognized that the rôle of woman has changed, that this change is not for the better—at least, not from a medical point of view—and while allowing that the old state of affairs has gone, never to return, at the same time steps should be taken to endeavor to deal with existing conditions in such a manner that the race will suffer as little as possible. A necessary movement in this direction is to find out exactly how matters stand by initiating measures for the compilation and publication of national and international statistics relating to the participation of women in industrial pursuits."

PUMPING WATER TO PUMP MORE WATER

A BIT of American ingenuity in a hydroelectric station that pumps up water for supplying its own wheels is described in *The Electrical World* (New York, March 15). When we reflect that part of the water pumped by this plant furnishes energy to pump up more water, "and so *ad infinitum*," it makes one a little dizzy. There is no perpetual motion here, however, for the water is pumped up for only a small fraction of the distance through which it finally falls, so that there is always a good balance on the right side of the energy account. The pumping is only to bring the supply to the proper point to take the big plunge which really runs the plant. Says the writer:

"To the first thought of the uninitiated it seems a bit like lifting one's self by one's bootstraps, or carrying to a triumphant conclusion the favorite scheme of perpetual motion. On the contrary, it is a singularly clever and ingenious method of conserving water supply in a territory where water is precious and the available amount limited. The situation is briefly this: A plant working on the somewhat scant and variable supply of a mountain stream, fortunately rendering available a head of over 1,000 feet, at certain seasons of the year, found itself painfully short of water. Had there been a second stream available, it would have paid to go to considerable expense to add its flow to that of the primary source of power. This has often been done to meet the exigencies of increasing load and stationary water supply. In the present case no such auxiliary stream was available at or near the level of the main supply. A group of springs, however, at a lower level gave hope of additional water in paying amount, and the bold expedient was adopted of pumping this water supply to the level of the main head-works by electric power. And a cubic foot of water which one can drop more than 1,000 feet on to the wheels below by pumping it less than 150 feet is not a source of energy to be held in contempt.

"The project as actually carried out involves an automatic pumping station driven by the simplest form of induction motor directly coupled to a centrifugal pump capable of delivering 3.5 cubic feet of water per second against a head, including friction, of 138 feet. The little pumping plant requires no attention. The result is very interesting. Except in May and June, when the primary water supply outruns the capacity of the pipe line, it pays to pump the spring water. At normal load it takes 67 kilowatts to deliver the 3.5 cubic feet per second at the upper level, and this quantity of water represents 237 kilowatts at the generators below. There is, therefore, obtainable at the expense of the pumping plant 170 additional kilowatts

for ten months in the year, rising to a yearly output of nearly 1,250,000 kilowatt-hours. It is sufficiently obvious that this additional supply, as large as that delivered by the central station in many a small Eastern city, is a valuable asset. In point of fact, the saving would be more than enough to pay for the pumping plant in a single year. Altogether this installation is a startling example of the resourcefulness of the Western hydraulic engineer when he is really face to face with difficulties."

TRACKLESS STREET-CARS

WHY SHOULD we continue to lay tracks for our street-cars to run on? Tracks were necessary when rough, stone pavements abounded, but smooth surfaces of asphalt, tarred macadam, and wood-block are now common, both in city and suburb. Over these, automobile vehicles of all speeds and weights run easily and in vast numbers. Amid them lurches along the unwieldy street-car of the pattern of 1880, running on steel rails that are laid and maintained

at huge expense and serve only to make the otherwise smooth pavement dangerous to motor vehicles. The coming of a better day in more ways than one may be discerned; New York, Chicago, Washington, New Haven, and Indianapolis have had motor-busses for some time. Detroit is introducing city-owned busses to compete with the trolley-lines, and two companies are being formed to introduce motor-busses in Pittsburg. Says a writer in *The Horseless Age* (New York) in part:

"At no time in the history of the commercial vehicle has the outlook for business been so favorable in the Pittsburg district as now. Especially noticeable is the growth in sentiment in favor of automobile bus lines. The Pittsburg Auto Transit Company will apply for a charter with initial capital stock of \$75,000. The busses to be purchased will seat thirty-

four people, and it is planned to make a ten-minute schedule from the down-town district out to Shadyside, East Liberty, and the north Highland districts by way of Grant Boulevard.

"More than 75 per cent. of the route proposed is now used by automobiles to the exclusion of nearly everything else. Ninety-seven per cent. of the distance is paved with asphalt or wood-block.

"Orders have been placed with a prominent automobile company for sufficient machines of 60-horse-power capacity to start the service in good shape. The cars will be 30 feet long, mounted on 5-ton trucks, and will cost about \$6,000 each.

"Speaking of this enterprise the other day, Captain Oursler said: 'The means of transportation now afforded citizens of Pittsburg are entirely inadequate to the demand. Something must be done, and the motor-car is the solution of the problem. Through its use we will have 50 per cent. better service than is now supplied. The present company has been formed in the belief that real benefit will be conferred upon the victims of Pittsburg's deplorable street-car service.'

"At about the same time this spring the Alpine Motor Company will commence operations, using five motor omnibuses manufactured by well-known street-car builders. The cars are 50 horse power, 27 feet long, and will seat thirty-two persons each. They are modeled along lines used in street-car designs and are expensively furnished in mahogany with plush seats. The cars are heated by their own exhaust and are electrically lighted. The Alpine Company will charge a fare of ten cents."



Courtesy of "Horseless Age," New York.
SAMPLE CAR TO BE IN TRANSIT SERVICE IN PITTSBURGH.

LETTERS AND ART



SAN QUENTIN'S PRISONERS WATCHING SARAH BERNHARDT.

A dozen condemned to death occupy the front row in an audience of 2,000 before whom the great actress performed.

BERNHARDT TO THE PRISONERS

THE RARE QUALITY of human tenderness, described by Montaigne, was recently illustrated by one of the most gifted members of his people, says Mr. François de Tesson in *L'Illustration* (Paris). The incident occurred in California, on February 22, during the visit of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. The Californian climate may have played a part in it, for the writer describes the State as "perhaps one of the most beautiful countries in the world," and he has an interesting theory that "the softness of its climate and the beauty of its gardens and vineyards appear somehow to influence the character of the people." "In the severity of the enforcement of the law," as he observes, "there is mingled a certain amount of liberality and kindness, and Californians look upon the man who has violated the statutes of the country as a creature who has rather been afflicted by a fleeting attack of disease than as an animal absolutely incurable who ought to be confined or obliterated." On Washington's Birthday, the Californian authorities invited Madame Bernhardt, then on tour in that State, to play before the prisoners of San Quentin. This must have furnished a new sensation for even Sarah, who has not led an absolutely quiet life. In her audience, we are told, were 2,000 prisoners of all races and nationalities, including Chinese, Japanese, mulattoes, and negroes. Women were not excluded. The McNamara brothers might have been picked out among the throng. The piece presented was written by the actress's son, Maurice, and is called "A Christmas Night During the Terror." In the account we are quoting, written by one whom Madame Bernhardt invited to accompany her, it is said that when the curtain rose displaying Sarah as *Marion*, the vivandière, the French contingent among the audience shouted lustily "*Vive la France! Vive la France!*" A Belgian who had murdered his wife and her lover "began to weep hot tears, then burst into hoarse laughter, which again melted to tears." Each scene ended with "frenetic bravos" and shrill whistles, a form of approbation that startled the writer, but which he explains as

an American sign of approval. At the end of the performance a prisoner appeared upon the stage and rendered a song that had been dedicated to Sarah by his comrades, entitled "Down from the Hill-tops." At the same time he presented a bunch of violets and read an address that had been composed by Abraham Ruef, acknowledging the kindness of the great actress. Ruef is described to the French as the "Alsatian Socialist, well known on the whole Pacific coast, who was condemned as a prisoner for twelve years for aiding the Socialist mayor, Schmidt, in his embezzlement of public money." The address may be translated as follows:

"San Quentin, California.

"MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT:

"In this life the most of us, outside or inside, are prisoners. It is only rarely that it is given us to be absolutely free. To those who are confined within strong walls and behind bars of unbreakable steel these intervals are at present things of the future, and to all appearance very far off. But to-day, for one short hour, these walls of stone have vanished, and—thanks to your marvelous personality and your enchanting art—we have been at perfect liberty in soul and mind, and captives only to the singular genius and incomparable art through which you have justly gained the title of 'The Divine Sarah.' For one short hour we have been free and untrammelled in our communion with the spirit of human greatness, that spirit which after all is the real basis of our belief in immortality. . . . This opportunity of making an address to you, and your kind presentation to us of your art, will be long remembered by those who are present, the humblest as well as the most important. The woman, the actress, the play, all have affected us greatly. The majority of us had never previously been accorded the distinction of personally seeing you, much less of tasting the delights of your incomparable art. Living as we do at a distance, we have looked upon you as the radiant star of dramatic art, crowned with the laurels of imperial success. As a result of the genius to which we all bow as absolute slaves, the highest ideals of life which we have ever imagined have been at this moment perfectly realized, and we present to you our grateful thanks for the glories and the splendors of the art which you have graciously enabled us this day to enjoy. We recognize

also the kindness and generosity which have prompted you to give such a vital pleasure to the unfortunate captives—the victims of the mutable lot of life.”

THE DECLINE OF BOOK-READING

A STRANGE THING about the appetite for fiction is that it seems not “to grow by what it feeds on.” This is the opinion expressed by Mr. George P. Brett, head of the great Macmillan house of publishers in this country; and his opinion is supported by the testimony of booksellers throughout America. In the *Atlantic* for April, Mr. Brett quotes a prominent bookseller as saying that “while the number of new novels published in any year was constantly increasing by leaps and bounds, the total number of such novels sold . . . was no greater than when the number of separate novels issued was less.” Instead, then, of the fiction-reading public growing with the population, it seems to be standing still. But perhaps it is only the book-buying public that is stationary. There are other reading supplies. The enormous growth of fiction magazines and the increase of Carnegie libraries are factors that Mr. Brett apparently overlooks. But the stagnation he mentions must also be even more true of the sale of serious books, essays, travel, poetry, thinks Mr. Brett, who goes on to give a curious statement of the faith of publishers in the face of this public apathy, as shown by their works:

“The number of books published in the United States has, in fact, increased very greatly in the last ten years or so. In the year 1901, which was an active one in the publishing world, about eight thousand volumes were produced, whereas in 1910 the much greater number of thirteen thousand new publications was issued, and the prospects for the current year indicate an even larger number of new volumes.”

The increase is especially remarkable in books devoted to the study of great human problems:

“The increase in number of books published is more or less uniform in all departments of literature, but it is especially notable, as might have been expected, in view of the present unrest and the discontent in existing conditions, that a very great increase has occurred in the number of books issued in the last few years on socialism and its allied subjects, while the growth of the spirit of humanitarianism in the country may be traced in the considerable number of new books which are being issued, devoted to social betterment and philanthropic studies and kindred topics.

“These two classes of books are among the most interesting signs of the times, the books on socialistic subjects showing how widely the criticism of our existing system has entered into the thought of our times, and how many persons must be devoting their efforts to attempts at the solution of the problems of the present unrest. And, on the other hand, the growth in the

number and importance of volumes issued in what may be called works of social betterment show conclusively the growth of the spirit of social service, looking toward the betterment of conditions for all classes of the community.”

Another curious fact brought to light is that “the life of a ‘best-seller’ novel is now little longer than a month, as compared with a period of popularity extending over several years, when the vogue of the ‘best-seller’ first became a feature of book-publishing.” When the falling-off of non-fiction readers is taken into account the situation becomes more serious. Mr. Brett’s explanation of the lack of proportional increase noted above is that “no publisher has yet been clever enough to solve the great modern problem of distribution.” Further:

“It was Dr. Edward Everett Hale, if I mistake not, who pointed out some years ago that no book of general literature had ever been adequately distributed or published (in the literal sense), and the difficulties of distribution, and more especially the costs of distribution, have greatly increased since then. To have published a worthy and distinguished book is, as I have already pointed out, a matter of high satisfaction to a publisher of the right sort, critics of publishers and publishing methods to the contrary notwithstanding; yet, to know, or to feel morally certain, that thousands of his fellow citizens would value the work as greatly as the publisher himself appreciates it, must be a matter for despair if no effective or practical means exists for bringing it to their attention.

“Some years ago the publisher’s task was a happier and easier one, for then there were, in considerable numbers, among the general public, book-lovers whose chief delight consisted in the discovery of the new author and the new book of merit. The discoverer would tell all his friends of his ‘find,’ to the great advantage

of the publisher and author. Many a dinner-table in those days was made pleasant by such bookish talk. It is, alas, very rare to-day. The late Goldwin Smith, the last time the writer saw him in New York, remarked that he had not heard a book mentioned at a dinner-table for several years.

“The publishers themselves are largely to blame for the disappearance of the book-taster, as a class, by having adopted for their wares the slogan of modern ‘efficient’ business: ‘Take the goods to the customer’—a method which results in my receiving twenty or so circular letters a day, which go into the waste-paper basket unread, and has so filled our blanket newspapers with advertisements that my eyes have become trained until I think I can say that I never see the advertisements in my morning newspaper. Perhaps this is a peculiarity of mine, but I suspect it is becoming general with the public. At least on one occasion lately an author complained to me that his book was never advertised. In reply I pointed out to him an advertisement of the book in question in the newspaper in his hand, which he confessed to have been reading on his way to my office.

“The publisher who discovers or invents a new method which shall be both practical and effective for the distribution of books of general literature will confer a boon upon the author, whose book will then be sold to all possible purchasers; upon the public, many individuals of which would gladly buy some books,



ABE RUEF'S ADDRESS TO THE ACTRESS.

Read by another prisoner, thanking her for her kindness to “the unfortunate captives—the victims of the mutable lot of life.”

now on the publishers' shelves, of which, under the present methods, they will never learn; and especially upon the publishers themselves, whose profits increase greatly as increasing numbers of copies of a work are sold, and whose lack of profits on publications of these classes is due almost entirely to their failure to find practical methods for the distribution of such books."

The solution of the problem of distribution tried by a firm of booksellers in Great Britain, where the difficulties are much less than with us, might point to a useful method for this country:

"These booksellers have made, or attempted to make, a card catalog of the book-reading population, classifying the book-buying public according to the subjects in which the individuals comprising this public are interested; and whenever a work comes into their book-shop which is likely to interest persons in this classified list, they are communicated with by post-card, giving a description of the book and author. Thousands of such cards are mailed daily. Unfortunately, such an experiment would be almost impossible of trial in this country with its many large cities scattered over a much greater expanse of territory, all of which are centers of interest and influence to their surrounding populations, and are, in addition, much more shifting and unstable than similar communities in the Old World."

AN OFFER TO IMPROVE OUR LANGUAGE

OUR FAILURE to improve the language appreciably since the days of Shakespeare, Milton, Addison and some others has not seemed to cause any great pessimism here, as far as we have noticed, but it is creating concern in Japan and brings a generous offer of help. As Western artists have revived and glorified the old art of Nippon, so Eastern writers may revise and improve the English tongue. The Japanese mind is astonished at what Whistler and Monet and others who gained inspiration from the East have found in the work of the despised "Ukiyoe school." This art "turned meaningless for us a long time ago," says the Japanese poet, Yone Noguchi and its "beauties were lost in time's dust." In his quaint English he tries to solve the question whether the interchange of literary methods between East and West can work as successful results as the painters achieved when they took their cue from Utamaro and Hiroshige. In the *London Academy* he begs permission "to reflect and consider" whether "we"—Japanese, we take it—"can pay any tribute to the English language when we adopt it for writing." Any language has "beauties and characteristics," he avers, which "can not be plainly seen by those who are born with them." He finds it, rather, "a foreigner's privilege (or is it the virtue of capital-lettered ignorance?) to see them and use them without a moment's hesitation, to his best advantage, as he conceives it." Such phrases, no doubt, exhibit to our eyes some of the difficulties; but we find from what follows that Mr. Noguchi takes another view of the matter:

"It may seem strange to think how the Japanese art of the Ukiyoe school, nearly dead, commonplace at its best, could work such a wonder when it was adopted by the Western hand; but, after all, that is not strange at all. And can we not do the same thing with language? Not only the English language, but any language, is bound to become stale and stupid if it shuts itself up for too long a time; it must sooner or later be rejuvenated and enlivened with some new force. To shake off classicism, or, to put it more abruptly, to forget everything of history or usage, often means to make a fresh start; such a start must be expected to come from one great enough to transcend above it, or from a foreigner. And the latter's ignorance (blessing is that ignorance) in his case becomes a strength and beauty; it is only he who can dare an extraordinary act in language such as no native writer ever dreams, and the result will be no small protest, sometimes a real revelation. That is why even we Japanese can make some contribution to the English language when we use it."

Proceeding, he takes a fall out of some of our moribund literary formulas:

"The English poem, as it seems to me, is governed too greatly by old history and too-respectable prosody; just compare it with the English prose which has made such a stride in the recent age, to see and be amazed at its unchanging gait. Perhaps it is my destitution of musical sense (a Western critic declared that Japanese are mostly unmusical) to find myself more often unmoved by the English rimes and meters; let me confess that, before perceiving the silver sound of a poet like Tennyson or Swinburne, born under the golden clime, my own Japanese mind already revolts and rebels against something in English poems or verses which, for lack of a proper expression, we might call physical or external. As my attention is never held by the harmony of language, I go straightforward to the writer's inner soul to speculate on it, and talk with it; briefly, I am sound-blind or deaf—that is my honest confession. I had no reply to one English lady the other day who wrote me to inquire concerning the underlying rhythm of my poetical work, as I had no thought about it when it was written; my mind always turns, let me dare say, to something else. I used to read the work of English poets in my younger days, but I soon gave up my reading of them when I thought that my literary salvation would only come through my own pain and imagination. As far as the language is concerned, I need not much of it for my assistance, because my hope is to become a poet without words. While some critic or poet accuses me for being faulty and even unnatural, I am quite content with my work, because, altho it may not be so-called literature or poetry, it is I myself, good or bad, noble or ignoble, high or low. And let me tell you what I understand by poetry."

"We treat poetry, tho it may sound too ambitious to the Western mind, from the point of its use or uselessness; it rises, through a mysterious way, to the height of its peculiar worth, where its uselessness turns, lo, to usefulness. When one knows that the things useless are the things most useful under different circumstances (to give one example, a little stone lazy by a stream, which becomes important when you happen to hear its sermon), he will see that the aspect of uselessness in poetry is to be doubly valued, since its usefulness is always born from it, like the day out of the bosom of night. You can not call it, I trust, merely a Japanese freakishness or vagary, if we appear to you in the matter of poetry to make too much ado about nothing. I dare say we have our own attitude toward poetry."

A FEMININE THEATRICAL MISSIONARY

THE NEW AGE of feminism has a fresh laurel in the fact that the most interesting figure connected with the theater in England is a woman. She is not an actress, but the owner and director of the Manchester repertory theater named "The Gaiety." The repertory idea, which is gaining a strong footing in other British cities, is said to be almost wholly due to the success of her example. Miss Horniman is the energetic person who has accomplished so much with the fortune left her by her father, the wealthy importer of tea. Johanna Sherrick, writing in *The Theater Magazine* (New York) for April, tells us that during his lifetime her father's "distaste for the theater extended so far that he prohibited his daughter from the childish joys of 'playing theater,' and in her young womanhood he kept her rigidly away from theatrical performances." After his death her sympathies were engaged by the theater movement of the Irish Literary Society, headed by W. B. Yeats and Lady Gregory, and it was through her benevolence that the Abbey Theater in Dublin was maintained during the first struggling years of that now successful and famous folk theater. After seeing the Irish theater standing on its own legs, she began an experiment with the repertory idea and fix upon Manchester, instead of London, as the best place for pioneer work. The writer recounts:

"She chose for her manager Iden Paine, a young actor native to the smoke, and he engaged a company which contained not a single famous name. A three-months' experiment at a concert hall enlisted the support of the press and public, and this

preliminary canter proved successful. Then Miss Horniman bought and rebuilt the Gaiety, redecorating and refurnishing the interior, taking out 100 seats to render it more comfortable, and adding space where scenery is built and painted and where wardrobes are cut out and made. She enlarged the company and set herself to the presentation of plays of a high standard. At the end of two years this woman manager's boldness had won out. The theater paid expenses, and when she launched into a short London spring season her compact little company and repertoire of fifty plays, most of them new, satisfied the critics and the paying public, and, what's more, gave the manager a world-wide reputation.

"For every year following, a short London season has been a feature of Miss Horniman's program, with such a degree of healthy appreciation that she has been urged to establish a repertory theater in that Babylon, to be conducted with the same aspiration toward high things that she has shown in Manchester.

"To-day the little Gaiety organization is at its height, for never has Miss Horniman had so excellent a company and staff. In Lewis Casson she has found a talented director, producer, and actor. He was one of the original members of the famous Court Theater company under Vedrenne and Barker, where so many interesting productions were made, and it is to him that Miss Horniman owes the well-rounded splendid productions which have kept up the Gaiety's standard in the last two years. 'Hindle Wakes' was last spring's London production, which further spread the fame of Miss Horniman, her producer, and her company. In 1912, also, they played a successful tour through Canada, appearing but once in the United States. Boston was the fortunate city to witness a matinee performance of John Masefield's 'Nan,' in which Miss Irene Rooke acted the name part."

During the past few weeks Miss Horniman has made her second invasion of this country, and has given a season at the Fine Arts Theater in Chicago. It is the one American city that rather prides itself upon its "repertory" achievements, naming over the work of Mr. Donald Robertson, the Drama Players, and its "New Theater of lamented memory." In the person of one of its critics, Frederic Hatton of the Chicago *Evening Post*, it told these intruders that it would "not like them if they come among us as evangelists attempting to convert the heathen." Rather—

"We would have them consider themselves as reinforcements to a battle which has long been waging locally and now, with the assistance which they and Lady Gregory are giving us, likely to result happily. For Miss Horniman's company has the most ambitious repertory of any similar company which has appeared here. The ideal organization of this sort is one in which the players are of such versatility that they may attempt with equally satisfactory outcome anything from genre drama to the loftiest of the classics. And such are the limits of the Manchester repertory. While the company has built up a new school of serious English drama, it has also brought to revival some of the finest works of past Anglo-Saxon dramatists. So far it has not concerned itself with foreign plays, a field which our Drama Players invaded courageously.

"'What the Public Wants' made an ideal opening effort. Tho it is laid in England, it has an international quality. There are plenty of *Sir Charles Worgans* among our publishers, and they would be quite as much characters on the stage if there were a Bennett here to prick them at the point of the pen to the footlights. One has some such feeling about *Worgan*. He seems to be so unwilling on the stage, a human machine, as it were, which resents the display of its workings.

"People who read plays—and they are legion in Chicago—need to be told little about 'What the Public Wants.' And those who do not read plays—they are super-legion—do not read reviews. But personally it was a surprise to see how well the play acted. Somehow we had not taken Bennett seriously as a playwright. One felt of 'What the Public Wants' that it was a splendid character study which by some act of the printer was divided into acts instead of chapters. It is filled with Bennett's delightful observations of public characters; also of his whimsical knowledge of women, dramatic critics, and the Five Towns; but so are his novels and his feuilletons."

After a variety of experience with the Manchester players, the same critic yields them enthusiastic praise:

"These Manchester actors undoubtedly are the envy of all English and American players who are on the monotonous treadmill of a single day-in and day-out rôle. Think, for instance, of the opportunities Mr. Rosmer has had this week as the critic in 'What the Public Wants,' as *Dick Garvil* in 'Nan,' as the tramp in 'Miles Dixon,' and as the poet in 'Candida.' It would take five years to accomplish that under the meth-

ods of professional production in America.

"And Miss Horniman's company is even more fortunate than Lady Gregory's organization because it has a much wider repertory. The Irish Players do not dare to wander off the native sod. The best part of these Fine Arts Theater engagements is that they are creating a public for repertory in Chicago, a larger public than exists in any other American city for this enlightened form of play presentation."

Miss Sherrick tells us that Miss Horniman follows the example of the Théâtre Français and "the actor who plays a duke one night may serve as butler in another play on the following night." Mr. Hatton gives some individual characterization of the art of these actors in Arnold Bennett's "What the Public Wants"—reprinted in *McClure's Magazine* a couple of years ago:

"The Horniman company in this piece not only gives an ensemble performance of distinction, but there are individual achievements which stand out as markedly as the *Nathaniel Jeffcole* of Mr. Lomas in 'Hindle Wakes.' Here the touch must be urban, and that is imparted with particular success by Percy Foster as the editor, *Sir Charles Worgan*, and by Milton Rosmer as the brother who becomes the dramatic critic. Mr. Foster brought out skilfully the determined egotism, the mechanical efficiency, the unletteredness, the sophistry, the professional air, and the amatory awkwardness of the striking and thoroughly Bennettesque character intrusted to him. No less delightful was the elegant, leisurely, thoughtfully cynical critic created from the author's lines by Mr. Rosmer."



MISS A. E. F. HORNIMAN.

Who has achieved a world-wide reputation as a theater manager, having first subsidized the Abbey Theater of Dublin, then founded the Gaiety Theater for repertory plays at Manchester, England.

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN OF "TOM BLODGETT'S GOSPEL TEAM."

The smiling figure in the center is the organizer of the first "gospel team" of Wichita, whose example has been followed by twenty-three others.

THE GOSPEL TEAMS OF WICHITA

THE PROBLEM of getting laymen to do active church work has apparently been solved in the city of Wichita.

For Wichita laymen are going out into the highways and byways of Kansas and even over the border into Oklahoma, and, organized as "gospel teams," have brought about nearly 2,000 conversions in their year of activity. As a Wichita pastor explains it in *The Continent* (Chicago), the movement was the outcome of a Billy Sunday revival. Most of the 5,200 persons converted "were received into the fellowship of the churches, but not to be lulled into inactivity; instead, they were organized for Bible study, service, and sacrifice." Tom Blodgett's gospel team, the first one, was not planned, but came into existence, as the writer believes, providentially. It was like this:

"Soon after the close of the Sunday evangelistic meetings the pastor of one of the churches was to be absent for a Sabbath. He invited Tom Blodgett, of the wholesale firm of Cox-Blodgett, a convert of the late campaign, to take charge of the evening service. Mr. Blodgett invited some of the recently converted friends, all good fellows, to meet him at the Young Men's Christian Association at 6.30 p.m. Sunday, saying, 'We are going out to have a good time.' The men met in the parlor, Mr. Blodgett outlined the plan, and after general prayer they proceeded to the church.

"After the congregation had sung some gospel songs and each man had led in prayer—this was the first public prayer for most of them—each man in turn told in his own way what it meant to him to be a Christian, and what a friend and helper he had found Jesus to be. As a result, that night nineteen men came forward and decided to live a Christian life. To date no fewer than 476 converts are credited to the work of Tom Blodgett's team."

There are now in Wichita, says our informant, "no fewer than twenty-four 'gospel teams' or groups of men who conduct services in churches, theaters, halls, shops, or in the open air, and these teams have visited more than a hundred towns and cities within 250 miles." He goes on to tell of their work:

"Just one year from the organization of the first team, 1,913 men and boys have been reported as converted as the direct result of the work of this aggressive lay ministry. Converts in other towns in turn have organized teams and have extended the work into other districts, and report similar harvests. A

letter before me from a town in Oklahoma expresses gratitude for the visit of one of our teams, when forty converts were secured, and the writer adds significantly, 'We now have a team of our own and have visited a number of places, and down to date'—a period of about two months—"we have 125 converts."

"Shortly after the team work began the leaders of the Men and Religion Movement visited the city and added not a little to the efficiency of our organized men. The churches perfected a federation and secured a secretary who began at once to make dates for the teams and to give general supervision to the extension work."

These "gospel teams," it appears, are made up of men from all walks of life:

"There are bankers and barbers, capitalists and cattlemen, dentists and drivers, editors and electricians, lawyers and laborers, merchants and mechanics, teachers and traveling men, all bound together by one bond of faith in Jesus, one steadfast and consuming purpose to win men into the kingdom. These men walk long distances to hold meetings, go in automobiles, or charter Pullman cars, as the case may require, each man paying his own traveling expenses and hotel bills, giving freely of his time, substance, and service for the Master. Lately, however, our independent Kansas towns, when visited, prefer to pay traveling expenses and give entertainment.

"No two meetings are conducted exactly alike. Usually there is hearty singing, much prayer, earnest and direct, and the speaking is not unlike the testimonies given at the class meeting of the early Methodist movement when each one told his religious experience and what God had done for him. Often the meetings are continued long into the night, sometimes into the early morning hours, but seldom is a meeting held when there are no visible results, and as many as fifty-nine converts have been reported from a single night's work.

"Nor do the men confine themselves to Sabbath services or set times; they are ever on the alert to win men. One incident will illustrate:

"A few days ago some of the men of Tom Blodgett's team went on their annual hunting expedition. At supper time they arrived at a ranch-house some fifty miles away. Supper over, the big-hearted ranchman, to show the genuineness of his hospitality, brought in glasses and a well-filled decanter of old rye, and proposed that the boys have the usual 'good time.' Imagine his surprise when one of the team said, 'Since we were here last year we have been converted and have cut booze. Thanks; we don't drink.'

"With evident embarrassment and stammering apologies, the

big, broad-shouldered ranchman made a hasty retreat with glasses, decanter, and contents. On learning that there was to be a meeting in the church some two miles away the men proposed that all hands go. They did, and the night air rang with gospel songs as the men of the team, the ranchman, his family, and help walked through the moonlight to the rural church. After the leader said, 'The meeting is now open,' the team prayed, talked, and exhorted in turn, and never was such a service in that community.

"Next day the team hunted little for game; they had meat to eat the world knew not of, and all the country folk present the night before kept their phones busy inviting all their neighbors far and near to a service that night to be conducted by some business men from Wichita. The place was crowded, and the Spirit of God was there in manifest power, the ranchman alone seeming unmoved.

"Next morning when the team entered the auto to come home the ranchman asked that he might accompany them to the main road. This reached, all got out, joined hands, and then each member of the team prayed earnestly for the people of the community, but especially for their host. When the last man had ceased, the brawny ranchman, with bowed head and tearful eyes, uttered his first prayer, 'God be merciful to me, a sinner.' The Lord is adding to the churches daily those who are being saved. This is how Wichita is winning."

RELIGIOUS COMPLEXION OF CANADA

ONE FAVORITE FORM of innuendo offered the United States by foreign writers is the mention of the large number of adherents of different religions that it harbors. Put in the form of a Frenchman's paradox, we are "the land of forty religions and one sauce." The Dominion Government has lately issued a bulletin enumerating the religions to be found in Canada, and we discover that there are no fewer than 81 heads. Some of these are "rather non-informative," observes *The Christian Guardian* (Toronto), 290 adherents being dubbed "Undenominationalists," 640 classed as belonging to "various sects," and 32,490 "Unspecified." For all this, it is said, "there are nearly 80 different kinds or varieties of religion, or lack of it, to be found in Canada." The figures, we are informed, do not relate to membership in the churches, but indicate the ecclesiastical preferences of the people, as stated by themselves to the Government enumerators. *The Presbyterian* (Toronto) gives the figures of the principal denominations with certain statements of percentages and increase:

"Anglicans, 1,043,017; Baptists, 382,666; Congregationalists, 34,054; Jews, 74,564; Lutheran, 229,864; Methodists, 1,079,892; Presbyterians, 1,115,324; Catholics, 2,833,041; Unitarians, 3,224; Salvation Army, 18,834; Doukhobors, 10,493; Evangelicals, 10,595. Comparing these figures with the total population of the Dominion it appears that the Roman Catholics are now 39.31 per cent. of the total population; Anglicans, 14.47 per cent.; Methodists, 14.98 per cent.; Presbyterians, 15.48 per cent.; Lutherans, 3.19, and Baptists, 5.31 per cent. The increase per cent. in the different bodies was as follows: The Anglicans increased in ten years 53.05 per cent.; Roman Catholics, 27.06; Methodists, 17.78; Presbyterians, 32.39; Lutheran, 148.43; Baptists, 20.33, and Salvation Army, 82.71."

The picturesque religious complexity of our northern neighbor is further set forth by the *The Christian Guardian*:

"One striking thing is the fact that the religions of the Orient have come to us. Here are the figures: Buddhists, 10,012; Confucians, 14,562; Shintos, 1,289; Sikhs and Hindus, 1,758; while 11,840 are classed as Pagans. There are 74,564 Jews and 797 Mohammedans.

"The number of agnostics is very small, just 3,110, but there are 26,027 who come under the head of No Religion. It is evident that most people to-day want to be known as professing some religion or other, and the class who exulted in the name Infidel or Atheist has almost wholly disappeared. This does not mean that unbelief is dead, but that the battle-ground has shifted.

"It is somewhat bewildering to note the multitude of smaller sects, whose names to most of our readers will be almost meaningless. For instance, there are 28 Apostles, 15 Armenians, 582 Believers, 151 Carmelites, 88 Covenanters, 64 Daniel's Band, 55 Dissenters, 512 Gospel People, 20 Holy Rollers, 42 Marshallites, 297 Saints, and 39 Saints of God. We venture to say that even some of our college professors would be somewhat puzzled to identify some of these rather strange specimens.

"The Dowieites still survive, but they only number 55. The Millennial Dawnites have created quite a flurry in certain sections, and it will surprise some to know that they can only muster, all told, 407 individuals. Pastor Russell's following of Bible Students totals only 518. Evidently the pastor's printed sermons have not done the work they were expected to do. Our good friends the Christian Scientists have increased nearly 94 per cent. in the ten years, but even then they can only muster 5,073 persons. Evidently this singular delusion is not destined to make great headway among the people.

"Some of the most striking increases among the smaller bodies are worth noting. The Lutherans have increased 137,340, or nearly 150 per cent.; the Greek Church has increased 72,877, or 466 per cent.; while the Jews have increased 58,163, or 354 per cent."

The comments of the organs of the two leading Protestant denominations are not of a jubilant nature. Says *The Presbyterian*:

"For almost half a century the Methodist denomination has been numerically the strongest branch of Protestantism in Canada, with the Presbyterian second and the Anglican fairly close up in third place. Now Presbyterians lead by a majority of 35,432 over the Methodists, and the Methodists are only 36,875 more than the Anglicans.

"While Presbyterianism appears to have flourished during the past decade, it has scarcely held its own. Had Methodism not fallen back in its percentage of increase from 17.07 in 1901 to 14.98 in 1911 Presbyterianism would still be in the second place. We have come out ahead because the other fellow slackened up his pace.

"The British immigration will account in large measure for the great increase in our Anglican population. In point of numbers they gained more during the decade than any other Protestant denomination. Their gain was 361,523, while Presbyterianism gained 272,882 and Methodism 163,006.

"Our Methodist contemporary says that these figures will furnish material for some of its Church's statisticians, and says that it will be necessary to explain to the Church at large just how and why these things are so.

"Presbyterians, as well as Methodists, should pore over these figures. We have only kept the old pace of the past decades, and we have sagged somewhat at the tape, for our percentage of increase at 1911 is .20 less than it was at 1901. We have need, too, for intensive growth as Presbyterians, since, with our larger population, we have less communicants than the Methodists. The figures are—Methodist, 351,710; Presbyterian, 295,939. While we have 35,432 more people than the Methodists we have 55,771 less church members."

The Methodist figures "will give some who love to groan a good chance to exercise their peculiar gift," says *The Christian Guardian*, but this journal is not willing to admit, as some say, that its Church, "more than any of the others has lost her spiritual grip and fervor, is not preaching a full and satisfactory gospel, has been untrue to the Word of God, and faithless in presenting its truth." On the other hand, it declares, "the Methodist Church is receiving a far smaller number of members and adherents through immigration than are several of the other churches," and adds:

"Somehow we are not able to grieve much over this fact, if the explanation of it is that there are more Presbyterians and Church of England people coming to Canada than there are Methodists. But if the explanation is that the Methodist Church in Canada does not get a grip upon the Methodists that are coming into the country, as the other churches manage to with their people, then we have a real reason to feel sorry and rebuked. Whatever be the facts in the case just here, we are assured of this, that there is a very serious leakage so far as our own Church is concerned, and we must somehow search out the way of remedy."

UPSHOT OF THE CHURCH-UNITY TALKS

ARTEMUS WARD once declared that the rebellion must be put down even if all his wife's relations had to go to the front. To a lay observer of the discussions of representative denominationalists on church union that we have given from week to week, such is about the "measure of sacrifice" that the speakers have been willing to concede. The avowed purpose of the series of addresses given in Boston was to present a statement of what the respective denominations would be willing to sacrifice in the interests of Christian unity, but to the editor of the *Springfield Republican* "the speakers made more of the things they insisted on than the things they were to give up—the solidarity of their denominations than the cause of organic unity." The Unitarian and Congregational denominations are so small "as not very much to involve the discussion"—at least as this observer sees it. Leaving out the Catholic Church "as one of no possible concessions," we approach, for Protestantism, the grand problem, "when we take account of what the Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians have to say, to which we may add the Episcopalians, as having a certain importance not exactly measured by numbers." Without reviewing the arguments, which were given in brief in our series of articles, we subjoin *The Republican's* conclusions:

"Upon the whole, it would look from these addresses as if we should continue for a while longer to be a country of '40 religions,' if, perhaps, no longer of 'only one gravy.' There are 17 varieties of Methodists and 15 kinds of Baptists. It should be noted, however, that the Harvard Church course did not include any recognized advocate of unity. This may have been designed in order to get the average opinion. 'Those who think,' says the *Congregationalist*, 'that the project of church unity, initiated two years ago by the Episcopal Church of the United States, and subsequently indorsed by a dozen other communions, is a useless or even 'chimerical undertaking, are little aware of the strength of purpose behind the movement.'"

"The influences permeating from the Evangelical Alliance and the Edinburgh conference; the work of clergymen like Newman Smyth, Washington Gladden, and Albert P. Fitch, among Congregationalists, or Episcopal laymen like Robert H. Gardiner and Silas McBee, who has recently resigned the editorship of the *Churchman* to found the new *Constructive Quarterly*, are not to be overlooked, to say nothing of the Young Men's Christian Association with John R. Mott, who has been called the greatest living spiritual force. These are moving intelligently in a direction in which the Protestant Church is bound to move sooner or later. The unit in the church, as in business, is increasingly cooperation, but it is likely to pass through a first stage of federation."

The Congregationalist (Boston) seems to think that the editor of *The Republican* has "succeeded remarkably well in penetrating to the gist of the successive addresses." He also seems to arrive at a conclusion similar to that of Dr. A. W. Vernon, of Harvard Church, the instigator of the series. The position of the latter is thus summarized by his church paper:

"He said that the leading impression left on his mind was the disposition of the speakers to emphasize more what they were not willing to sacrifice in behalf of unity than what they were willing to give up. The general character of the deliverance had made him feel that church unity was far off, but that the next step should be the union of bodies most alike. President Horr's address, he thought, opened the way for a closer approach between Baptists and Congregationalists. Dr. Vernon thought that most Congregationalists would be willing to yield the use of water when presenting their infants in dedication to God, that they would be quite as well satisfied with the sign of the cross on the foreheads of their little ones. And he looked forward to the time when both Congregationalists and Baptists would dedicate their infants, would baptize only believers, and would permit baptism by any method the candidate preferred. Dr. Vernon expressed his belief in Episcopal supervision shorn of any sacerdotal pretensions. In Congregational-

ism and Presbyterianism to-day the pastors are too busy with local problems to do this larger work, and the secretaries of missionary societies do not carry the necessary authority for it. Where Congregationalism rules alone it may ruin. Our churches need men who will direct and inspire our common aggressive Christian undertakings. The one fundamental conviction that Congregationalists would not give up is the belief that the Church is the servant of the individual Christian and not his master. . . .

"On another point both Dr. Vernon and *The Republican* are apparently agreed, and that is the rather uncompromising attitude of Dr. Eliot, the representative of Unitarianism. Dr. Vernon was disappointed that the president of the American Unitarian Association did not recognize the Christian basis of unity, and *The Republican*, after noting the emphasis that Dr. Eliot put on freedom of thought and the right to private judgment, declares, 'If one may be a modern Sadducee, denying immortality, or replace the idea of heaven with a sort of Nirvana, or a personal God with a sort of unconscious soul of the world and still be a Unitarian because he is religious and thinks freely, the so-called orthodox denominations would find that here was something too shadowy to unite with.'"

A novel solution of the disunion situation of the Protestant churches is proposed by *The Universalist Leader* (Boston). This consists in the change of a single word:

"Every sect recognizes that it is but one member of the Christian Church, it strengthens itself that it may contribute larger service to the whole Church, and the recognition needs but to be made actual and practical and the way to real unity is open before us, for we have but to strike out from ecclesiastical literature the word 'DENOMINATION' and substitute in its place the word 'DEPARTMENT.'"

"How would it look?"

"The Congregationalist Department.

"The Episcopalian Department.

"The Methodist Department.

"The Baptist Department.

"The Presbyterian Department.

"The Unitarian Department.

"The Universalist Department of the Christian Church, etc., etc.

"Straightway all are united in the Christian Church and serving through that Department which gives to them greatest efficiency. The success of one is the success of all. Deadly competition is measurably eliminated, and even personal relations of members are affected for the better, for both belong to the same Church, and are simply working in different Departments.

"Of course all this is true already in the minds of many; is it true enough to be proclaimed? And by the changing of a word can we not set forward mightily the supreme purpose of this Christian hour?"

HOW LONG MUST THE CHILD WORK?—The Ninth Annual Child Labor Conference has passed into history, and the delegates from thirty-one States have returned from Jacksonville to continue at home their propaganda work. As *The Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia) summarizes the convention's work, we read:

"This Jacksonville convention had set before it the darkest sides of the present situation: the moral hazards of the night-messenger service; the low wages of adults in Southern cotton-mills, where more young children are working a ten- and eleven-hour day than in any other industry; the physical dangers of work in glass-factories, still permitted to boys under sixteen years of age in Pennsylvania and West Virginia; the interstate commerce in little children between the canneries and berry-fields of the Middle States, and the shrimp- and oyster-canneries of the South; the horrors of tenement-house life in New York and other large cities, and the mockery of good child-labor laws written on statute-books, with no sufficient provision for enforcement. But there was immense encouragement in the proceedings. More States were represented than ever before, and a deep seriousness and determination marked all the proceedings. An appeal was issued for a campaign of education. The people need to be acquainted with conditions and aroused to remedy them. This is the concern of all, but particularly, we think, of Federations of Labor and Manufacturers' Associations. The child-employing industries, while forming only a small percentage of industrial establishments, have brought the reproach of child-labor upon American industry itself."

MOTOR CARS



WHAT "MOTOR SPIRIT" IS AND HOW IT WORKS

WIDE interest has been taken by makers and users of cars in the announcement of a month or more ago that a new motor fuel had been found in "Motor Spirit." It appears now that "Motor Spirit" itself is not a new product of petroleum at all. It has been known and actually used for nearly ten years. The new thing about it is that a new process for producing it has been found. Patents for this process were issued early in the present year. By this process the fuel can be produced cheaply and in large quantities, while previous methods were so costly as practically to prohibit general use and in any case to make it impossible of use as a general substitute for gasoline.

Under the new process, it has been possible already to sell "Motor Spirit" in some parts of the country at three cents per gallon less than gasoline. The process is a monopoly of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. Production by this process by any other company entails the payment of royalties to that company, or to the inventor, W. M. Burton, who is the analytical chemist, and one of the directors, of the company.

As described in *Motor World*, the new fuel, in appearance and in general characteristics, "is not unlike gasoline except that it is slightly yellowish in color and emits a more

pungent odor when permitted to evaporate in an open dish." In general, it may be described as a "low-grade gasoline of from 50 to 60 Baume." Under normal conditions, it burns "with a whitish smoke and leaves slightly more soot deposit in the cylinders than does gasoline." Careful carburetor adjustments, however, eliminate these undesirable features, which are "more than compensated for by the greater percentage of heat units for unit of volume, thus permitting the generation of greater power on slightly less consumption." "Motor Spirit" is a last distilla-

tion from the residue of petroleum that remains after the production of lubricating oils. Details on this point are given in *Motor World*:

"In the distillation of crude oil there

refined oil of commerce is made, after which there is produced a distillate known as 'paraffin distillate,' which, after being chilled and prest for the removal of paraffin wax, is again subjected to distillation, producing various grades of lubricating oils. It is the residue from this latter product, which upon 'special destructive distillation' yields 'Motor Spirit' in paying quantities. Thus, it may be made from any grade of crude oil; its boiling point is somewhat higher than that of commercial gasoline, which may range from 115 degrees to 350 degrees, tho by reason of the fact that it actually commences to boil at a lower temperature than does gasoline, there should be no difficulty whatsoever in starting an engine upon it. The final boiling point may be as high as 400 degrees, tho it probably flashes when heated to about 100 degrees."

The odor of "Motor Spirit," says a writer in *The Automobile*, is "stronger and more pungent than that of gasoline." When contained in the tank of a car no passenger would probably discover any difference, but, should any of it be spilled on the floor, the odor might be found unpleasant until it had evaporated. Evaporation, however, is a slower process than with gasoline.

The present production of "Motor Spirit" is estimated at about 15,000 gallons per day. Before the middle of summer, it is believed that much larger quantities will be on the market. At present, it is being used by several—perhaps by twenty—industrial concerns using trucks

in Chicago. In February, during average winter weather, "not the slightest difficulty was encountered in its use,"—so writes a correspondent of *The Automobile*. *Motor Age*, however, reports that, while it is "meeting with favor," only twelve concerns in Chicago out of twenty-one that had been supplied with quantities of it for use as a test, "were well enough satisfied to order further supplies."

Many of those who tried it "found there was little difference between it and gasoline." Such complaints as were made pertained to the odor, but only those who carried the supply under the seat seem to have suffered in this respect. In the matter



SECTION OF THE OLD NATIONAL OR CUMBERLAND ROAD.

Begun in Jefferson's Administration and for years the chief highway from the Potomac to the Mississippi valley. The picture shows the neglected state in which some parts of this road now are.

is first produced naphtha, varying in percentage according to the grade of crude

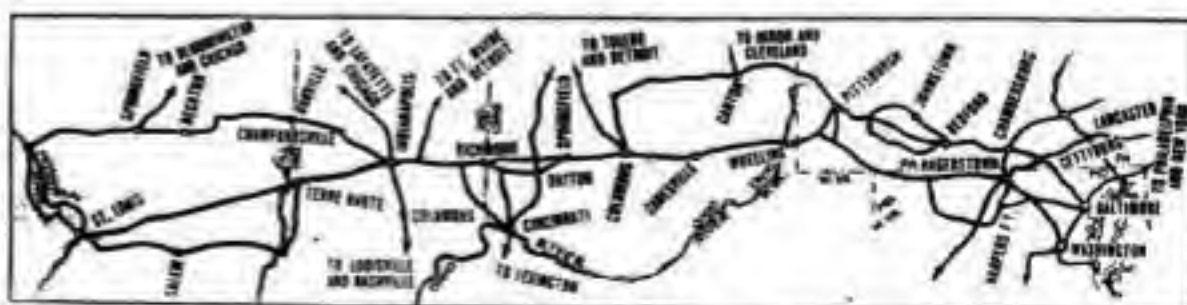
oil used; part of the naphtha afterwards is converted into gasoline by further distillation and chemical treatment. After the naphtha and gasoline are extracted, the



CROSSING A RIVER IN INDIA.

This incident occurred during the recent around-the-world trip by Melvin A. Hall and his mother.

oil used; part of the naphtha afterwards is converted into gasoline by further distillation and chemical treatment. After the naphtha and gasoline are extracted, the



MAP OF THE OLD NATIONAL ROAD SHOWING SOME OF ITS BRANCHES.

of mileage, one concern found that "Motor Spirit" gave about 20 per cent. more per gallon than gasoline gave. This result, combined with the difference in price—that is, 15 per cent. in favor of "Motor Spirit"—means a considerable saving in a year's bill.

One other concern, and this a large one,

72 or 73 degrees Baume, while the present commercial gasoline is about 10 degrees lower. While it probably has a little more fuel value gallon for gallon than the older grade, it makes starting more difficult. The 62-degree product now marketed as gasoline formerly was sold under the trade-name of benzine.

"No corporations or combinations of corporations are responsible for the in-

supply of the crude from which the gasoline itself is obtained.

"It is interesting to note that in January of last year when the oil men found that instead of drawing from storage as they had done before, the storage was exhausted and it took their complete production to satisfy the market, even partially, the wholesale price jumped 10 cents.

"Production in all the oil fields is falling off rapidly—the only fields not showing decreased output are California and Oklahoma, and the crude from those fields distills a very low percentage of gasoline. It was just when matters had reached a crisis that 'Motor Spirit' appeared."

On this point of production The Automobile remarks:

"The phenomenal and unexpected increase in the price of crude oil has been largely responsible for the increase in the price of gasoline during the past year. In round numbers crude oil prices have doubled in the past twelve months. Kansas and Oklahoma crude which a year ago sold at 45 cents a barrel at the wells is to-day selling at 90 cents. One year ago Illinois crude sold at 80 cents per barrel at the wells and is to-day selling at \$1.25.

"The increase in prices of crude must not be looked upon as an exhaustion of the supply within the grounds but rather an increase of demand by the refineries beyond the producing capacities of the wells. Some years ago owners of crude oil wells were making little money. The supply was vastly in excess of the demand. With the increased demand due to increased use of automobiles, there came a drawing on the available stored crude supply, which was equal to the requirements of two seasons. Immediately the price of the crude began rising and they have continued consistently ever since. With the increased demand and increased price there has been great activity in sinking wells in the crude territories; and this pronounced sinking of wells, or wild-catting as it is known, may result in vast increases in crude supplies or it may



From "The Automobile"

THE OLD WAY AND THE NEW.

The above "prairie schooner" and motor-truck have both been employed by the same firm during its long history,—a Philadelphia firm dealing in paint. A truck, as well as a "schooner," has transported paint for this house as far west as Pittsburg.

reported the results of the test as less favorable. With a 1,500-pound vehicle, whose route included long runs to smaller towns, over bad roads, during a heavy snow which taxed the motor to the limit, "the car finally stuck in a drift, the new fuel not proving of sufficient power to pull it out." In general, results proved that "only by careful and painstaking carburetor adjustment can the new fuel be used with success," but with proper adjustment "it promises to work on an equal footing with its older rival."

It seems to be generally agreed that the use of "Motor Spirit" will be confined almost exclusively to trucks and delivery wagons. This, however, will prove a considerable boon to users of pleasure cars, inasmuch as it will release from use by trucks and delivery wagons a large amount of gasoline, and thus tend to increase the supply for pleasure cars, and so will lower the price.

Motor-cars and trucks have given to gasoline an extraordinary history as to price. Fifty years ago it sold at wholesale for about five cents a gallon. In each subsequent ten years, until the advent of motor-cars, an advance of only about one cent occurred in each period, the price finally reaching ten cents wholesale. *Motor Age* says further:

"The gasoline of the early days, which was bought so cheaply, averaged about

crease in price, it is simply that the production does not meet the demand. Reports of the United States Government show that the advancing cost of gasoline



From "Motor Age"

PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM.

In one of the two glass vessels here represented "Motor Spirit" is shown as the new product available as fuel for motor-cars. As will be seen, the amount of gasoline and kerosene secured remains the same under the new process.

is due to the inevitable law of supply and demand. Along with the increased demand, there has been a falling off in the



ROAD OF PHILIPPINE ISLANDS LEADING TO WELONS THE MINDANAO CAPITAL. A line of twenty-six automobiles runs over this road to Baguio every day. The distance each way takes fifty-four miles.



From "Motor Age" THE MERIDIAN ROAD NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

From Winnipeg, Canada, to Galveston, Texas, as described elsewhere in this issue.

(Continued on page 838)

The Fact-Backed FRANKLIN CAR— A Light-weight Car with Heavy-weight Ability

MIND you!—the Franklin is teaching and *proving* a mighty principle in motor-engineering. Just two words express it and explain it—*Light Weight*.

Suppose you went out in the market to buy a steam yacht, and somebody sold you a battleship on the ground of its greater weight, power, etc. Later, you find it takes a mint of money to maintain it! And who *needs* a battleship, anyway?

The first great Franklin Fact

The first great Franklin Fact—let it sink in and *simmer*. We give *all* the power, and *all* the speed, and *all* the comfort that most men want. And we do it without great *weight*.

This is made possible by the Franklin principle of "Balanced Construction," which saves extra pounds by means of extra pains in the matter of shaving weight in all essential parts without sacrificing power or speed.

The engine, the frame, the chassis, the body—all are so related and correlated that there is evolved the modern mechanical *prodigy*—a light car with heavy weight ability.

Another big Franklin Fact: reducing the "excess baggage" also reduces the excess of up-keep—light weight means light cost of maintenance.

Tires!—for instance. Let Franklin owners speak. Let Franklin figures talk. These reports are gathered from all over the country—they show service over *all* kinds of roads and under *all* climatic conditions.

In 1910, the average mileage, without a puncture, of 100 Franklin owners was 2750 miles. In 1911, the average of 135 reports was 3061 miles. In 1912, 181 owners showed an average of 3663 miles. This is going *some*!

Why?—because Franklins average at least 25 per cent. lighter than other cars of same size, giving at least 100 per cent. increase in tire service.

Still another Franklin Fact

Gasoline!—still another Franklin Fact. This car has broken every world's record for Gasoline Economy.

In an efficiency contest over Connecticut roads a Franklin went 95 miles on two gallons of gasoline. In another contest at Buffalo, a Franklin had traveled 46.1 miles at the end of time limit—and there was still a portion left of the original gallon!

There are more Franklin Facts about the Direct Air-Cooled Motor, the Entz Electric Self-Starter and other features that make for Service and Comfort. Get motor-wise before you buy.

The Fact-Backed Franklin is made as follows:

Franklin Six "38"	\$3600
Franklin Little Six "30"	2900
Franklin Four "25"	2000
Franklin "18" Runabout	1650

Equipment All Franklin 6-cylinder cars are equipped with Warner speedometer, top, trunk rack, wind shield, bulb horn, 5 lamps, electric lighting throughout, Entz self-starter.

This car uses less tires, less gasoline, travels faster, rides smoother, steers easier, lasts longer and costs less for up-keep than any car of equal size and power. Let us tell you WHY! See the Franklin dealer, or ask for catalogue.

Franklin Automobile Company 15 Franklin Square Syracuse N Y



Franklin Little Six "30," a light, medium-size 5-passenger car **\$2900**

**1000 to 1200 POUNDS Less Weight
Less Weight Means Less Up-Keep Cost**



Gutterson & Gould, of Lawrence, Mass., are using this 3 1/2-ton Electric Truck for hauling junk. It actually saves 24% over horse haulage; gives greater elasticity of operation.



This 5-ton Electric in the service of the Jenney Mfg. Co., of Boston, is used to deliver heavy barrels of gasoline to garages around Boston. Saves 12 1/2% over horses even on the short hauls; and 41% on round trips of 12 to 15 miles. This firm uses Electrics exclusively.

**Save as These Concerns
and Others Are Saving
with Electric Trucks**

Hundreds of big concerns in almost every line of business, are using Electric Trucks and saving money. Costs and comparative performances show the superiority and economy of the Electric for city haulage. Write today for interesting information.

Public Interest and Private Advantage both favor the Electric



**ELECTRIC VEHICLE
ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA**

NEW YORK
124 W. 42d St. CHICAGO
[a]

MOTOR-CARS

(Continued from page 836)

not. Some experts on the supply of crude oil believe that there is not a sufficient quantity of crude west of the Rocky Mountains to meet the requirements."

THE "MERIDIAN ROAD" FROM WINNIPEG TO GALVESTON

Elsewhere is a map showing the route of the Meridian road—a highway now under construction from Winnipeg, Canada, to Galveston, Texas. For about one-half its length—that is, for a distance of about 1,000 miles—it is already regarded as a "first-class" road. Just before winter set in, an official inspection party toured over it from Winnipeg to Wichita, Kansas,—a distance of over 1,000 miles. Eight days were needed for this trip, the average mileage being 130. Items in connection with the route and the work yet to be done on the road are given in *Motor Age*:

"The International Meridian Road Association is less than a year old and in the first year of its existence there has been expended upon the Meridian road more than one-third of a million dollars. For the first six miles out of Winnipeg there is being constructed a cement road costing over \$30,000. Across South Dakota, for permanent bridges, cement culverts, and grading, \$40,000 has been expended; across the Coteau hills in Roberts county, South Dakota, an entirely new road is being constructed with maximum grade of 6 per cent, crossing an elevation 800 feet higher than the surrounding country and 12 miles across. In Coding, Kingsbury, and other counties, road-building bees were held and a first-class dirt road constructed by donation. In nearly every county new bridges, cement culverts, etc., were put in, and the expenditures in South Dakota will easily aggregate \$75,000. In Nebraska for permanent bridges, cement culverts and new grading, and improvements under the government supervision south of Columbus, in the Platte River Valley, there has been expended at least \$50,000. In Kansas, the Meridian road in seven counties was declared a county highway and is being constructed and maintained at county expense. Cowley county, in the construction of a concrete reinforced bridge across the Walnut River, has spent \$20,000 and built a rock road through Arkansas City and Winfield costing \$50,000, which rock road will be extended across the county next year. The total expenditure this year on the Meridian road in Kansas exceeds \$150,000.

"In Oklahoma, on the Chisholm trail, cement culverts and reinforced concrete bridges are going in and much grading is being done which will aggregate at least \$50,000. In Texas, \$1,000,000 in bonds has been voted for roads in Tarrant county and \$600,000 for bridges, while Dallas county has recently constructed over the Trinity River, between Dallas and Fort Worth, a reinforced concrete bridge costing \$700,000. Other counties have voted road and bridge bonds and in the near future Texas will have some fine roads.

"Motor-car traffic over the Meridian Road has grown rapidly but has been diverted this year to other roads on account of the large amount of improvement being made. On our inspection tour we found it necessary to go around scores of new bridges and new culverts. Signboards have been placed about one-half the way between Winnipeg and Oklahoma, and the road will be distinctly

posted all the way between Winnipeg and the Gulf of Mexico by spring, except possibly a part of the Texas and Oklahoma division, which will be sign-posted as soon as definitely located.

"Different methods of erecting the signs have been employed in the various States. In North Dakota the work of signboarding has been done in a very thorough manner, and the tourist can follow the road with ease from the signboards alone. A rule has been established that the signs be erected on specially prepared posts painted white with the sign six feet from the ground. At every turn two signs are used, and in most of the counties the names of the towns with mileage both ways have been painted on the signs, so that the tourist has very complete information both as to the route and as to where he may happen to be. In Kansas and Nebraska a map sign has been erected at each turn of the road, with the names of the cities thereon through which the road passes.

"The Meridian road passes through the Bread Basket of the North and between lakes and summer resorts of the Dakotas and Minnesota, through the fine corn fields of Nebraska, between wheat and corn fields and orchards of Kansas, into the immense cotton fields of Oklahoma and Texas, to the subtropical fruit region on the Gulf of Mexico. The road follows very closely the ninety-seventh meridian of longitude, and from sea level at the gulf rises to 2,000 feet, the summit of the Coteau hills thence sloping downward toward the north to 700 feet at Lake Winnipeg, without a hill too steep for a car to climb on high gear.

"It is the purpose and intent of the association to secure the construction of a road over every part of which a full wagon-box load or a car at high gear can pass, except in wet weather. It is anticipated that in the near future thousands of business men and retired business men will take their families in their motors and proceed northward at slow stages for their summer vacations, among the lakes in the north latitudes, and that in the fall the retired merchant or banker will take his family in his car and leave the rigorous winters of the North to spend a few months in the salubrious climate of the gulf coast. Our party proceeded over this entire route without an incident to mar the pleasure of the trip. Good hotels and good garages are to be found every few miles in the sixty odd cities between Winnipeg and the gulf.

"All along the route great enthusiasm over the project is being shown, and it is anticipated that it will not be long before the whole trail will be completed and ready for motorists."

EXTRAVAGANCE IN DRIVING CARS

It is contended by a writer in *Motor Age* that the driver of a car has within himself the means for reducing operating costs in ways which would largely counterbalance the increase in the price of gasoline. If drivers would "reform their methods of driving and controlling speed," the consumption of gasoline would be materially reduced. Much of the extravagance in consumption is due entirely to owners and drivers. In fact, there is so much waste that, "if more economical carbureters were fitted, it is questioned if owners would get more than a fraction of the economy." Owners and drivers alike desire "quick acceleration, but few realize how dearly they "pay for their whistle"; all is done at the expense of gasoline, "not to mention

(Continued on page 840)



Spring and Summer Sack Suit Fashions 1913

To feel comfortable in body and easy in mind, your shape, your individuality and your taste should be embodied in the clothes you wear. In short, they should be cut and draped

To Your Own Measure

If we are your tailors, you will receive the most satisfactory style and fit, as well as the largest value that can possibly be obtained, for

\$25 to \$50

Our dealer in your city will show you our handsome Spring woolens and take your measure.



E. J. Price & Co.

Largest tailors in the world of
GOOD made-to-order clothes
Price Building Chicago, U.S.A.

Well-known Users of Dixon's Lubricants



The cause of friction and the cure

UNDER a microscope the highly polished bearing surfaces of your car show full of depressions and projections. When bearing surfaces meet, these projections interfere and cause friction.

Dixon's Flake Graphite introduced into a bearing by means of a vehicle, such as grease, interposes itself between the surfaces and prevents all metallic contact. Dixon's Flake Graphite as contained in

DIXON'S Graphite Grease No. 677

cures friction troubles

This graphite grease is unexcelled for transmissions and differentials. For sale by all good dealers. Try it.

Duke Lewis, who has used Dixon's Graphite Lubricants for the past three years, says: "I have just taken down my 5000x Car that I drove in all the races of the past season (1912), and I find every ball-face, every bearing, every piston perfect, and, if anything, in better condition than at the start of the season."

Teddy Tetelaff says: "Would rather pay \$5 per point for Dixon's Lubricants than use any other as a gift."

Hughie Hughes says: "Dixon's Automobile Lubricants not only reduce friction to a minimum, but their lasting qualities are remarkable."

For your car's sake, get our free book, No. 247, on "Lubricating the Motor." Send name and model of car. Write for copies of very interesting testimonial letters from the "Speed Kings of Motordom."



Joseph Dixon Crucible Company

Established in 1827

Jersey City New Jersey

MOTOR-CARS

(Continued from page 838)

many other parts of the car on which quick acceleration exacts its heavy toll." The writer specifies other forms of extravagant expenditures in driving:

"But quick acceleration is not the only luxury that owner and driver delight to indulge in. Running so much on a low throttle is an equally important crime. Instead of shifting gears, the throttle is nearly closed, the result being that the suction of the cylinders is largely exerted on the gasoline spraying nozzle and too much gasoline is drawn out in proportion to the air entering. Only a fraction of this gasoline is actually needed, the remainder in not a few cases going through the motor in a poorly combusted form, and doing its part to aid in carbonizing the combustion chamber and valves. There is also a remedy for this, namely, keeping the motor speed up, keeping the throttle at a wider-open position and shifting gears more frequently. With the throttle opened more there is a greater quantity of air entering and the cylinder suction on the gasoline is correspondingly reduced, giving a mixture still over-rich but yet more nearly approximating the desired proportions for economical running.

"If the motorist will only analyze his own actions in driving, analyze his methods of acceleration, analyze his methods of driving with regard to amount of throttle opening, and analyze his driving so far as gear-shifting is concerned, he will invariably find that not a little of the unnecessary fuel consumption lies at his own door. He is breeding the luxury in driving that creates the extravagance, and do what he may the carburetor manufacturer will never be able to obtain that Utopian fuel economy until the driver, the owner, or the owner-driver is willing to do his share in the work.

"This luxury in motor-car operation dates back many years, almost to the time when four-cylinder machines made their debut. In those days the high-gear demonstration on the steep hill proved the kindergarten for the new driver. His appetite was whetted. He was schooled in avoiding the use of the gear-shift lever, and those elementary courses have during the intervening years been succeeded by constant high-gear arguments of the salesman and demonstrator until to-day thousands of owners look upon it as an indication of poor driving if they may have to shift gears on a hill where the car ahead of them on the road makes it on high. It is difficult, well nigh impossible with many, to convince them that it is much preferable to change to lower gears on a hill and keep the motor speed within its range of desired efficiency and economy. The luxury of driving instilled in the early days has become a habit, and what is more difficult to uproot than a deeply formed habit? Yet it is this very same habit that tends to increase the gasoline consumption.

"Fuel price looks to-day as the possible tutor that will accomplish the task, or that will at least give the first lessons in rational driving. The rising price of the last twelve months nearly stampeded not a few buyers. The floodtide was reached three or four months ago; there has been a slight ebbing ever since. The announcement of 'Motor Spirit' as a fuel for trucks, traction engines, and stationary engines will create a still faster ebb, but the thin edge of the wedge has been entered and the owner-driver will not forget the nightmare that he had a fleeting vision of and which four months ago promised to be such a reality.

"Owners and drivers can do much to solve the fuel-economy problem; the carburetor-makers must and will do their part; the car-builders must do their part by reducing weight wherever possible; the road-builders are doing theirs; and lastly the fuel-producers are focusing every effort to alleviate the situation. The fact that there is not any real danger of much increase in the price of gasoline during this year should not create a feeling of contentedness in present driving methods. Careless drivers should reform themselves."

SHALL HORSE-POWER BE REDUCED?

The question of a possible reduction in horse-power is discussed in a recent issue of *Motor Age*. Manufacturers and buyers of cars are represented as divided on the question. The personal equation, or what this paper calls "individual satisfaction," largely governs opinion. An owner who "wants plenty of power for high speed hill-climbing, is willing to pay for his whistle." So too the buyer who wants "a large, comfortable vehicle to carry seven passengers and as much baggage as he wants to take along also will continue to ask for power." The demand for smaller vehicles, for less horse-power, and a reduction in body weight, comes from "the economist who counts the cost of operation and who aims at getting the most miles out of each gallon of gasoline and the greatest distance out of a set of tires." The writer continues:

"So far as the question of speed on the public highway is concerned, horse-power rarely is a determining factor, because the medium-powered machine can make considerably more than the legal speeds—in fact, often more than double of them. The builder of high-powered machines cannot hope to sell on speed possibilities, although there are a few makers who are indulging in national selling campaigns and putting forward excessive, in fact impossible, highway speeds as the prime consideration. Such can bring about little more than general disappointment.

"There are, roughly speaking, three classes of buyers—the economist, the comfort type, and the speedster. Their numerical importance is in this order. To date the economist has been the determining factor with hosts of buyers; his ranks are steadily increasing. The comfort buyer is increasing slowly; and the speedster clan is steadily losing ground. Next season the economist division will be the dictator in more than 60 per cent. of the cars sold, and because of the majority he commands his requirements are bound to bask in the public eye to a greater extent than the other two divisions. He is demanding reduced horse-power, because he wants greater mileage per gallon of fuel, and he knows that this is only possible with the reduction of cylinder sizes. He asks for lighter body weights because a lighter body will give him increased mileage.

"From the indication of to-day it is certain that the economist buyer will be satisfied in the matter of reduced power. There are enough 1914 models now on the highway to assure this. These models are built with slightly longer-stroke motors and reduced bore. Next year will witness a slight increase in the bore-stroke ratio, and consequently a reduction in rated horse-power. The reduced horse-power will be welcomed for yet another reason, namely, that annual registration fees will be slightly lower—a needed reform, in view of the increase in registration rates.

(Continued on page 842)



Measure Automobile Values by the Features Combined in the New Detroit Electric Clear Vision Brougham

All advantages of electricity.
Electrically started.
Electrically lighted.
Electrically controlled.
Absence of complicated mechanism.
Clear vision in *all* directions.
Short turning radius.
Five speeds *without gear shifting*.
Silence.
Hill climbing ability (will climb any hill that any type of car will climb).
Adaptability to city traffic.

Long mileage for country driving.
Aristocratic appearance.
Large area of windows.
Suitable for all occasions—formal or informal.
Direct shaft drive "Chainless" power plant.
Minimum expense for upkeep.
Cheapest form of motive energy (Electric current).
Limousine advantages without expense of chauffeur.
Double set of brakes (their operation almost effortless).

Cleanliness.
Dominance of weather conditions.
Springs with elastic limit exceeding 200,000 pounds to the square inch.
Utmost comfort with cushion tires.
Aluminum roofs.
Aluminum body panels.
Aluminum "closed-in" fenders.
Aluminum window sash—one piece (no warping).
Horizontal control lever, *takes up no seat space*.

The public is just awakening to the fact that the electric is destined to be the popular automobile of the future.

Electricity is now available in over 6,000 cities and towns, although nearly one-third of the entire population of the United States live in 228 cities of 25,000 and over.

The Detroit Electric illustrated above will travel as much as one hundred miles on one charge.

Illustrated catalogue sent upon request showing eight different models ranging in price from \$2300 for the Ladies' Victoria, and \$3000 for the Clear Vision Brougham, to \$5000 for the Limousine.

BRANCHES:

New York:—Broadway at 80th Street
Boston Buffalo
Cleveland

THE
Detroit
ELECTRIC

SOCIETY'S TOWN CAR

BRANCHES:

Chicago:—2416 Michigan Avenue
Evanston Kansas City
Minneapolis

ANDERSON ELECTRIC CAR COMPANY, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

Selling representatives in 175 leading cities.



"A Berry Wagon Baby"

On VARNISHES—
Look for this name and trademark—And you need look no further

OVER half a century of knowing how is back of every Berry Brothers' product.

Our business is today the largest of its kind in the world simply because we have maintained through all these years, the highest possible standards of manufacture.

No matter how small the job is—if you want it to look well and last well, specify Berry Brothers' varnish—and see that you get it.

BERRY BROTHERS' VARNISHES

Good dealers everywhere carry a full line of Berry Brothers' varnishes, shellacs and finishing papers. And we shall be glad to send you, free, an interesting booklet covering your varnishing problem. Just write and tell us what you want to finish.

BERRY BROTHERS
Established 1874

Factories: Detroit, Mich., and Walkersville, Ont.
Branches: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco, London, England.

Write for children's book, illustrated in color by W. F. Dargatzis. "Assured the World is a Berry Wagon"—sent free.



MOTOR-CARS

(Continued from page 840)

that have been passed during the past winter in not a few States.

"It is going to be a difficult problem to reduce body weight. It has been going a little higher each year of late; going higher because of the additional equipment the buyer has demanded. Adding demountable rims, electric starters with their heavy batteries, windshields, tops, and other equipment has added hundreds of pounds, and besides the added weight in themselves, there is additional that extra weight incorporated in some of the chassis parts in order to make them adequately strong to care for the additional accessories. The net result is that Europe, which once built considerably heavier cars than America, is now leading America in the light-car field. America will have to reduce the weight of its cars intended for the economical trade."

ROAD-BUILDING IN THIS COUNTRY

The total expenditures in road construction in twenty-nine of the States of this country and in the District of Columbia last year were \$62,691,429. The other States, from which figures were not obtainable, either have no organized road departments, no system of accounts disclosing the figures, or are still in an experimental stage. It appears from an article in *The Automobile* that New York last year "spent more money than any other State in the Union," the sum for the year having been about \$15,000,000. More than 3,700 miles of new road were built and more than 10,000 miles "were shaped, crowned, and standardized as to width." Of the 80,000 miles of roads in this State, 11,000 are classed as "improved roads." Illinois, with a greater mileage (100,000 miles), spent last year \$7,500,000. Only about 10 per cent. of the mileage in Illinois is classed as improved, the remaining 90,000 miles being simply dirt roads, but many of these are excellent and well cared for. Facts as to roads in some of the other States are given as follows in *The Automobile*:

"Iowa has a total of 102,000 miles of highway, upon which it has spent during the past year \$7,000,000. There are but 2,500 miles of improved highway in the State, of which a very small percentage is macadam. There are between 2,000 and 3,000 miles of stone road in the State, while the remaining 100,000 miles are dirt. Scattered sections of the roads are faced with gravel or some bituminous material. Most of the roads built during 1912 were dirt, the small percentage of gravel and similar roads being negligible in comparison."

"Washington has 39,062 miles of highway. Of this 11,896 are improved; 7,826 miles of the improved roads are dirt, while the remaining improved roads are mostly gravel, the total mileage of macadam being but 184. During 1912 there were 400 miles of new roads built. These were chiefly gravel, with some bituminous macadam, water-bound macadam, brick and concrete. The mileage of highway improved last year is 2,600, the work done being chiefly reg grading, crowding, and draining, and in some cases by the addition of a hard surface. The cost per mile of improved highway was approximately \$450 per mile for the year of 1912."

"Kansas is another State which spent considerable money during the year of 1912 on roads. There are 108,000 miles of

highway in the State, of which but 450 miles are improved. The remaining 97,500 are principally dirt. In the construction of new roads and maintenance of the old the State spent \$4,975,000. The total of miles of improved highway, as given above, does not include the improved dirt roads, which comprise the majority of those listed in the mileage above. The State spent about \$50 per mile of road, which would indicate that very little work was done through vast sections of the State, and that it was possible to do what repairing was necessary at a very low figure on account of the great mileage of the dirt roads."

"Mississippi has a total road mileage of 44,072. Of this 1,000 miles are improved. Of the improved roads 40 miles are macadam, 30 miles are crushed stone, and about 500 miles are gravel. One-third of all the improvement work on road-building varies throughout the different counties of Mississippi, but on an average is somewhere in the neighborhood of \$30 per mile, according to statistics furnished by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Mississippi spent \$3,500,000 for roads during the past year. This makes an average of \$3,500 per mile of improved road, including the new roads built."

"Pennsylvania has a total road mileage of 86,000, of which 861 miles have been constructed by the State Highway Department. During the year ending September 1, 1912, 4,500 miles of road have been repaired and put in good condition for travel. Four million dollars have been spent on the construction of the new roads and the maintenance of the old. The money for the State highways is appropriated by the State legislature, which in May, 1911, voted sufficient funds for the two fiscal years ending June 1, 1913. This means that a total of \$2,000,000 per year during the years of 1911-1912 and 1912-1913 is available for highway use."

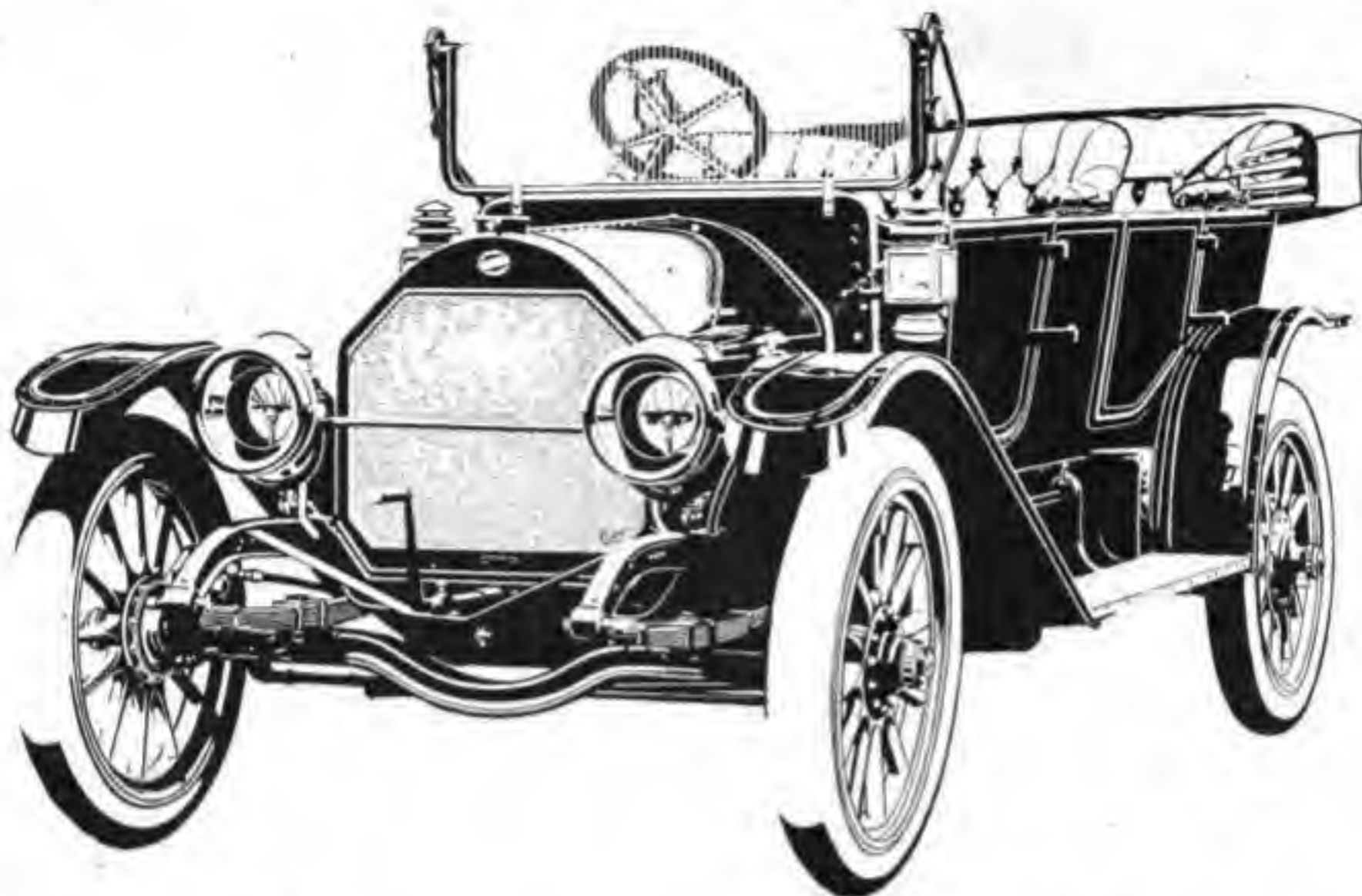
"Ohio has 80,000 miles of road. Of this 25,000 is improved highway. The percentage of improved highway, the total highway, is probably higher in Ohio than in any other State. Of the improved roads 10,000 miles are macadam and stone, 14,500 of gravel, and 500 of brick and concrete. There are 64,000 miles of dirt road in the State, most of which are unimproved, but which are passable in good weather. The money spent in Ohio up to October 1 during the year 1912 amounted to \$1,122,000."

"Missouri is another State which spent a large amount of money last year in the construction of roads, about \$3,000,000 being spent during 1912. There are 108,000 miles of road in this State, of which 4,750 are improved; 101,250 miles are dirt roads and are in good condition at favorable periods of the year. Of the improved roads the larger part are gravel, this type comprising about 3,400 miles, while the stone roads make up the remainder of 1,250 miles."

"Wisconsin has approximately 65,000 miles of highway. According to the United States Office of Public Roads there are 10,000 miles of these highways that have been improved, but the number is closer to 12,000. Most of the roads are dirt, but considerable work is being done along the line of macadam. Along the Fox River Valley experimental concrete roads have been constructed for the first time in Wisconsin."

"Not a few States are carrying on experimental work, such as work of determining the best surface by which road work of both pavements and macadam and at the same time to be moderately cheap. The State of Illinois, for example, built 10 miles of experimental roads of different types during the year of 1912. These are 108,000 miles of

(Continued on page 841)

**\$985***F. O. B. Toledo***Completely
Equipped*****Overland*****\$985***F. O. B. Toledo***Completely
Equipped**

DURING January and February, the dullest period in the automobile business, we were always over 5,000 cars behind our "immediate shipping orders." From this you can judge what the demand will be from now on, which is the most active automobile buying season.

See the Overland dealer in your town now. The earlier you book your order the quicker you get your car—and spring is practically here.

Literature on request. Please address Dept. 17

**The Willys-Overland Company,
Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.**

LEE TIRES



The greatest advance of all in solving your tire problem—

LEE Puncture-Proof PNEUMATIC TIRES

Pneumatic for comfort, puncture-proof for uninterrupted service. Write for our

Money-back Guarantee

and Booklet "L," which explains unique construction that assures greater mileage as well as freedom from punctures. One user reports an average mileage of 5000 per tire on 100,000, without a single puncture or inner tube replacement.

Distributors: 422 Seventh Ave., New York City; 1241 Michigan Ave., Chicago; 334 N. Broad St., Philadelphia; Grand and Lomb Sts., St. Louis; 10 Park Square, Boston; 300 Wood St., Pittsburgh; 300 Main St., Chicago; 100 E. 11th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 600 Third Ave., South, Minneapolis; 400 Canal St., New York; 115 Commerce St., Fort Worth, Texas; Garden City, N. Y.

Pacific Coast: Chandler & Lynn Co., San Francisco; Los Angeles, Fresno, Oakland, Seattle and Portland, Ore.



**LEE TIRE & CO.
RUBBER CO.
CONSHOHOCKEN, PA.
J. E. Wood, President**

The Autoglas

Patented May 20, 1911



This glass is the only comfortable goggle and only efficient eye protector made.

WITHOUT rim, hinged at the center, it is most and most comfortable. Conforms to the contour of the face and at the same time affords absolutely unobstructed vision.

Price, with plain amber lenses, \$5.00
Or with wearers' correction, \$9.00

Any Optician, Sporting Goods or Motor Supply House can supply you. If your dealer hasn't them write to us. We will see that you get them. Over 12,000 now in use.

F. A. HARDY & CO.

Department D. CHICAGO, ILL.

MOTOR-CARS

(Continued from page 842)

ing the year 1912. Results from these are not yet obtainable, but are expected to be of great value in determining cost and advantages of roads of different type.

The vast stretches of roads throughout this country are still of the dirt or earth type. These make excellent surfaces in good weather, and after a stretch of bad weather can be restored by dragging. Where the percentage of dirt road is greater compared to improved roads and macadam, asphalt, and other artificial surfaces, it will be noticed that the cost per mile of the road is materially less even where the dragging is thoroughly carried out and the dirt road kept in the best possible condition. The main disadvantage of this road is, of course, its tendency to rut wherever traffic is frequent. In the neighborhood of the larger cities and towns throughout the country it is necessary that some such hard artificial surface be used.

"It has always been stated that American road construction was devoted too much to the building of roads and not enough to the maintenance."

CHAUFFEURS OF THE BETTER CLASS

It has been shown again and again that class distinctions exist in every form of human society, whether we consider financial, social, or intellectual conditions. Even in the lower walks of life and among savages marked distinctions are found. It has now come about that among chauffeurs there are distinctions. Point has been given to this discovery by the formation in New York, by a number of drivers and mechanics, of what is called the French Auto-Workers' Association, which has been critically described as "the aristocracy of chauffeurdom." This association comprises men who are employed by some of the wealthiest, or otherwise most prominent, car owners of the city. When all the chauffeurs who are eligible for membership have been enrolled in it the association will have a membership of not more than thirty-five or forty. Its origin dates from the garage of the Automobile Club of America, where a sort of clique had already been formed among chauffeurs employed on cars of French make. Membership in the association is not restricted to Frenchmen, however, altho a considerable number of members are of that race. The objects of the association are largely social. It is believed that benefits will result from the interchange of ideas and knowledge pertaining to foreign cars that will naturally take place. Permanent club rooms will be secured in some locality convenient to the garage of the Automobile Club.

The other social extreme among chauffeurs seems to be found in what has become known as the "garage loafer," a man who does not own or drive a car and never expects to have one, but who "likes to be identified with the good life fraternity," altho he does not want to work. His day runs from fifteen to about fifty; he commonly enters garages at the back door, is fond of seeing cars tested, and repairs made; is fertile in suggestions and converse without formalities with customers who drop in. The writer in *Motor World* continues:

"You have seen him stand a few times and suppose he was some one whose car

was being fixed; the first thing you know he is spending part of the time in front in the salesroom, spitting and dropping ashes on the floor and looking out at the people as they pass by. Later he takes to sitting in the driver's seat of your car—then back to the greater luxury of the tonneau. Perhaps by this time he has a friend or two with him and has made the floor covering in the tonneau look like the back door mat of an alley entrance. He is not blatantly offensive and oftentimes is well connected. You hesitate about ordering him out; perhaps you know his family; but after he has batted in once or twice you finally summon up courage enough to tell him to "Beat it!" You should have done it six months ago.

"Garage loafers of any age have no place in the automobile business. They are a menace and a nuisance. They are impossible! They should be swept out the back door at their first appearance, and if they persist in thrusting their obnoxious personalities on you further, the police should be invited to participate in the eliminating ceremonies."

AS TO THE OUTPUT OF ONE MAKE OF CAR

At a dinner in Detroit late in February, N. A. Hawkins gave an interesting talk, in which he set forth details as to what is meant by the making of 200,000 complete cars in twelve months—the output of a single maker in that city. Ten years ago this company was capitalized at \$28,000 and had an annual business of only \$200,000. It is "now the largest automobile factory in the world," having a capitalization of \$30,000,000, and is selling each year about \$200,000,000 worth of cars in all parts of the world. Other items in Mr. Hawkins's remarks are given below as reported in *The Automobile*:

"Profits are equivalent to maximum industrial earnings on a capitalization of \$200,000,000, and on this basis could probably, before the twentieth anniversary, return the equivalent of this amount to its shareholders. The January sales of cars were nearly \$9,000,000, or more than twice the gross receipts of the Grand Trunk railway system for the same month. In the last four months we did a business of nearly \$30,000,000, and two of those four months were not very good ones.

"The company has all the elements of a successful enterprise. It manufactures a useful article; its company is properly organized; it is amply financed, entirely within itself, to successfully carry on its operations; its business policy is clear and well defined; its management is capable, tactful, and honest; its factory is well designed, fully equipped, and suitably located; its product is perfect in design and quality; its selling force is efficient, the largest of its kind in the world, and backed by plain, honest advertising, with complete service to owners.

"The company is an organization of all young men. Not an executive head has been added to a single department of the business in more than six years, during which period the output of cars and annual sales have nearly doubled each year. All this great business has been built up from an original cash capital of only \$28,000 and without ever borrowing a dollar or issuing any paper. We used banks only as depositories to look up money and earn interest, and this season in planning a production of 200,000 cars we never consulted with a banker.

"We are at present employing in our

(Continued on page 846)

The "40" That Won World-Wide Prestige This Year

Here is the car which won the fight of the Forties, against 72 American rivals this year.

No other "40," in the history of Motordom, has offered so much for the money.

Hundreds of dealers, who know all cars, have conceded this fact. And so have experts from eleven foreign countries who have come to inspect this car.

The Critics' Car

The Michigan was built for the critical. And on both sides the Atlantic it has met the requirements of the most exacting buyers.

It has met their ideas of fine engineering. It has met their artistic requirements.

It has given them four forward speeds, vast overcapacity, oversize tires, left-side drive, electric equipment—the best that the best cars give.

It has given them 14-inch cushions, a 22-coated body, room and luxury. And the body designed by John A. Campbell, one of the two greatest body designers.

It has given all this at a price

which no equal car, American or foreign, attempts to meet.

Built by Cameron

This Michigan "40" is built by W. H. Cameron, who has built 100,000 very successful cars. It is his greatest car, and the only car with which his name has been publicly connected.

It embodies the ideals of this great engineer—the up-to-date features, the best modern practice, the oversize and the overcapacity which the best engineers demand.

It is built under his supervision, in a model plant of enormous capacity, modernly equipped. It is the only car in which Cameron and Campbell ever combined their genius.

Go Compare It

Go see this car and compare it with others. Compare every specification. See for yourself if it has any rival under \$1,950.

Then note that this car, completely equipped, is sold for \$1,585. The best men in the line have failed to find an equal offer anywhere. See if you can find it.

Write today for our catalog and the name of your local dealer.

MICHIGAN MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Kalamazoo, Michigan

Owned by the Owners of the Michigan Buggy Company

Michigan "40" \$1,585

With All These Special Features

Four-forward-speed transmission, as used today in all the best foreign cars.

Oversize tires—35 x 4 1/4 inches—making the Michigan practically the only excess-tired car in America.

Electric lights—with dynamo.

Center control.

Left side drive, to which all the best cars are coming.

40 to 46 horsepower.

Cylinders—4 1/4 x 5 1/4 inches.

Brakes—extra efficient—drums 16 x 2 1/4 inches.

Springs—2 1/4 inches wide—front, 37 inches long; rear, 50 inches long.

Steering post adjustable. So are clutch and brake pedals, insuring perfect comfort and fit to every driver.

Shortville wheels, with 19 1/2-inch spokes—12 to each wheel.

Demountable rims—Firestone quick-detachable, with extra rim.

Wheel base—118 inches.

Straight-line body, designed by John A. Campbell, finished with 22 coats.

14-inch Turkish cushions—The deepest cushions, we believe, and the most comfortable in use on any car.

Rear seat 50 inches wide inside—22 inches deep. Doors 20 inches wide. Tonneau room 50 inches either way.

Nickel mountings.

Headlights—electric—12 1/4 inches diameter, very powerful.

Sidelights—set in dash—flush with it.

Windshield built as part of body, easily inclined to any angle.

Mohair top, side curtains and envelope complete.

Electric horn.

\$50 Jones Speedometer.

Foot rail, robe rail, rear tire irons, tool chest, with all tools, under running boards.

Overcapacity. Every driving part made sufficient for a 60 horsepower motor.

Self-Starter

There is much difference of opinion about the relative merits of the various types of self-starters that we have not adopted any one type as regular equipment. We prefer to leave this selection to the buyer.

However, we equip with either the gas starter or a positively efficient electric starter, at a very moderate extra price. (108)





NORTH EAST MOTOR GENERATOR

NORTH EAST LOCK SWITCH

NORTH EAST STARTING SWITCH

The Noiseless NORTH EAST

Electric Starting and Lighting System

Combines Simplicity, Efficiency and Economy

SIMPLICITY—because there is nothing complicated to get out of order: merely a single machine—a motor-generator all in one—comprising a simple armature with one winding and one commutator, such as is familiar to every amateur electrician, and an automatic gear device to change from motor to generator with the starting of the engine. Has fewer parts than any other system, is entirely free from contact troubles, and cannot be disarranged from the driver's seat.

EFFICIENCY—because it has more power per unit of weight than any other electric starter, and will turn over the largest engines used in automobiles, starting them under the most adverse climatic conditions, and with the least current consumption from the battery.

ECONOMY—because there is no expense for upkeep or repairs. And because low current consumption means longer life for the battery.

The North East System cannot be installed on cars now in use. You can secure its advantages, however, by specifying

**A NORTH EAST SYSTEM
FOR YOUR NEW CAR**

The North East Electric Company
37 Whitney St., Rochester, N. Y.

MOTOR-CARS

(Continued from page 844)

factories and at our branch houses 18,061 men, and all day-workers, not a piece-worker in the plants, and disbursing monthly about \$700,000 for pay-rolls. Every day, except Saturday, is pay-day, and our average runs between \$30,000 and \$35,000 daily.

"Our factory, which now covers practically 65 acres, is about as complete and up-to-the-minute as modern architecture and latest machinery and labor-saving appliances can make it.

"Our going inventories of raw materials, parts, accessories, etc., are running along now at an average of about \$7,000,000, and, mind you, every car that we build each day is shipped the same day, so none of this amount is for finished cars. Our total net assets are close to \$25,000,000.

"June 24 last a schedule of manufacturing our 1913 output was decided upon. To handle this production we require 1,000,000 lamps, 800,000 wheels, 800,000 tires, 90,000 tons of steel, the hides of 400,000 cattle to furnish the leather for upholstering the bodies, the hair or bristles from 6,000,000 hogs to stuff into the upholstering, 12,000,000 hickory billets for wheel spokes, nearly 2,000,000 square feet of glass for the windshields, 750,000 pounds of soft soap, 15,000 tons of molding sand to make our castings, 2,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day for heat-treating, etc.

"January 13 last we built and shipped 1,336 finished model T's—a business for one day amounting to nearly \$700,000 and requiring more than 200 freight-cars to handle the shipments, or five full train loads of more than forty cars to the train.

"On the basis of the mileage from Detroit to New York City—if we had delivered this day's output to our New York branch by driving the cars overland, we would have had a procession of model T's—just a half a mile apart—and when the first car was coming into New York the last one would be leaving the factory.

"During January we built and shipped 17,601 finished cars—a net volume in dollars and cents of nearly \$9,000,000—more cars than we built and shipped during the first five months of last season. By the end of February the close of our first five months for 1913—we will have shipped more than 56,000 cars as against 17,555 for the same period a year ago.

"In spite of our increased facilities for producing, our daily orders are in excess of our daily output as evidenced by the fact that in spite of all the great shipments we have made we still have on file for immediate attention 38,326 orders or a sufficient quantity to take us through to April 10, at the rate of 1,000 cars a day.

"Our traffic manager recently advised that we would require 35,000 freight-cars to move our 1913 output.

"According to our output this season and according to the most authentic estimates of other car-makers, we will produce every other car that is built in this country during 1913.

"One day last week we gave one tire concern our check for a little less than \$2,000,000, and every other single part that goes into the construction of our cars bears a similar comparison to the completed job—from cotter-pins and lamps to springs and tops—so that you can get some idea of quantity production.

"By September 30 we hope to have at least 400,000 satisfied users voicing our sentiments. Four hundred thousand owners means 400,000 voters for good roads, because most owners are their own drivers—and when good roads are linked up all

(Continued on page 848)



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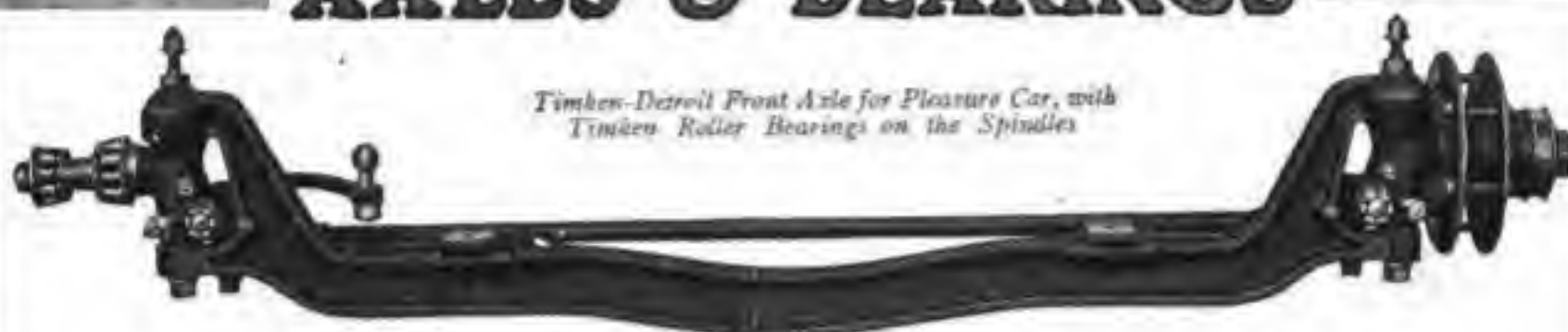
Made under our own patents, in our own factory, and the entire production sold direct to the home and office. In buying direct from factory you save at least 50 per cent, and are always sure of obtaining new and not shoddy articles. You can buy any number of sections to start—up to five or as many as desired—and add sections from time to time. Thus your bookcase grows with your library. The Lundstrom sectional bookcases have no metal fasteners, nor any of the objectionable features of other makes. They have non-binding, disengaging, glass doors and are available in several different styles, and materials from Plain Oak to Genuine Mahogany. Write for our new catalog No. 22.

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TIMKEN

AXLES & BEARINGS



Timken-Detroit Front Axle for Pleasure Car, with Timken Roller Bearings on the Spindles

Unseen Wonders of Motor-Car Axles

THEY are not complicated, yet each Timken-Detroit Axle is a mechanical marvel. In the two axles shown on this page there are 848 pieces, counting each Timken Roller Bearing as one. Of these 848 pieces, 723 are in the rear axle.

Every part in these axles has a duty to perform. Every part must be correctly designed for that duty.

It is one thing to make these hundreds of pieces of metal tight. It is another—and just as essential—to prove them right after they are made.

Both are equally important to your satisfaction—and to your safety.

You must be able to put your reliance on the steel—on the skill with which it is fashioned into the axle parts—on the proper heat-treating of these parts—on the measuring, unchanging accuracy with which they are assembled—on the unflinching thoroughness with which they are tested.

It's impossible for you to prove that each part and piece is rightly made.

But you can prove that it has been made by men whom you can trust—if it's a Timken-Detroit Axle.

"Timken" stands for an organization devoted wholly to one idea—the building of good motor-car axles.

And "Timken" stands also for another organization, whose product is the Timken Tapered Roller Bearing—the one type of motor-car bearing that combines greatest capacity for vertical load, and for end thrust; least tendency to wear; and perfect adjustment for wear.

You can get the full details of axle and bearing importance by writing for the Timken Primer's C-9 "On the Anatomy of Automobile Axles," and C-10 "On the Care and Character of Bearings." Sent free postpaid from either address below.



A Timken-Detroit Rear Axle for Pleasure Car.

Timken Axles and Bearings are also made for Motor Trucks.



THE TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLE CO.,
Detroit, Michigan
THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING CO.,
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At both extremes of size
and in between

Waltham Watches

have the supreme instrumental excellence

The watch on the left is the Waltham "Vanguard", the most widely used railroad watch in the world. In every country you will find trains running, and running promptly on Vanguard time. But we do not consider this the height of Waltham achievement, for the reason that large size watches such as railroad men use are not particularly difficult to manufacture.

A more severe test of watch-making occurs in the thinner and smaller models such as the lady's watch pictured above, the movement having the same diameter as a nickel 5-cent

piece. It is our sincere opinion that Waltham offers the first ladies' watches which can really be considered as serious dependable timepieces.

Most ladies' watches are made to be worn in the bureau drawer; Walthams are designed for actual use and accurate use at that.

Ask your jeweler to show you a Waltham Riverside model. It is worth a hundred "toy watches".

Riverside Watches are described and illustrated in a booklet, sent free upon request. Please mention "The Riverside Family."

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If you use the *best* oils, because the frictional surfaces are protected from wear. You get more speed and power with less energy. Repair and cleaning bills are minimized.



If your dealer does not sell Harris Oils, send 80 cents for (1 gal. can) or \$1.75 for (2 gal. can) and we will ship same prepaid.

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America's Leading Lubricants

Made of Pennsylvania Premium Stock. Over 26 years of experience back of them. A little goes a long way and every drop counts. Prove the statement. Try HARRIS OILS.

MOTOR-CARS

(Continued from page 846)

over the country, I hate to think about our annual production to supply the demand for these individual transportation lines."

AROUND THE WORLD BY MOTOR

Melvin A. Hall and his mother recently completed a twenty-months' motor tour in Europe, Asia, and America, by which, combined with ocean travel, they have gone around the world. Mr. Hall's father was with them for a considerable part of the time—about seven out of the twenty months. Their motor mileage was 40,000. The great amount of mileage is explained by the fact that many side trips were taken. For example, in Java, about 2,000 miles were covered, altho the island is less than 700 miles long and in width is narrow. Mr. Hall's account of the trip is printed in *Motor*, from which the following descriptive notes and an illustration on another page are taken:

"The way the trip began was this: my mother, my father, and myself went abroad in June, 1911, just to wander through England around Coronation time, and perhaps take a run on the Continent, maybe a little outside the usual run of the 'Grand Tour,' and then return to this country. In England, however, it was suggested that it might be a nice trip to go to Delhi for the durbar, and that appealed strongly to all of us. It was not until several months later that this portion of the tour was undertaken.

"First of all, after the English and Welsh part of the journey was finished the car was shipped across to France. We motored through France and Belgium and then into Holland and Germany. A side trip up into Denmark followed that, and then there came a return into Germany. From that empire we made a run into those parts of Switzerland that are not closed to the automobilist, and after a trip over into Austria, we returned into Switzerland. Next we went down into Northern Italy and Austria, and followed that by a jaunt into Hungary, and then journeyed into some countries where the average traveler doesn't go.

"We negotiated the rough roads along the Adriatic through the wild scenery of Istria, Croatia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Albania and the Balkan states that since have been the scene of the bursting of that well-known and familiar war-cloud that has been perennially hanging over them as long as any of us can remember. We tried to go on to Constantinople, but the roads were not open or good enough. I think they will be when the war is over. To sum up our European experiences, every country in Europe save Norway, Sweden, Portugal, and Russia, was visited.

"Thus far it has been nothing out of the ordinary, save that there was no direct running through any country, but zig-zagging along the roads that seemed most attractive. From Albania we returned into Hungary again, and so into Bavaria and Bohemia, then to France and down into Spain. A run along the Riviera to Southern Italy completed the European section of the jaunt. Practically every mountain pass, forty-seven in all, in the Swiss, Austrian, and Italian Alps, the Tyrol, the Dolomites, and the Pyrenees, was traversed.

"We sailed for Bombay from Naples, to take up the Indian end of the journey. The durbar at Delhi, whither we went at once, was the particular feature that interested us most for the time being, but later we ran up to Peshawur, beyond which into Afghanistan no white man ever

goes, and where, of course, automobiling 'isn't done.' Then we continued across the Rajputana desert, tracking first through a bullock trail, rough and just about wide enough for the tread of the automobile. Further along, this disappeared, and it was necessary to proceed by guesswork. One of our pictures shows the car being forced through a sand dune that had piled up directly on the route. The dune had to be cut through wide enough to let the machine get by, and then in the very soft going ahead of it camel-thorn grass was put down, so as to give something for the tires to run over. One day's motoring under such conditions was only fourteen miles.

"The motoring roads in India are trunk lines, stretching straightaway across the country along the lines of the compass and far from bad roads. In the rainy season no one can travel, and in the dry season it is easy to lose the direct road. This is because the places where the torrents run in the rainy season dry out so that the road goes right up to the edge of a ditch, and the only thing to do is to start straight across and depend on picking it up on the other side. Where there is a railroad line that runs near the road, not infrequently these wide gullies are crossed by means of planking laid over the ties, so that the car can run across the railway arch.

"Motoring in India isn't any solitary performance, as one might imagine. The trunk roads are crowded day and night with pedestrians, bullock trains, wagons, and what not. This is traffic driving with a vengeance and requires caution at all times.

"Whenever nightfall found us far from a hotel, there were always the rest-houses to fall back on. The charge for these places, which are designed primarily for the use of officials on their travels, is small. They are open to travelers in general when not otherwise occupied, and food can be had, always at low rates. Traveling in India is not expensive, except perhaps as regards the effect of the great heat on the tires of the car. Tires do not stand up well in a hot climate.

"After crossing the Rajputana desert, we motored clear up to Tibet, another forbidden country, which we could not attempt by automobile, and then ran down into southern India, whence we shipped the car to Ceylon.

"The conditions in the countries visited from then on until we got into the very Far East are bound to be surprising to those who have no idea of the good roads that are to be found in almost all other countries except our own United States. In Ceylon and Burma and all through the Malay States, from Penang to Singapore, we found roads that were excellent, of good surface and well kept up. Of course, in some places the highways were not as smooth as table-tops.

"In Java we found many miles of splendid roads, and put 2,000 miles of touring to our credit. If we went into a place and were told that there was a road that led perhaps fifty miles but didn't go anywhere and wasn't particularly interesting in point of scenery, that didn't deter us. We took it anyway, and frequently were well rewarded for our trip. Sometimes, of course, it wasn't interesting, and we might have to back down half the way that we came up before we could find a place to turn around in.

"It was after Java that we transshipped to Sumatra, where seventeen days of rain and a great many discomforts awaited us. The roads were so heavy that the car was frequently mired. The first time this condition was found, it meant a walk of six miles to a rest-house to find shelter for the night. I offered some natives there

For You or For Friction?

Friction steals mileage that belongs to you. In time its constant rub-rub-rub wears out every motor.

The time depends on the lubrication.

Every year hundreds of thousands of automobiles go over the road—lubricated—yes—but lubricated badly. Generally these motorists will say that their cars "seem to be working all right." But unnecessary friction is at work.

Its common results are:

- (1) Undue loss of power.
- (2) Unnecessary repair troubles.
- (3) An excess consumption of fuel.
- (4) An excess consumption of lubricating oil.

These losses are traceable to one common cause—careless and improper lubrication.

Any oil will lubricate to an extent. So will lard. But a lubricating oil, to have efficient lubricating qualities, must both wear well in use, and furnish proper protection under the heat of service.

Such oils are rare.

Given an oil with these qualities, (and remember they are rare), you must next make sure that the oil's "body," or thickness, meets the feed requirements of your motor.

Motors and feed systems differ widely. The oil suited to one motor will often be entirely too light or too heavy for another.

The problem presented is both serious and complex.

To establish a sound guide to correct automobile lubrication, we have taken a step of the utmost importance to the motorist.

We have done what had to be done. Each year we carefully analyze the motor of each make of automobile.

Based on this motor analysis and on practical experience, we have specified in a lubricating chart (printed in part on the right) the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil for each make of automobile.

The superior efficiency of these oils has been thoroughly proven by practical tests.

If you use oil of less correct "body," or of lower lubricating qualities, than that specified for your car, sooner or later your motor must pay the consequences. Unnecessary friction must result. Ultimate serious damage will follow.

A booklet, containing our complete lubricating chart and points on lubrication, will be mailed on request.

These are the facts.

Your lubrication will determine the life of your car. It remains for you to decide on your lubricant for the coming season.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil
A grade for each type of motor

The various grades, refined and filtered to remove free carbon, are:

- Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
- Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
- Gargoyle Mobiloil "D"
- Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
- Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from dealers it is safest to purchase a full barrel, half-barrel or sealed five-gallon, or one-gallon can. Make certain that the name and our red Gargoyle appear on the container.

VACUUM OIL CO., Rochester, U. S. A.

BRANCHES: DETROIT BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA INDIANAPOLIS
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Distributing warehouses in the principal cities of the world



Explanation: In the schedule, the lower number the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example: "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A." "Arctic" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic." For all other grades, see Gargoyle Mobiloil "A." The recommendations cover both passenger and commercial vehicles under ordinary use.

MAKE OF CAR	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2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Insure against Errors in Filing This Year

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a liberal sum if they would walk back to the car and stay with it overnight, to see that nothing was stolen from it. Altho the weather discomfort meant nothing to them, they were afraid of tigers, and wouldn't go back there, even to sleep in a machine on cushions that would have meant luxury to them.

"There wasn't a deal of motoring in Singapore and in Cochin-China. Tho there were some good roads, as would be natural in a place under French rule, they didn't lead anywhere much. That is to say, there were fine stretches of eighty or ninety miles that struck out from the towns, but they ended abruptly at nowhere, and we had to retrace our steps, so to speak. This was much the same condition that we found later on in Shanghai, where there were roads, but not any that aided in a continuous journey in any one direction.

"After Cochin-China we took the steamer to Hongkong, where there was little if any automobilizing. China, as a country for touring, doesn't exist on the motoring map.

"From Hongkong we went to the Philippines. There we were fortunate enough to encounter the head of the Department of Public Works, who was setting out on an inspection of the roads of the entire archipelago. Here was an opportunity not given to many automobilists to see and try all the roads. It would be an impossibility for a man arriving at any other time to do this.

"A coast-guard boat was fitted up, so that the car was carried on a platform in front, and each island of the archipelago was visited in turn. We motored over 2,000 miles of roads in the Philippines, visiting some islands where there were only a few miles of highway all told. On one of them, for instance, there were only five miles of road, so that it was just a case of motoring in and turning around and motoring right out again.

"The roads in the Philippines, in addition to being set in wonderfully beautiful scenery, are of the finest description. They are well built, smooth, and hard, and, what is more, they are being maintained under a system that insures their being always in the finest condition. For every kilometer of road surface there are fifteen depositories where road-repairing material is stored. There is one man on every kilometer of roadway who is charged with the inspection and repair of the surface, and the moment the least break shows he immediately patches it.

"After the inspection trip, a return was made to Manila, and we did a deal of touring around the island of Luzon. Crossing some small streams that had to be forded on the way up, we returned to find them slightly higher because of rains that had fallen in the interval. We didn't know that they were higher, however, until we ran into one and had our motor stall when the water rose over it. A crowd of coolies working nearby was enlisted, and that had to be done in a hurry, because the bottom was a species of quicksand, and the car might well have sunk too far. The coolies weren't quite up to the work, so a water buffalo that was in a field close by was caught and roped to the machine, and then, with buffalo and coolies all pulling, the car came out with a great rush.

"Some of the streams that were much wider and deeper had to be crossed on rafts. These, made of bamboo, are up to the weight of the average wagon all right, but an automobile's tonnage was rather too much for them. So it was necessary to get a great crowd of coolies around to help support the weight of the car by holding on to the edges of the raft and lifting the car up.

"There were some interesting things seen in the two months that were devoted to motoring in the Philippines, and we came away much impressed by the excellent work that the Government is doing to build and maintain a fine system of road-



Lawn-Mowing is never
child's play, but there's a vast
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ways. In some cases, these are new surfaces laid over the foundation of well-built roads installed during the Spanish occupation.

"From the Philippines we returned to Shanghai, where there was not a great deal of automobiling to be done, as has been explained before. From Shanghai we journeyed over to Japan. The roads of the island empire are extremely narrow, and the houses encroach so on the highway that in some cases we had to keep the top always folded, and even had to remove it and the windshield in order to get through. The turns are all at right angles, and that necessitates a lot of reversing and twisting in order to get around some of the corners; the more so since occasionally there is found a clump of telegraph poles directly in the way.

"The Japanese roads, altho narrow, are good, having hard surfaces and being well kept up, altho occasionally rough. But the average may be said to be very good.

"Japan is the first country in which we were troubled by the size of the car. Our big Packard four seemed ridiculously big for this miniature empire. The country is fascinating, the accommodations good and the people obliging. The scenery is interesting and lovely. The roads, as has been said before, are mostly good, but the lack of bridges over the big rivers, the precarious condition of those over the innumerable small ones, the almost impassable corners and narrow places in the villages, the hordes of children, continuous meetings with frightened horses and more frightened drivers on built-up roads too narrow to pass on, and countless other delays and difficulties make motoring here rather a gamble and succession of risks."

L. B. Spencer contributes to *Motor Age* another article on the trip made by the Halla. He says that for the most part the car had to dispense with garages, many countries having none. Something like 5,000 gallons of gasoline were consumed and 118 tires used. Melvin Hall is about twenty-four years old. The party witnessed the coronation of George V., the Durbar at Delhi, and the funeral of the Emperor of Japan.

NEGLECT OF THE OLD NATIONAL ROAD

An enterprise of Jefferson's Administration which ranked in its day as to popular interest with the purchase of Louisiana—if, indeed, it did not exceed that enterprise now so much more famous—was the building and construction of what is known as the Old National Road, or the Cumberland Road. The aim of the projectors of this road was to secure a short and practical route from Cumberland, the head of navigation on the Potomac, to Wheeling on the Ohio, and thence to the Mississippi at St. Louis. The road was entirely completed from Cumberland to Wheeling only, but a large amount of work was eventually done on extensions further west. Robert Bruce, in *Motor*, remarks how the road "has fallen far short of the early expectations formed of it." The fault, however, lies not with the original survey, nor with the failure of the work actually done, but with the Government itself, which lost interest and ceased to exercise supervision over the road. In other words, the original purpose was not completely carried out. Mr. Bruce gives interesting facts as to the history and present condition of the road and elsewhere will be found a map of the road and a pic-



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petent observers state that parts of this stretch are in worse condition than they were five years ago, which is certainly not complimentary to Maryland.

"That part of the old Turnpike in Pennsylvania is not only in better condition now than the Maryland end, but it is already faring better in the way of improvements; several stretches have lately been resurfaced, and it is the expectation of State Highway Commissioner E. M. Biglow, to carry the work along as rapidly as possible to the West Virginia line. On both of the writer's trips over that part of the route in West Virginia, the road was found in good condition throughout. This brings us to the Ohio River at Wheeling, and the end of the mountain section, the next hundred miles west are quite hilly."

STORAGE CHARGES AS THE MAIN-STAY OF A GARAGE

W. J. Joseelyn, proprietor of a large garage in New York, is quoted in *Motor World* as having recently raised the rate for car storage by five dollars, and at the same time having declared that "storage must be the backbone of the garage business." He contends that to derive all one's profit from the sale of gasoline is "an unnatural business arrangement." A reasonable profit from storage is the only means by which the business "can be placed anywhere near where it belongs." It seems to be generally contended that substantial profits in this business have not been general. One cause has been the fact that the garage business is "largely an outgrowth of the stable business, and as such has brought with it the old stable charges, but with enlarged expenses." Even when garages have been started as a new line of business, the charges were not conducted with proper reference to running expenses. Mr. Joseelyn "graduated from the horse-stable business into the garage field." *Motor World* says further of his experience:

"At the time he raised his storage rate he fixt a retail price for gasoline which is but three cents above the wholesale price of 17 cents per gallon. It is his intention that the retail price will fluctuate with the wholesale figures and thus remove for the garageman that terror which ensues when the garageman, whose profit comes from gasoline, sees the advancing wholesale price cutting big holes in his net income.

Joseelyn's idea is that the cost of gasoline and storage should make the charges and that the charges should show a profit, just as the stable business made money. His garage may differ somewhat from some others in that the proprietor knows to a fraction of a cent where the expense money goes to and whence the profits come, and there is a rigid business system in the whole establishment; to find how much per car per month it costs for sponges or cleaning material, it is necessary only to look in the company's books.

"In the beginning of the trade, the first garage in New York City, and doubtless in many other cities, was opened by a dealer in cars who wished to care for those who bought cars of him; a man bought a car and on congested Manhattan Island it could not be kept at home, wherefore this dealer rented a building and charged a price which was as small as could possibly be made and bring in the rent. This was a beginning of present-day storage charges. This dealer made his money on sales; making profits on storing the cars was not his intention, and this evolved a new schedule which would not permit a



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profit to the man who wished to run a garage as a separate business.

Then there was the garage which sprang from the repair shop, and this is what Josselyn terms the second step in the development of the garage; those who have followed the automobile trade from its inception remember well the numerous repair shops which sprang up everywhere. This man's profits were made from his repairing work, and if he could persuade a man to store his car in a vacant part of the building or if the owner wished space and the repairman could accommodate him the shop owner figured that by having this kind of a hold on the car he was fairly sure of getting practically all of the repair work, which in the early days was no small item. Therefore there sprang up a low storage rate in this direction, first as in the first case by a man who did not care to make money on his rental of space because his profit was derived from some other source.

Many times the man who stored a car with these first two named classes of tradesmen had stored a horse and his carriage or carriages and, naturally, he did not believe he ought to pay more for car storage than for horse storage, and here enters the garage rate which has sprung from the stable rate. As Josselyn himself says, "We figured that if we stored a horse and generally two carriages for \$15 a month and had to feed the horse we were stepping into a fine thing when we turned our stable into a garage wherein we would store one car alone for \$15 and the owner would be paying for fuel, where before we had been paying for feed. We figured on a double profit." This was in 1900.

But that Josselyn "figured wrong" is indicated by receipts and expenditures, which show where the mathematical error cropped out; just as many men started up garages as a new business and charged what corresponded with the stable rate, or was less. Josselyn turned the 75 x 100 four-story building which had been a stable into a garage and proceeded to wonder why the investment did not bring the dividend which had been taken out regularly with stable equipment.

The systematic operation of the establishment soon revealed the true conditions. To start with, when the building was altered and improved, with concrete floors, electric lights where gas had been before, steam heating, gasoline tanks, and the numerous other necessary improvements, the rent proceeded to just about double up. Also, where there had, for the stable, been a superintendent and bookkeeper in the office, there now were necessary in addition a night superintendent, stock man, two telephone operators, a checker, and an engineer.

In the other parts of the establishment, there had been washers, floormen, and groomers, now there were needed more washers and floormen with doormen and elevator men, and the labor pay-roll nearly tripled. Two or three washers used to take care of the 220 or 230 wagons and the men got \$16 a week, but in the garage 10 or 12 washers were required to keep the cars in shape and their pay was in the neighborhood of \$20 a week. Cleaning as charged off against feed shows a saving in the garage, but it is not sufficient to offset the other increased expenses.

What Josselyn identifies as "Expense account" includes lights, heat, repairs, and other costs, and the increase is accounted for by the fact that where the lighting with gas cost \$40 a month, electricity cost \$4.00, heating the stable cost \$50 a month, the annual feed from the horses being a source of considerable waste, and now the heating poured in \$300 a month; three horses' feed, more repairs necessary in the garage.

The garage-men are an average of

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two Novembers and Decembers, two of the busiest months in the year, and the stable expenses were \$3,157, while the garage cost \$4,345. The profits in the stable, which had a capacity of 115 horses, were derived from 112 horses, with which went generally two wagons for each horse, and at \$35 a month the income was \$3,920, which left a profit of \$763 a month. Now the garage could accommodate 120 cars, but in the months in question there were stored 107 'live' and 9 'dead,' the latter bringing in \$10 and the others averaging \$37.50, the number being about half-open cars at \$35 and half-closed cars at \$40. This totaled an income of \$4,102 and a net loss of \$243 a month.

How, then, may be asked, could the owner afford to keep up the business? The answer is 'gasoline,' and this same answer is the reason that garagemen have been so much more hard hit than owners by the climbing proclivities of that petroleum product; Joseelyn bought gasoline at 9 cents and sold it for 20 cents, and every car consumed about 100 gallons a month, most of which was bought at the garage. This meant a profit of 11 cents on 10,700 gallons, which amounted to \$1,177. Deducting from this the loss of \$243 on storage, and the Joseelyn garage made \$934 profit, which is \$171, or 22 per cent, better than the stable.

Then gasoline, about fifteen months ago, began to increase in price, and with every increase there disappeared a part of the garage profits; some garagemen went out of business, but the Joseelyn garage did not. The proprietor said, 'The business is on a poor basis; it is not businesslike. We will fix a storage charge which will allow a profit independent of gasoline sales, and, whereas we have been inclined to increase gasoline and continue extracting our profits from that, we will cut gasoline to a profit of 3 cents a gallon and make our retail price fluctuate with the wholesale price on a 3-cent profit basis; if the wholesale price goes up a cent we will raise a cent, and if it drops a cent we will drop a cent.'

This decision was made at the beginning of last October, but before going further it may be explained that Joseelyn had taken other steps to make more money; the first Joseelyn garage had been in the same space as the stable, but about two years ago, just after the date the comparative table describes, the space was doubled, a duplicate of the old stable building, also four stories and 75 x 100 feet, being acquired. This made it possible to double the number of cars stored without quite doubling the number of garage employees, and the office force was not increased at all. Also, certain efficiency-producing changes were effected; where there had been two washrooms on each floor, one washroom was made for each floor. This reduced the number of washers by cutting out waste time in the moving around of crews and by substituting pushers for washers in several instances, and at lower wages. Also, the new washstands utilized what had hitherto been a passageway between the two halves of the building, and the old washstand space was used for storage. Numerous changes such as this cut the labor pay-roll per month from \$2,962 for the winter of 1911-12 to \$2,764 for the present winter."

\$9.75 Difference.—"What do you mean by charging me \$10 for taking a cinder out of my eye?" said the indignant patient.

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And Progress looked, and was pleased.

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CURRENT POETRY

IN these days of Masfield and his attendant company of realist poets, it is usual to consider the influence of Tennyson as no longer felt. It is true that the poets for the moment most in evidence display few of the characteristics of the author of "The Idyls of the King." And yet it is not safe to conclude that the Tennysonian tradition is absolutely extinct. Two of the most distinguished English poets now living, Mr. William Watson and Mr. Alfred Noyes, frequently write verses that not only in manner but in spirit suggest Tennyson's lyrics. And in America, at least, one poet shows clearly the beneficial effect of discipleship to him. In the *Yale Review*, Miss Fannie Stearns Davis publishes a series of poems called "The Hermit on the Dunes." In their passionate introspection, their questioning of life, their blending of things felt and things seen, their descriptive splendor, and their perfect finish, they are strongly reminiscent of "Maud." This is not to say that Miss Davis is an imitator. In these poems, as in all her work, she is strikingly original. That she is spiritually kin to Tennyson is, however, clearly shown in the poems mentioned, and is perhaps indicated in the two of them which we quote below, particularly in the first.

The Hermit on the Dunes

BY FANNIE STEARNS DAVIS

Far away to the south
Where the sea-hill heaps,
A gray gull wanders,
A gray sail sweeps.

Far away to the south
Where the sky leans low,
My gray thoughts journey,
My gray dreams blow.

In my house by the dunes
I have silence for wife,
Tho' the long shore shudders
With the surf's drawn strife.

Oh, she broods by my hearth
And she bends to my bed,
She is strange as the old Norse
And dumb as the dead.

Far away to the south
Where the sea heaps high,
The gulls fade ever,
The sails all die,—
—Far away to the south.

The Gold-haired Maid

BY FANNIE STEARNS DAVIS

I watched the endless gull-wings fade;
I dreamed my old dim endless things:
Looked up, and saw a gold-haired maid
Against the sea, with arms like wings

Spreading her green scarf to the wind,
Leaning and laughing to the sun,—
Ah, too, her brightness made me blind,
Till I could hardly see her run

White-footed down the thin white foam,
Slim-bodied up the slippery sands;
Like some wild sea-maid, dancing home
With shining feet and flickering hands.

—I crouched beneath the dune. She passed;
Her song, sea-smothered, and her gleams
Fading along the foam at last,
Like all the sun that haunts my dreams.

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—The brave day fades, too blue, too fair.
Sunset and silence and the night.—
O golden head and wild heart, where
Are you some glad home's lasting light?

The members of the Woodberry Society have published in a beautifully made volume three poems by the distinguished poet whose name they bear. It is called, from the initial poem, "The Kingdom of All-Souls." The verse is at once energetic and scholarly, full of splendid phrases and splendid ideas. We regret that lack of space necessitates the omission of several stanzas of the following thoughtful poem:

What the Stars Sang in the Desert

By GEORGE EDWARD WOODBERRY

I woke in the desert rude
O'erhung by the star-sweet sky.
And ever the radiant multitude
In the silence drew more nigh,
As if on my eyes to brood,
And inward glory nurse.
And out of the heart of the universe
Soared forth my singing cry:

"We are young—our song up-springing
The crystal blue along,
Creation's morning singing.—
It was but children-song,
Melodiously ringing,
Mysteriously forewarning
The realm beyond the morning
We infinitely throng.

"We are borne through darkness streaming
Wherein our glory glides;
We dower the deep with the beaming
Where prophecy resides;
Forevermore we are dreaming,
Still in the springtime blossom
Of thoughts that light our bosom
And beat our glowing sides.

"Wide the abyss; we span it,
Who showering a bright spark came;
And forever we smite and fan it
Forth from the forging flame.—
Life, flower of the planet,
Flower of the fire, supernal,
Burning, blooming, eternal.—
A million names are his name.

"Then with bright hands uplifted
We strike the thousand lyres;
The muse, on dreams drifted,
Pours all the world's desires;
And over the song is sifted
From the heart of youth forecasting
The unknown everlasting
That bathes us and inspires.

"We gaze on the far flood flowing
Unimaginably free,
Multitudinous, mystical, glowing,
But all we do not see;
And a rapture is all our knowing,
That on fiery nerves comes stealing,
An intimate revealing
That all is yet to be.

"When sheathed and glacial o'er us
Arcturus courses cold,
And dry and dark before us
Aldebaran is rolled,
Far-clustering orbs in chorus
Shall light the pealing sky,
And throne to throne reply:
'The heavens grow not old.' "

Round the desert wild and eerie
The starry echoes clung;
In a region weird and dreary
The golden song was sung:
Over lands forlorn and weary,
Where the drifting white sand only
Drifts alone the sand-wreath lonely,
The radiant silence hung.

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My System of Home Exercise will develop for you Vitality, Vigor and Perfect Physique. My FREE BOOKS, "THE WHY'S OF EXERCISE" and "THE FIRST AND LAST LAW OF PHYSICAL CULTURE," tell you, if you are weak or undeveloped, how to grow strong; if strong, how to grow stronger. They explain how to develop lungs and muscle, the strong heart and vigorous digestion—in short, how to improve health and strength internally as well as externally. Send TODAY—NOW—for these FREE BOOKS. Enclose 4c. in stamps to cover postage.

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A Great Question.

A discovery in the human body, which has absolutely revolutionized the effect and possibilities of exercise, for the old and young.

Among the men who are entitled to be classed as benefactors of the human race, those who have placed before mankind knowledge that was before unknown are entitled to a conspicuous place. The phrase "Knowledge is Power" is trite, but it expresses a profound truth, and one who adds to the world's store of practical wisdom does as much, or more, than one who merely adds to the store of the world's wealth. It is safe to say that inventors and discoverers have contributed more to the happiness of mankind than all the warriors, statesmen, philanthropists put together, and among the most important are those whose object is preservation of life and health and the development of greater efficiency and perfection. It is doubtful even if the inventor of the telegraph and telephone has benefited mankind as much as he who gave to the world the priceless discovery of vaccination.

In these days the cure of disease and the prevention of specific diseases are of less importance than the conservation and full development of general health and strength. Conditions of life grow more abnormal every year, and the results are appearing on every side in the form of a general deterioration in the physical vitality and disease resistance of the race. In former times the law of the survival of the fittest kept up the standard of strength by the death of the weak and diseased, but now through the skill of modern medicine this tendency is largely counteracted; the weak are saved and grow to maturity, the diseased are kept alive, and all their constitutional failings are perpetuated in the succeeding generations, and nearly all are leading an inferior life in consequence.

One of the most potent factors in this progressive deterioration of the race lies in the general growing tendency to neglect physical exercise. Everybody admits its necessity, but few practice it intelligently. Exercise of the ordinary kind generally means inconvenience and loss of time, and loss of time means everything to the average American. He puts in the longest possible hours of work and there is no time left for that physical exercise that is as necessary to his well-being as food or sleep. Unless exercise can be combined with pleasure it is usually drudgery, and the average man has no time for anything uninteresting. If he can find an extra hour in the twenty-four he prefers to spend it at pleasures or duties.

The problem of how to secure adequate exercise in the most convenient form and with no loss of time has been solved only in recent years, and it is not too much to say that it is one of the inventions which is working the most important results for the general health of the people. A solution of this problem is the system of physiological exercise devised by Alois P. Swoboda, of Washington. By long experience, and an intimate knowledge of the needs of the human body that amounted to an inspiration, a method has been perfected which concentrates into a few minutes' time all the daily muscular exercise necessary to keep the human body in perfect health and to eradicate all functional weaknesses, to increase or reduce the weight, and at the same time continue its development, cultivation, and advancement, and thus actually raise the standard of health to what can be described only as the Swoboda kind of health and energy. The average man, when he tries to concentrate his exercise, merely overtaxes himself, and the result is harm instead of good, but the Swoboda method involves no over-exertion and offers exactly what the average man of business often wishes for—exercise without loss of time, a practical and sound method of self-cultivation and preservation.

The facts remain, first, that exercise must be taken in such form as not to be irksome in character and not to consume too much time, or it will not be taken at all by the average man; and second, that Swoboda has perfected a system that meets these requirements, with results truly remarkable. That is all that concerns the public. The obstacles have been removed that have hitherto prevented hygienic and full living, and an obstacle that exists in a man's mind and disposition is just as real as if it appeared in the form of a stone wall, as far as the practical results are concerned.

Mr. Alois P. Swoboda, of 227 Victor Building, Washington, D. C., will be glad to send free, to any reader of The Literary Digest, a full explanation of his wonderful method. He is willing that all become acquainted with his startling discovery. He believes that no one would be without this knowledge willingly.

The man who keeps the people in perfect health by a few minutes' exercise each day, as Swoboda, and thousands of patrons claim he can, is entitled to the gratitude of the world, and if he can make money out of it, no one will begrudge him his profits.

The Swoboda System is no experiment. It is taught daily to hundreds of pupils in all parts of the world. Among the pupils are doctors, judges, senators, congressmen, ambassadors, governors, business men, farmers, mechanics, and laborers. Women profit by it, fully as much as men, and some of the most prominent of this country are among his pupils. [Advertisement.]

From *Munsey's Magazine* we take this vigorous epigram:

Truth and Falsehood

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

If some great falsehood with its mighty brand
Stalk, like Goliath, ravaging the land,
Fit thou the pebble truth within thy sling,
And then, like David—fling!

Here is a delicate and very human poem, simple in expression and sincere in thought. The stanza next to the last is not unlike the work of Lizette Woodworth Reese. It appears in *Harper's Magazine*:

In April

BY MARGARET LEE ANSLEY

If I am slow forgetting,
It is because the sun
Has such old tricks of setting
When April days are done.

The soft spring sunlight traces
Old patterns—green and gold;
The flowers have no new faces,
The very buds are old!

If I am slow forgetting—
Ah, well, come back and see
The same old sunbeams petting
My garden-plots and me.

Come smell the green things growing,
The boxwood after rain;
See where old beds are showing
Their slender spears again.

At dusk, that fosters dreaming—
Come back at dusk and rest,
And watch our old star gleaming
Against the primrose west.

Francis Thompson would have enjoyed the graceful and joyous verses printed below. Such lines as "Through a swift sunset-crevice in the sky" are poetry lovely and authentic. The idea of the last few lines is delightfully imaginative, and it is expressed with surest artistry. We take it from *The Westminster Gazette*:

Lines on Receiving a Child's Portrait

(To Ivy)

BY FRANCIS GERARD MILLER

I scarcely deemed it possible
To catch your swallow-self. Your very rest
Seemed to move swifter than your dazzling
flight.

I could not tell
Your many selves and fix them in one face,
Holding you silent without some swift change,
Still and intent.

And when I was most sure,
Your sunlight darted to another place,
And so the wonder is most strange:
For here is your own self, demure,
Emprisoned in a little golden frame;
And underneath, your name
As if you sanctioned such imprisonment.

O you were born at some sweet, riotous time
Of elfin revels, when blue-lidded eye
About the carfew-chime
Watched fairy-rings a-making and the earth
Grew drowsed with pulsing footfalls. I believe,
While stars danced madly down the dawning
skies.

Some late elf crept away, and at your birth
Wove for your young life dreams
Of movement and the spirit of dancing things;
And gave you smilingly
The airy grace that, lacking gossamer wings,



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Lillian Nordica

Write today, sending five two-cent stamps for Madame Nordica's book "The Dream of Fair Women."

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Excels them; and a spell of lucent streams
To light your heaven-reflecting eyes;
Wherein two fairies sit,
To play at hide-and-seek with passers-by,
And laugh for joy of it.

Dear, innocent you!
Who all the long day through
Light-heartedly
Wove nets to catch me with your pattering feet,
And then with shyly glancing eye
Drew me until my capture was complete.
I heard your serious baby-talk as one
Who listens to far angels whispering
Through a swift sunset-crevice in the sky
Before the hills fade, and night's shadowed wing
Hovers, and day is done.

Your laughter bubbled like the wren's glad song
Of chiming bells in Heaven;
And oft, to cheer the tired day, at even
The blackbird, the lush lilac-trees among,
Taking your laughter for his melody,
Embroiders it with all his cunning notes
So feebly;
Yet, ah! the sluring throats
Can never laugh so sweetly,
The daisy's dewy eyelid
Rosily smiled
To see the way you delicately tript
Among the flowers, and open-lipped
Their eager petals bent
To kiss you wheresoe'er your light step went.

Only your motion I remember. Yet
I have you fast!
Your errant sunshaft has been caught at last,
And (greater wonder!) set
Within four walls of gold.
But still I think that if a butterfly
Spread its bright wings and lit
Upon these flowers, and then rose lazily,
You would break through those brittle walls of
gold,
And, laughing, follow it!

This poem (from the April *Lippincott's*)
is more than cleverly phrased didacticism;
it has noble symbolism and admirable
economy of expression:

I Heard a Voice

BY FLORENCE EARLE COATES

I heard a voice say: "You,
Who worship, should pursue:
The good you dream of—do."

"Arise!—Perfection seek,
Surmounting what is weak,
Toll on from peak to peak!"

"Henceforth, through sun and shade,"
I answered, "unafraid,
I follow the shy maid:

"Yes, beauty to create,
Accept with heart elate
Whate'er may be my fate."

Then, in youth's ardor, strong,
I tolled my way along,
Upon my lips a song:

But as I climbed on high,
Toward the forbidding sky
Perfection seemed to fly:

And tho' I strove the more,
Still through some viewless door
She ever passed before.

Heart-wearied and forspent,
With body earthward bent,
I ceased from the ascent:

Then, when hope seemed too late,
Despairing,—at Death's gate
I heard a voice say: "Wait!"

Barrett Specification Roofs

A First-Class Roof on a First-Class Building

Every building of the first class, every manufacturing plant, every railroad roundhouse and depot, every flat-roofed building, from a residence to a skyscraper, ought to carry a Barrett Specification Roof.

These Roofs have won their standing on the basis of past performances.

Their first cost is below that of any other permanent roofing; their maintenance cost is nothing; their unit cost is about $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per foot per year of service.

They last twenty, sometimes thirty years, without repairs or care.

They do not need painting, as metal and ready roofings do.

They take the lowest rate of insurance.

For these reasons they are more popular than any other kind.

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DOGS
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SEND us your name or the name of some one who will appreciate this dainty box of unusual candy and we will send a 1/4 pound of Nobility Chocolates without charge.

Simply send 10c for each person you order for, to pay postage and packing, and tell us where you buy your candy. (Only one box to a person.)

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The highest-priced olive oil in the world, sealed in soft, soluble shells. Royal Olvules carry Nature's PUREST and BEST health-builder easily and tastefully down the throat.

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\$1.00 the box of 120 Royal Olvules
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References: See Frank in Philadelphia

Thomas Martindale & Co.
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE NEW SENATORS FROM ILLINOIS

THE mere fact that they were elected at the same time does not mean that the two new Senators from Illinois are very much alike. As a rule we find Democrats practising, or pretending to practise, Jeffersonian simplicity, but in this case we see the rule reversed. Lawrence Y. Sherman, the Republican, elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the unseating of William Lorimer, is noted for his simplicity, while James Hamilton Lewis, frequently alluded to as "Jim Ham," leads what might be called a princely sort of life. Lewis may believe in the theories of the Sage of Monticello, but otherwise his tastes seem to call for things that only the wealthy can afford. Sherman is a product of the rural districts, and he has remained in close touch with bucolic existence. Lewis, we are told, has always been known as a city man, tho it is said that he has been known to don rough clothes and work with his hands. When he was a very young lawyer trying to gain a foothold in Seattle, Lewis had a hard time keeping out of the bread-line, and on one occasion he had to take employment on the water front. It has been gossiped around the country that he was for a time what is known as a "dock walloper," but this story has been denied by his friends. But whether he was a "dock walloper" or not, Senator Lewis is now one of the leading lawyers of Chicago. He is also a great favorite as a speaker at fashionable society gatherings. He is an entertaining talker and the best dresser in the Middle West, but he is about as well known for his famous shock of "pink" whiskers, which are said to add to his popularity at pink teas. Speaker Champ Clark once facetiously described Lewis as "the biggest dude in America," and living down such allusions as this will be one of the Senator's troubles at Washington. He was recently in the public eye when he invited Governor Dunne to breakfast with him at a Michigan Avenue hotel and the Executive, a Jeffersonian disciple, refused to eat anything when he learned that Lewis was paying twenty-five cents a cup for coffee. The story of Lewis's career is told in the Chicago *Record-Herald*:

Mr. Lewis has shone alternately in politics, at the bar, and in the sartorial world as a figure of prominence. Throughout the nation he has been famed for years as the smartest dresser of the day. Not only have his clothes always been of the latest cut and style, his cravats gorgeous, his socks ditto, and his gloves and hat absolutely à la mode, but the dazzling pink whiskers never were ragged nor unbarbered—they were scissored to a nice point just where they should be at a point, and no

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all pure linen
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is guaranteed absolutely pure (100%) Ramie Linen, not adulterated with cotton, or other inferior materials.

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NOTE!

SEVERAL advertisements scheduled to appear in our special SUMMER HOME advertising section of the April 5th issue were received after that number had gone to press. The great floods and consequent delay in the delivery of mails was the cause of this. For that reason we will print in the issue of May 3d another SUMMER HOME section. Advertisements for this number must be in our hands not later than April 24th. Rate \$1.10 a line—minimum space 5 lines. Count 6 average words to the line.

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This is another GREAT OPPORTUNITY for those having summer homes and farms for sale or to let. Address

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New Kind. Easily Put Up. Needs No
Curtain. Don't Have to Wet Your Head

Try It 10 Days Free

Cost need no longer cheat you out of
the luxury of a daily shower.

Here is a new kind of shower fixture easily
put up on any bath tub. It's a revolutionary im-
provement. Yet costs less than half as much as
the cheapest old-style shower you can get.

And you can try it ten days free without hav-
ing to send us a single cent in advance.

Kenney Needle Shower
Only \$6.

Works on new
principle. Does
away with all need
for a shower, dis-
turbance, etc. No
overhead piping or
complicated parts.
That's why the
price is so low.
Guaranteed not to
splash out of tub.

Throws fine gen-
erous mist—spray
around. When you
stand erect, no
water touches your
head—all striking
direct against the
body from the neck
down. No rubbing
and needed to keep
your hair dry. But
you can close your head if you
wish by simply bending a little.

A very handsome return. All metal. Nothing to
wear out or get out of order. Never in the way.

Don't Send Any Money

Just order on your letterhead or enclose business card
or reference, and you'll get the shower prepaid for ten
days' free enjoyment. If you want to keep it, simply
send \$6 in full payment; if not, simply return it.

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A. D. Reddas Specialty Co., 25 West Broadway, New York
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LIQUID VENEER

It instantly removes dust, dirt and
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ing all the original beauty of the finish,
no matter how dull and dingy it may
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It is very simple to use—just moisten
a cheese cloth with it and go over your
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or buy it of your auto supply
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satisfaction guaranteed or
money refunded.

BUFFALO SPECIALTY COMPANY
304 Liquid Veneer Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

While serving in an honorary capacity
on General Frederick D. Grant's staff for a
while in the Spanish-American War, it was
said of him that his desire to lift his hat to
the ladies or stop and shake hands with an
old friend seriously endangered regimental
order and dignity.

After serving as an attaché of the Joint
High Commission that sat in London and
thrashed out the Canadian boundary dis-
pute, he moved to Chicago and bounded at
once into prominence. He did much to pile
up a safe plurality for Mr. Dunne when he
won the mayoral battle in 1905, and was
rewarded with the office of corporation
counsel. He was a primary candidate for
governor in 1908, and despite the fact that
the Democratic chieftains had endorsed
Adlai Stevenson, Mr. Lewis, whose cam-
paign necessarily was circumscribed, carried
Chicago against the bosses, but lost in the
rest of the State. His decision to go before
the people last year for primary backing as
the Democratic candidate for the United
States Senate at first was laughed at. He
had no opposition.

Mr. Lewis is a man of courtly manners,
democratic, suave, plausible. He married
Rose Lawton Douglas, of Georgia, in 1898,
and of recent years the Lewises have gone
a great deal in Chicago society. In 1911 he
made a tour of Europe, was received by the
Pope, and interviewed in every capital.
There was a mysterious report that he was
abroad on a secret diplomatic mission. This
the State Department at Washington took
occasion to deny.

Senator Sherman's personality is almost
as attractive as that of Senator Lewis. He
is one of many public men who "look like
Abraham Lincoln." Tho he is always self-
possessed, his manner is a bit awkward when
he is in company. His voice is not very reso-
nant, but he is an interesting speaker. Like
Vice-President Marshall, he is "conspicu-
ous for his unpretentiousness." Mr. Sher-
man's wardrobe consists of two or three
good suits of sober design and a propor-
tionate number of other garments. We
read about him in the *Chicago Tribune*:

During his earlier days at Springfield,
when it was a constant struggle to maintain
himself against powerful enemies, he was
the joy and delight of all newspaper cor-
respondents. His caustic epigrams and
home-striking philippics always meant a
news item, and as a coiner of political slang
he is singularly gifted. It was Sherman
who named the Illinois and Michigan canal
"the tadpole ditch"; the political game
wardens, "the rabbit shepherds," and the
members of the Governor's staff in their
resplendent uniforms "the sunburst colo-
nels," and the terms still are familiar.

Sherman was speaker of the Illinois
House of Representatives for two terms,
and he and Governor Yates were bitter
enemies. When Sherman was a candidate
for a third term as speaker, Yates had him
defeated. Sherman became a candidate
for Governor in the State campaign of 1904,
and, some time before the contest got to be
very lively, a Republican "love feast" was
held. Here is what happened:

Flat for beauty

Tubular for strength

Good laces improve the appearance of shoes—that's why many shoe manufacturers use Nufashond Laces as a trimming.

You can get them, too. The kind for right now is

Nufashond
Patented May 7, 1912

Oxford Laces

Tubular center for unusual strength. Flat ends for lasting beauty.

Guaranteed 3 months

25 cents per pair. All good gifts, in stock, too, when—men's and women's. Your dealer has them—or not—write us, we'll tell you.

Nufashond Shoe Lace Co.
Dept. F
Reading, Pa.

THE "NIAGARA" CLIP.

Double Grip Paper Clip

NEAT AND ATTRACTIVE AN OFFICE NECESSITY

100 in Each Box
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NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY
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HOSKINS

**Social Stationers and
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912 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA

In the front row of the stage in the arsenal sat Yates, Sherman, Frank O. Lowden, Congressman Warner, Attorney-General Hamlin, Charles S. Deneen, the candidates each with a carefully prepared speech in his pocket warranted so innocuous as not to scare a fly off a bald head.

Yates finished first and his audience, largely composed of State appointees, applauded enthusiastically. Yates, who always was theatrical, sat down, suddenly sprang again to his feet, and shaking the corner of a large hanging flag shouted, "I move that this magnificent audience stand up and give three cheers for the grand old party of the glorious State of Illinois."

It was "bunk" of the most flagrant kind, but most of the audience and everybody on the stage, except Sherman, stood up and gave the cheers. He sat unmoved in his seat. Thinking he could score a point, Yates shouted again:

"I have my opinion of the man who refuses to stand up and give three cheers for the grand old party of the glorious State of Illinois." Then everybody got ready for the fireworks.

Sherman was the next speaker. It is doubtful if he remembered he had a prepared speech in his pocket. If he did it was to wonder why he had wasted time writing it. He started out in a low voice and a "rabbit shepherd" in the rear shouted "louder."

"I'll make you all hear me before I get through," said Sherman, and he did. Such plain speaking was never heard in a party "love feast" before. Sherman reviewed Yates' administration and every word counted. He laid bare all the troubles of the party and traced them to their source. As he hurled invective, sarcasm, ridicule, and argument at his enemies the State office-holders in the audience hissed, Sherman's friends applauded, and the disinterested ones enjoyed, but the speaker kept up until the end. When he sat down the other candidates had to change their speeches also and a job lot of perfectly good but undelivered political addresses went into the waste-paper baskets that evening.

Deneen was nominated for Governor and Sherman for Lieutenant-Governor; both were elected, and Sherman dropt into comparative obscurity. He told his friends that he was "taking the rest cure," meaning that he did not intend to stay in the political background. He afterward became the head of the State board which controls the charity organizations, and six years ago he was a Senatorial candidate in opposition to Mr. Cullom, whose seat is taken by Mr. Lewis. *The Tribune* ends with a humorous bit:

About the new Senator have sprung up a host of stories in good-natured fun-making of his "country lawyer" habits. Many involve the strenuous fight necessary to get him to look favorably on a program of dress reform. He overcame his suspicion of cuffs and recognized the existence of more than one style of necktie. These concessions were fatal, for the declaration of his friends that he would have to wear a dress suit found his old contempt for sartorial



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elegance weakened, and he consented to have one made.

The warning came too late. He was engulfed by an invitation of Governor Tanner, and that, to the speaker of the house, was tantamount to a command. There was no time to have the suit made, and John Corwin, then Springfield correspondent for *The Tribune*, was drafted for the emergency.

Corwin did some rapid work among the colony of correspondents, and returned in a few minutes with several suits. From these were selected a coat, trousers, and waistcoat. The rest of the equipment was obtained from a haberdashery, and the Governor's guest was apparently groomed. But on the way to the executive mansion there was an accident, a shocking one, and Mr. Sherman was hurried back to the hotel with a rent in the worst possible portion of the trousers. Time was short, and as an awning-maker was the nearest approach to a tailor in that vicinity, it fell to the awning-maker to repair the catastrophe.

His sewing-machine was of the double-seam variety, and filled with coarse cord instead of silk thread. The repair work was safe without being sane. Sherman remarked that it was about as comfortable as sitting on a rail fence. That night, it is recorded, he backed away from the reception line, and took up a defensive position with his back to the wall, remaining there until the laughing correspondents surrounded him and escorted him back to the hotel in safety.

SIDELIGHTS ON MR. MORGAN

WHEN J. Pierpont Morgan left college, his father arranged with the president of an insurance company to have him put on the board of directors so that he might learn something about corporation management outside the elder Morgan's banking business. Young Morgan attended practically every directors' meeting for a year, but never had anything to say beyond voting yes or no on motions. He just sat and looked and listened. The insurance president, the story goes, thought Morgan was hopelessly stupid, and, at the end of the year, went to the father and told him sadly but kindly that Pierpont did not seem to take any interest in the company's affairs and that his place would have to be given some one else. But the insurance man was not the only person that ever failed to size Mr. Morgan up just right. Failure to appreciate his shrewdness has on more than one occasion cost people with whom he dealt what to the average man would be considered large fortunes. His cleverness proved too much for even the canny, thrifty Mr. Carnegie in one of the biggest transactions in the history of the country. The *New York Evening Post* tells how it happened:

When Morgan, to prevent a disastrous war in the steel trade, conceived the plan of combining the great steel plants of the country, he asked Andrew Carnegie to put a price on his works. The iron mon-

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ger, who not long before had offered to sell out to Frick for \$100,000,000, saw that Morgan was keen to buy, and that he had better name a good round price. He put it at \$300,000,000. Morgan surprised Carnegie by accepting. A year later, when the Carnegie works were making record earnings for the Steel Trust, paying several times over what Carnegie and his former partners were receiving in interest on their steel bonds, Morgan and Carnegie were crossing the Atlantic on the same steamer. One morning at breakfast Carnegie remarked to Morgan:

"I think, Mr. Morgan, I should have added another \$100,000,000 to my price on the Carnegie works."

"If you had," answered Morgan, "I would have paid it."

Carnegie worried long over that lost \$100,000,000.

And here is the story of another transaction which illustrates the great financier's resourcefulness, taken from the same newspaper:

A firm of jewelers who had received a fine pearl decided to send it down to Mr. Morgan and let him have first bid on it. The price was placed at \$5,000. The jewel was carefully sealed in a leather-covered box. Mr. Morgan read the firm's communication, opened the box, was delighted with the pearl, and thrust it into his pocket. Calling his cashier, he instructed him to draw two checks to the firm of jewelers—one for \$4,000 and the other for \$5,000. The \$5,000 check Mr. Morgan placed in the box that had contained the pearl. He had the package carefully tied and sealed.

The \$4,000 check he enclosed in a letter to the jewelers, in which he wrote that if the firm was willing to accept that amount for the pearl the box might be returned to him at once and the transaction considered closed. In the event, however, that the firm was unwilling to accept less than \$5,000 for the pearl, the \$4,000 check was to be returned without delay.

Mr. Morgan, with the pearl in his pocket, sent the messenger back, bearing his letter and the box. In less than an hour the messenger returned fetching the box in which was the \$5,000 check. The jewelers had decided to accept the \$4,000 offer.

Mr. Morgan met one of the members of the jewelry firm at a dinner later, and told him the story of the two checks. The jeweler averred that his firm had lost money by the transaction.

"If you were losing money," asked Mr. Morgan, "why didn't you keep the box, with my \$5,000 check?"

The jeweler answered, "I can understand now how it is that you have earned your place as the leading financier."

Mr. Morgan never wasted much time making up his mind about business deals, and he was never known to quibble. Ultimatums were one of his specialties. *The Evening Post* goes on:

The way he dealt with a certain owner of coal lands in Pennsylvania who knew that Mr. Morgan must have his property was characteristic. The owner had come prepared to exact a good price. Mr. Morgan kept him waiting a long time, and then allowed him to come forward. "I'll



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He was never known in Wall Street as a speculator or operator in stocks. His reputation has been that of a constructor, a repairer; his labors have been to the end of prevention and upholding. Perhaps no one man in the history of our finances has rehabilitated so much property threatened with ruin and final extinction. Of him a short time ago some one said, "Mr. Morgan's office is the repair shop to which the crippled must go." His endorsement of a new scheme went far, at least, to insure its success; there were investors and speculators who sought to know no more than Mr. Morgan's opinion and relation to justify them in action as to it.

The New York World tells us something about Mr. Morgan's family life and his whims and personal habits. We read:

On the personal side there was much of mystery about Mr. Morgan. Mystery, that is, so far as the public was concerned. He was devotedly attached to his home and to his family, and cared but little for society. At his office he was so immersed in affairs that he seldom turned from his desk, so that few in New York knew him, even by sight. His recreations were few, and these of a kind that never made him a cynosure.

The financier was twice married. First, in 1861, to Amelia Sturgis, who died the following year, and again in 1865 to Frances Louise Tracy, who bore him four children—J. P. Morgan, Jr.; Juliet, who married W. P. Hamilton, one of his father-in-law's partners; Louisa, who married Herbert L. Satterlee, and Anne Tracy Morgan, who remains unmarried. Eleven grandchildren were added to the family group in Morgan's life.

In Madison Avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets, all but the Hamiltons still make their home, the younger Morgan living beside his father, while the Satterlees live just to the rear of the Morgan library in Thirty-sixth Street. The Hamiltons live in Sterlington. The intercourse among the families was constant, and they made up a community of their own, even to having a school in the library for the children.

By odds the most extraordinary thing about Mr. Morgan was that he preserved his health by coddling. He never took a step that he could avoid; he never walked or rode in a public conveyance when he could ride in his own machine or his own carriage. He kept away from cold air zealously when he was indoors, and in every conceivable way, almost, did the things that health authorities say must not be done.

When he travelled he took with him his own food, to a considerable extent. On some of his voyages he carried along a registered cow from his country estate, Uragston, at Highland Falls on the Hudson, and he always took enough butter and eggs to last until he reached a tested source of supply. He imported his own tea, of which he was exceedingly fond, and paid

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\$2 a pound for it. His cigars were made to his own order, and cost \$125 a hundred.

He never ate luncheon, and his breakfast seldom varied from eggs and bacon, toast and tea, and sliced tomatoes. He always had tomatoes, raising them in his own hot-houses, as he did the strawberries he rarely went without. His dinners were elaborate, for despite his two meals a day he was something of a gourmet.

His recreations were but three—playing solitaire, yachting, and music. Either at home or in the "room of silence" at the Union League Club he played solitaire by the hour, chiefly using a variation of the game devised by William Butler Dunne, his first employer. Occasionally he played "4-11-44," and in later years indulged occasionally in bridge whist.

Yachting claimed him as a devotee in 1881, when the *Corsair I* was built. She was succeeded in 1891 by the *Corsair II*, which he sold to the Government in the war with Spain, the craft becoming the *Oboussier*. The *Corsair III*, which he still owned at the time of his death, was bought in 1898. The year following he built the *Columbia*, which sent the *Shamrock* to defeat both then and in 1901. For the three years succeeding these victories he was Commodore of the New York Yacht Club.

Afloat Mr. Morgan liked to whistle and sing German student songs. He had a really excellent bass, and he liked to gather his companions about him and sing glees by the hour. At home nothing entranced him so as the singing of hymns with the family. For many years he was a director of the Metropolitan Opera House, and with regularity occupied his box, No. 35, but it was to this other music that he gave his heart.

Like most men of great wealth, Mr. Morgan feared all political measures which might upset economic conditions. He was about as conservative as Eugene V. Debs is radical. An account of Mr. Morgan's political views is given by Lord Northcliffe, the famous English newspaper publisher, in an editorial in the *London Daily Mail*. Lord Northcliffe also writes his general impressions of the financier's personality:

I had no knowledge of Mr. Morgan, the financier. The things we discoursed upon were politics and politicians. Knowing my interest in the press, he constantly led the conversation to that topic. It was no secret in the United States that he was not an admirer of most American newspapers. The only American daily journal I ever saw in his library was *The Sun*, which his friend and enemy Laffan conducted, altho many people thought Mr. Morgan financially interested in it.

He read our *Times* diligently and regularly, and it was somewhat surprising to find one so immersed in the money struggle still able to keep pace with our affairs. He regarded Mr. Lloyd-George, I remember, as a great danger to the United States.

I had heard most kinds of abuse of Mr. George, but had never encountered that special cuvée before, and asked him why. He answered me that American legislation constantly followed closely upon that laid down in England, and he gave many excellent examples, which I cannot remember



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at the moment, but the freeing of the slaves, the income tax, death duties, the Employers' Liability act (then pending), and the introduction of the parcel post were among them.

"Should Lloyd-George's Socialistic legislation make progress in your country," he remarked, "we shall follow you."

He had, I thought, an exaggerated fear of the danger of Socialism, but those shrewd, gray, glittering eyes had seen more than mine, and he may have been right. He obviously regarded English Conservatism as Radicalism, and English Radicalism as Socialism, and I fear I shocked him with a good number of my own Conservative views.

He was a John Bullish sort of man. Had he been born to country life in England a century ago he might have become a great squire, a sort of Coke of Norfolk, but a good deal more Tory than that progressive landowner. He had all the obstinacy, tenacity, and bulldog courage that we attribute to the old Tory squire. He was a diligent churchman of a kind not very common in the States, where Episcopalians occupy numerically but a small place. He was not merely a giver of gifts to churches, not merely a most magnificent donor to the great Cathedral of St. John the Divine, now slowly arising in New York, but he took an intense interest in all church matters. He well understood the meaning of the words, "unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required," and gave systematically, splendidly, and without the publicity that attends so much modern giving.

I said good-bye to him last standing before a picture of his father, Junius Morgan, painted in England many years before. He told me a story which may not be known. A young painter presented himself one day at his father's London banking house and begged to be allowed to paint Mr. Morgan, the elder. Something attracted the banker to the painter and he gave half-humorous permission. The sittings progressed, and there was a small payment after each. The portrait was finished and the young man disappeared. Active and diligent search was made for the creator of what is admitted to be one of the finest modern portraits, but he was never again heard of.

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Busy Trip.—"I had a tough time delivering the mail yesterday," declared the postman.

"How was that?"

"Had a bulldog and a chunk of liver in the same delivery."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Losing Faith.—OLD LADY—"I don't believe this sure-cure tonic is a-goin' to do me any good."

FRIEND—"It's highly spoken of in the papers."

OLD LADY—"Yes; but I've taken forty-seven bottles, and I don't feel a bit better. I tell you what it is, Sarah, I'm beginning to think these newspaper editors don't know everything."—*New York Weekly.*

Advising the Court.—A colored man was brought before a police judge charged with stealing chickens. He pleaded guilty and received sentence, when the judge asked him how it was he managed to lift those chickens right under the window of the owner's house when there was a dog in the yard.

"Hit wouldn't be of no use, judge," said the man, "to try to 'splane dis ting to you all. Ef you was to try it you like as not would get yer hide full o' shot an' git no chickens, nuther. Ef you want to engage in any rascality, judge, yo' bettah stiek to de bench, whar yo' am familiar."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Tonsorial Art.—BARBER—"Poor Jim has been sent to a lunatic asylum."

VICTIM (in chair)—"Who's Jim?"

"Jim is my twin brother, sir. Jim has long been broodin' over the hard times, an' I suppose he finally got crazy."

"Is that so?"

"Yes, he and me has worked side by side for years, and we were so alike we couldn't tell each other apart. We both brooded a great deal, too. No money in this business now."

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DAUGHTER—"Oh, papa, you don't really mean it?"

FATHER—"Yes; instead of coming to see me he called me up on the telephone."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Edgar Knew Them.—The teacher was hearing her class of small boys in mathematics.

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"They would never get done," answered the boy, earnestly. "They would sit down and tell fish stories."—New York Evening Post.

Wrong.—"Do you keep coffee in the bean?"

"No, madam, brains."—Boston Transcript.

Ponder This.—"You'll be sorry some day that you didn't marry."

"Well, I'd rather not be married and be sorry I wasn't than be married and sorry I was."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

His Job.—"How are the plans for your new house coming along?"

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Warning Him.—REVEREND GIDE—"We Christians have a beautiful city made of solid gold, with streets of pearl, gates of precious stones, and—"

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His Experience.—"What is your idea of high finance?"

"It is a school of fiction," replied Mr. Dustin Stax, "in which mathematics takes the place of language."—Washington Star.

In the Same Line.—"Think the Reds will cop the pennant this season?" asked the barkeep.

"Well," replied the souse, "I expect to see the team display some bunting."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Corrected.—AMERICAN—"Those Dash-away girls are as much alike as two peas in a pod."

ENGLISHMAN—"Haw—but, me deah fellow, I say, don't y'e know, there's only one p in pod, y' know."—Town Topics.

Ever Ready.—"There is one vital difference between ball-players and politicians."

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The Literary Digest

In the issue of May 3d we shall publish for the reader's convenience a list of the new fiction just published or about to be published. You can select the latest volume of your favorite author, as the list will be alphabetically arranged as to the author's name.

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PRESIDENT WILSON DELIVERING HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS IN PERSON.

He thus revived a practise of Washington and Adams which had been discontinued for 112 years, and at the same time verified his impression that "the President of the United States is not a mere department of the Government, hailing Congress from some isolated island of jealous authority," but "a human being, trying to cooperate with other human beings in a common service." The picture shows the change from desks to benches in the House.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE NEW TARIFF BILL

NO SANE human being, it has been said, would expect unanimity of opinion about a tariff bill. Perhaps this statement should somewhat mitigate our surprise at being informed by one set of authorities that the Underwood Bill "will bring industry after industry face to face with absolute ruin," and "will cost this country greater loss than the Civil War," while by others we are assured no less emphatically that it will "stimulate American industries," and "will save the consumers of the country approximately \$1,000,000,000 a year." But however opinions may differ about the effect of this measure, there is a general inclination to recognize it as embodying the honest efforts of the Democratic party and the Democratic President to redeem their tariff-revision pledges. Even such an old-line protectionist Republican organ as the *New York Tribune* admits that "it is a fair translation into legislation of the promises on which the voters put the Democratic party back into power," and *The World* (Dem.) notes that "even in the most adverse criticism of the Underwood Bill there is no impeachment of Democratic good faith." In fact, declares the *Jacksonville Florida Times Union* (Dem.), the bill as introduced promises "the first honest tariff reduction in fifty-six years."

This measure, framed by the House Ways and Means Committee and indorsed by President Wilson, aims, in the words of Chairman Oscar W. Underwood, to revise the tariff "to a basis of legitimate competition, such as will afford a wholesome influence on our commerce, bring relief to our people in the matter of the high cost of living, and at the same time work no detriment to properly conducted manufacturing industries." To this end it either removes entirely or greatly reduces the tariff on most articles of food and clothing which could be ranked as necessities of life, and arranges to reimburse the Government for the consequent loss of revenue—estimated at about \$80,000,000—by a new direct tax on all incomes of over \$4,000 a year. Its avowed purpose is to weaken the grip of monopoly and privilege, and to ease the burden of the poor. "Many items of manufacture controlled by monopolies have been placed on the free list," Mr. Underwood points out. The principal changes proposed by the new measure are thus summarized in the *New York Commercial*:

"All meats are on the free list, while live-stock rates are much cut in ratio, the reduction in duty ranging from one-half to two-thirds, the only exception being in swine, which go on the

free list. Sugar will be graduated to the free list three years hence, until which time a reduction of 25 per cent. duty is proposed. Wool is planned to go on the free list. In the category of clothing and its allied needs: Woolen cloths, knit fabrics, and manufactured goods drop from 97 to 33 per cent., white cotton goods are reduced from 42.74 to 26.69 per cent. Silk goods, a luxury, are reduced only 2.58 per cent., except in ribbons and partially manufactured forms, when the duties are a little greater. Linen fabrics are reduced from 60 to 45 per cent., with a little stronger rate in the form of handkerchiefs. Machinery in general is reduced all along the line of an immense variety of products, automobiles excepted, the rate on the average being cut in two. In the metals schedule, steel rails are placed on the free list and the reduction on all other manufactured forms is from one-third to one-half. Wood pulp will come into this country free, and print paper at 2½ cents per pound or less will go on the free list as well."

The *New York World's* Washington correspondent credits the Ways and Means Committee with the belief that this bill, if enacted in practically its present form, "will save the consumers of the country approximately \$1,000,000,000 a year"—this saving being due to the demolition of artificial prices which have been established and maintained by the protective tariff. We read in the same dispatch that the bill is regarded as "the forerunner of a new commercial and economic era in this country," an era of prosperity based on the natural laws of competition instead of on the artificial laws of protection and privilege.



SQUEEZING OUT THE GRAFT.

—Macaulay in the *New York World*.



ALL ROADS LEAD TO WASHINGTON.

—Bowers in the *Newark News*.

This idea, indeed, was uppermost in the President's message to Congress—a message delivered in person, as a notice, many believe, that he has assumed personal leadership in the tariff fight. In the course of this message, which dealt solely with the tariff, he said:

"For a long time—a time so long that the men now active in public policy hardly remember the conditions that preceded it—we have sought in our tariff schedules to give each group of manufacturers or producers what they themselves thought that they needed in order to maintain a practically exclusive market as against the rest of the world. Consciously or unconsciously we have built up a set of privileges and exemptions from com-

petition behind which it was easy by any, even the crudest, forms of combination to organize monopoly; until at last nothing is normal, nothing is obliged to stand the tests of efficiency and economy, in our world of big business, but everything thrives by concerted agreement. Only new principles of action will save us from a final hard crystallization of monopoly and a complete loss of the influences that quicken enterprise and keep independent energy alive.

"It is plain what those principles must be. We must abolish everything that bears even the semblance of privilege or of any kind of artificial advantage, and put our business men and producers under the stimulation of a constant necessity to be efficient, economical, and enterprising masters of competitive supremacy, better workers and merchants than any in the world. Aside from the duties laid upon articles which we do not, and probably can not produce, therefore, and the duties laid upon



TIME FOR STEADY DRIVING.

—Fitz in the Chicago News.

luxuries and merely for the sake of the revenues they yield, the object of the tariff duties henceforth laid must be effective competition, the whetting of American wits by contest with the wits of the rest of the world."

But he added this word of reassurance to those whose fortunes are involved in the conditions which he believes to be passing:

"It would be unwise to move toward this end headlong, with reckless haste, or with strokes that cut at the very roots of what has grown up among us by long process and at our own invitation. It does not alter a thing to upset it and break it and deprive it of a chance to change. It destroys it."

It is inevitable that this transition from a protective to a "competitive" tariff will take place to an accompaniment of protest from protected interests. As the protectionist New York *Herald* (Ind.) philosophically remarks, "you can not make an omelet without breaking eggs." It is also to be expected that the wool schedule, which Senator Aldrich described as the keystone of the protective-tariff arch, and the sugar schedule, which proved a stumbling-block to the Democratic tariff reformers of Cleveland's day, will form the "bloody angle" of the tariff fight. Thus S. W. McClure, secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association, informs the public that free wool will "destroy a \$580,000,000 industry in the Western States." And from the New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.), we learn that "the fight for the preservation of the sugar industry . . . is a life and death struggle which takes precedence over all party affiliations." Free sugar, the organs of the sugar planters insist, will ruin both the cane-sugar industry of Louisiana, Texas, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, and the beet-sugar producers of Michigan, Wis-



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THE FUNERAL ORATION.

—Morgan in the Philadelphia Inquirer.

consin, Colorado, Utah, California, and other Western States. The only sugar interest in the United States which would not suffer, says the *Philadelphia Inquirer* (Rep.), is the Sugar Trust, whose business is sugar refining, and which is free to buy the crude product in the cheapest market. To the cry of the wool and sugar interests that lack of protection will destroy them, the *Baltimore News* (Prog.) replies that those industries "are not worth to the country, in the broad social and economic sense, as much as it costs to maintain them." In the meantime, according to the Washington correspondents, practically every other industry which regards itself as injured by the Underwood Bill is preparing to demand the same three-year reprieve offered to the sugar growers, that they, too, may set their houses in order for the new dispensation.

But the wool and sugar interests are not the only ones that fail to recognize the Underwood Bill as an unmixt blessing. Thus the Washington correspondent of the stand-pat *Philadelphia Inquirer* quotes certain "conservative Democrats and Republicans" in the capital as predicting that the new schedules "will throw a million men out of employment and cause a cut of 20 per cent. in wages in the industries affected." W. F. Wake-man, secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, predicts that many American industries will be transferred "to such countries that have the lowest wage rates," and that the loss to this nation will be "greater than that caused by the Civil War." Even Byron W. Holt, chairman of the Tariff Reform League, who characterizes the bill as "only a fairly long step in the right direction, but not nearly long enough," prophesies that "we are going to have trouble and soup-houses, whether we do it right or by halves." Of its political effect Mr. Holt said to a representative of the New York *Evening Mail* (Prog.):

"The Democrats are sacrificing themselves on the altar of their principles. The tariff reduction is bound to bring forth soup-houses temporarily. It will kill some industries, including beet-sugar growing, and it will cripple others—the textile-mills in particular.

"The result will be a Democratic defeat in 1916. That does not mean a Republican victory, as I believe that you have seen the last Republican in the White House. Tho I am not a Progressive, I can see nothing else but a Progressive victory in the next presidential campaign."

Turning to those who view the tariff prospect through blue glasses, we find them predicting that the Underwood measure



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THESE SIX MEN WILL PAY AN ESTIMATED TAX OF \$4,000,000 ANNUALLY.

The New York Tribune, from which we take these estimates, places W. W. Astor's tax at \$138,260, Mrs. Hetty Green's at \$118,260, and W. K. Vanderbilt's at \$98,260. The J. P. Morgan and Marshall Field estates, it is estimated, will pay taxes of over a quarter of a million each.

THE INCOME-TAX PLAN

TO CARP at the income tax is said to be a popular and inexpensive method of giving friends the impression of large wealth, but when it comes to editors, of course we must acquit them of any such motive. Editors who object, in fact, base their claim mainly on the idea that the Democrats are imposing a war tax in time of peace. They protest that the only reason the amendment resolution passed Congress so easily four years ago was because of the constant assertion that "this odious tax would never be employed in the ordinary experience of peaceful national existence." The introduction of this measure, prepared by Mr. Cordell Hull, of the House Ways and Means Committee, as a device for making good the \$100,000,000 revenue loss expected to follow the new Tariff Law, brings a sad protest from the New York Sun (Ind.). Thus, it exclaims, "perishes the income tax as a resource to be kept for great national emergencies." The Albany Journal (Rep.) even calls the measure "an act of bad faith on the part of the Democratic party." And a Democratic paper, the Brooklyn Eagle, arguing "that a tariff for revenue is the Democratic plan, and that a tariff for revenue means revenue in excess of what a protective tariff raises," regrets that it was thought necessary to resort to what "should always be an emergency tax." There are, of course, both critics and defenders of the measure which was introduced into the House last week, but before any consideration of their arguments, it may be well to state briefly just what the bill proposes. In the first place, to quote a summary appearing in the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune, it requires "every resident of the United States who earns more than \$4,000 a year to pay a tax of 1 per cent. on his earnings in excess of the exemption." Thus:

"The bill also would provide higher rates of taxation for persons with larger incomes, adding a surtax of 1 per cent. additional on earnings in excess of \$20,000, 2 per cent. additional on earnings in excess of \$50,000, and 3 per cent. additional on earnings in excess of \$100,000."

So that the great majority who earn less than \$4,000 a year would be unaffected; while taxes of those possessing larger incomes would run as follows:

Income.	Amount of Tax.	Income.	Amount of Tax.
\$4,100.....	\$1	\$50,000.....	\$360
5,000.....	10	80,000.....	760
7,500.....	35	100,000.....	2,260
20,000.....	160	1,000,000.....	38,260

The present law imposing a flat 1 per cent. tax on the earnings

of corporations, stock companies, and the like, is reenacted, the partnerships are exempted. Certain details of the new income-tax measure are thus briefly set forth in *The Tribune*:

"Incomes of taxable persons shall include gains, profits, and income derived from salaries, wages, or compensation for personal service of whatever kind and in whatever form paid, or from professions, vocations, businesses, trade, commerce or sales or dealings in property; also from interest, rent, dividends, securities, including income from property, income from but not the value of property acquired by bequest, devise, or descent, and also proceeds of life-insurance policies paid upon death of persons insured."

"The bill allows as deductions in computing net income all necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business not including personal, living, or family expenses, interest accrued and payable within the year by a taxable person on indebtedness; all national, State, county, school, and municipal taxes not including local benefit taxes; losses incurred in trade or from fires, storms, or shipwreck not compensated by insurance or otherwise; debts actually ascertained as worthless and charged off; also reasonable allowance for wear and tear on property, but no deduction will be allowed for expense of restoration or improvements made to increase property value."

"It excepts also in computing net income amounts received as dividends upon the stock of any corporation, joint stock company, association, or insurance company which is taxable on its net income under the corporation-tax provision of the bill."

In view of certain discussions during the period of ratification, it is interesting to find that the Underwood measure excludes from taxation:

"The interest upon the obligations of a State or any political subdivision thereof, and upon the obligations of the United States the principal and interest of which are now exempt by law from Federal taxation; also the compensation of the present President of the United States during the term for which he has been elected and of the Judges of the Supreme and inferior courts of the United States now in office, and the compensation of all officers and employees of a State or any political subdivision thereof."

In so far as possible, tax collections are to be made at the source of the taxable income, all employers being required to make the requisite deductions from pay-envelops and to make the proper payments to the internal-revenue collector.

The New York Sun complains that "this is not taxation of revenue, but taxation of the few for the benefit of the many." This paper also finds fault with the complex and "over ingenious idea of collecting partly 'at the source' and partly from the actual recipient. For, by this dual system of collection, dual responsibility and dual disclosure, we get a confusion of provisions which a convention of lawyers might possibly resolve into

intelligibility after months of hard intellectual work by day and night."

But to the *New York Globe* (Ind.) such objections seem "babyish outbreaks," and they are answered briefly as follows:

"The income tax is designed to make taxation more equal between the poor and the rich. It is a corrective and counterpoise of levies that now bear more heavily on the poor, and to perform this function there must be an exemption. . . .

"Grading is merely an application of a principle as old as taxation, that men should contribute to the state proportionately to their ability. It is not open to doubt that a man with an income of \$1,000,000 is better able to pay 4 per cent. than a man with an income of \$10,000 is able to pay 1 per cent. In measuring ability to pay what is left is of consequence."

But for the present these provisions "will be examined with more of curiosity than concern" by both critics and defenders, observes the *Providence Journal* (Ind.), for as the *New York Commercial* points out:

"Probably in the thrashing debate, which, it is certain, will study the details of the whole Tariff Bill, and especially the income-tax section, there will be a good deal of change before the entire proposition is settled in its final form and goes to the President."

CALIFORNIA'S ANTI-ALIEN LAND BILL

THE PRESIDENT'S INCLINATION not to interfere with California's enactment of an alien land law—frankly aimed at Japanese farmers—is expected by the press to bring this question up to the Supreme Court for decision as to whether such a law conflicts with the treaty of 1911. The point at issue is whether a State has a right under the treaty to prohibit aliens from owning land or holding leases for long periods unless they are prospective citizens. Many American newspapers outside California argue in the negative, and so do some of the Japanese papers, as well as the Japanese Government authorities, who sent Ambassador Chinda to confer with Secretary of State Bryan about the affair. The acuteness of the situation in California is evidenced by a telegram sent to Congressman John E. Raker, at Washington, by State Senator J. B. Sanford, in which he said that "if the legislature refuses to enact such a law, the people will resort to the initiative." It has been suggested by some of the Eastern papers that discriminatory land laws would not only conflict with the treaty, but would also deprive the Japanese in this country of property rights similar to those enjoyed by Americans in Japan, to which the *Sacramento Bee*, one of the chief supporters of the Progressive State Government, makes this reply:

"As a matter of fact, the alien land bills before the legislature have no more application to the citizens of Japan than to those of any other nation. They conflict with no Japanese treaty right or obligation, and would not have the effect of denying to Japanese any right or privilege which Americans have in Japan."

"Furthermore, even President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Elihu Root, while opposing a bill for separate schools for Orientals, admitted there would be no cause for international objection to an alien land bill, applicable to all aliens, and said they did not protest against anything of the sort."

The *Asahi* (Tokyo), one of the leading independent papers of Japan, not only protests against the enactment of the Alien Land Bill, but threatens retaliation. It is quoted as saying that "American advocacy of equality is a hollow sham," and that "the Californians propose to treat their neighbors across the Pacific worse than negroes." The *Asahi* goes on:

"This anti-Japanese agitation will impress us with a keen sense of humiliation which will require many years to efface. Americans must be prepared for a cool reception when they come to Japan as tourists or settlers."

The Chambers of Commerce of San Francisco and Los Angeles asked the legislature not to pass the bill because it might cause the Japanese Government to refuse to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. But there was no real cause for alarm on this point, if we are to believe press dispatches from Tokyo, which aver that the officials at the Japanese capital have no intention of withdrawing from the exposition. And the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce telegraphed to the California commercial organizations, thanking them for their efforts to defeat the measure, and begging them to continue their endeavors in behalf of friendly relations between Japan and the United States. Premier Katsura's party is reported as being in favor of the friendliest possible settlement of the controversy. The substance of the bill is given in a San Francisco dispatch to the *New York Times*, dated April 5:

"As amended, the measure provides that an alien may hold land for one year, or, in case of a minor, for one year after attaining his majority, but at the end of that time the property escheats to the State unless the owner has become or has declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. An alien gaining land by inheritance may hold it for one year only under the same conditions."

"All property owned by an alien shall be sold or disposed of within three years from the passage of the act, unless declaration of intention is made, and leases shall run for not more than five years. Those in force when the act is passed shall be declared void at the expiration of five years."

"The provisions of the act are not to apply to property acquired prior to 1894, but the provisions do apply to corporations where the majority of the stock is held by aliens."

Article I of the treaty of 1911, regulating the rights of Japanese in this country, is the clause which the Japanese, and many of the American newspapers outside California, say the lawmakers at Sacramento would violate. It provides that:

"The citizens or subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall have the liberty to enter, travel, and reside in the territories of the other, to carry on trade, wholesale and retail, to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, and shops; to employ agents of their choice, to lease land for residential and commercial purposes, and generally to do anything incident to or necessary for trade upon the same terms as a native citizen or subject, submitting themselves to the laws and regulations there established."

"The curious notion seems to prevail at Sacramento," remarks the *New York World*, "that the United States must be governed by the acts of the legislature of California," and it goes on to say that "a people with any sense of humor would stop before they made themselves ridiculous," and that if nothing else will restrain the California Legislature, "it will have to be taught the meaning of the Constitution of the United States." We read further:

"Within the borders of California there are 101,350,400 acres of land. According to the census of 1910, of the total population of 2,377,549, only 41,324 were Japanese, including men, women, and children, or less than 1½ per cent., of whom only a small fraction occupied land. Yet this is the awful peril which confronts California and has started all the clamor at Sacramento."

It is suggested by the *Buffalo Enquirer* that under national persuasion, California went slow at the time there was so much agitation against admitting Japanese to the public schools, and that "memory of that episode should aid it to go slow again." The *Indianapolis News* thinks that perhaps the Japanese Government will be difficult to deal with, but hopefully suggests that "what is demanded is fairness, and this doubtless will be forthcoming." And some justification of the California viewpoint is made by the *Indianapolis Star*, which observes that "no State would, of course, willingly embarrass the National Government, but it surely has the right to guard its own territory from any peoples it deems undesirable by any legal means."

RECOGNIZING CHINA

THO THE OPENING of the first National Parliament of the Chinese Republic on April 8 was not accompanied by the formal recognition of China's new Government by the United States, it seems to be generally understood by our press that this step has been decided upon by the Wilson Administration, and that its formal announcement only awaits certain "conditions." Washington dispatches told of Secretary Bryan calling together the diplomats representing foreign Powers, and presumably asking them to recognize China in unison with us. The responses, we are told, have not been satisfactory. Even Mexico, the dispatches tell us, takes advantage of a momentary rest between revolutions to convey her serious doubts about recognizing a Government so "unstable." The "failure of the *coup diplomatique* of his Secretary of State," has, according to the *New York Tribune's* Washington correspondent, compelled President Wilson to take the Chinese question into his own hands, and it has given unfriendly editors their opportunity to reflect upon Mr. Bryan's fitness for his post. As for China, it seems to the *Philadelphia Telegraph* that "until unity and brotherly love shall exhibit themselves in greater degree than is apparent just now, it would, perhaps, be more prudent for America to withhold recognition of the Republic until she is assured 'who is' the Republic, or until President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are sure they can pick the winner." And the *New York Sun* is frankly puzzled at the Administration's postponement of recognition of the provisional Government in Mexico, while it is "filled with a quixotic ardor to give its moral support to the Republic of China." They may be in doubt, *The Sun* admits, "regarding the ability of General Huerta to maintain his authority in every part of Mexico during the interregnum, but they have no means of knowing that Yuan Shih-kai can last thirty days after his election as President by the new Chinese Parliament." The new Parliament, with its two houses of 596 and 274 members, respectively, will draw up a constitution and elect a permanent President, and *The Sun* thinks it safe to assume that, tho he has several rivals, Yuan Shih-kai will be elected to the office. But he will have no easy task.

"The disorders that are common in Kiangsi, Sbansi, Kuangtung, Szechuan, and Yunnan are not taken seriously by experienced observers at this time, but if Yuan Shih-kai can not mold the new Parliament to his purpose the disaffected localities will give him a great deal of trouble. . . . As the Presidency of Yuan Shih-kai will be an experiment, made extremely difficult by an empty treasury and the lack of a liberal loan to meet fixt charges, it would seem to be the part of wisdom for the Wilson Administration to await developments."

But these counselors of caution find themselves in a minority. While they admit that "much is uncertain," a host of newspapers all through the country believe that the official recognition of China is "an act of international justice," and heap praises upon the Wilson Administration for doing something which, they declare, should have been done months ago. China, in the *San Francisco Call's* opinion, has "demonstrated her ability to establish a constitutional government inclusive of some progressive policies we have not fully assimilated. . . . has busied herself with her own internal affairs and their organization for governmental purposes," and "has preserved through it all a national dignity that has made a profound impression on the political thinkers of the world." This new national life, thinks the *Baltimore Sun*, "will be substantially strengthened by our formal recognition." Then, the *New York Commercial* believes that "this country, having taken the initiative, Great Britain and France, before whose governments this question has already come, will rapidly follow in official recognition." And—

"once China has assumed this status in the eyes of the world,

it will be of great advantage to her in many important ways. It will enable her to assume more definite and confidential relations with the foreign Powers; and it will remove many of her troubles in dealing with that great colony of foreign merchants who have all of the exporting and importing trade in their hands. Once China is generally recognized as an independent Power, and not as a government *de facto* merely, it will have smoothed away many of her immediate current embarrassments, aside from those of an empty treasury. It may, indeed, help to solve that difficulty as well."

Indeed, developments in banking circles have made it fairly certain, as the *New York American* sees it, that China will be "able to borrow all the money it needs, without resorting to six-



U. S.—"Hello, John!"

CHINA—"I saw you allee time."

—Minor in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

Power or five-Power syndicates, or to any kind of political underwriting by European Foreign Offices." Nor will China be the only gainer—the United States can now "win back its place of high distinction and prime consideration in Oriental affairs" that was lost "by the faltering Taft policy." So *The American* concludes:

"The struggle for economic leadership in the development of the new China is likely to be a mainspring of history in this century. The enterprise and organizing power of American business men, and the technical skill of American engineers and workmen, should dominate that struggle."

But there is a serious diplomatic objection to our recognition of China at this time, which the *Philadelphia Record* puts thus:

"Russia has recognized Mongolia as an autonomous state, independent of China, and, therefore, declines the proposal to recognize the Chinese Republic. More than this, since the authorities at Peking have not acquiesced in the secession of Mongolia, our recognition of the Chinese Republic might involve our indorsement of China's attitude in the matter. Wherefore it is intimated that this Government ought to defer recognition until China shall have accepted the separation of Mongolia as an accomplished fact."

The Record itself is hardly convinced by this argument. The Chinese, it points out, assert "that the secession and the subsequent compact with Russia were the acts of a very small number of Khans at Urga." Finally, the Chinese offer the Mongols "not a renewal of their dependency, but freedom and self-government under the flag of the Republic," and, after all, "Russia's interests in Mongolia, whatever they may be, are inferior to those of China."

THE SENATE POPULARIZED

ONE-TIME OPPONENTS of the popular election of Senators have become either so reconciled or so resigned to the change that the news of the ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment is received with little but welcoming comment. True, there are expressions of doubt whether the plan will work as well as its advocates predict, but even the most conservative editors admit that it was something the people wanted and that it could not be "stood off" much longer. Most of these writers take the occasion to point out that this prompt action of the States, less than two years after the Senate passed the proposal for amendment, disposes of "whatever may be left of the long-standing notion that the difficulties in the way of an alteration of the Federal Constitution are almost insuperable."

Few subjects have been so thoroughly debated in Congress, on the stump, and in the press as the change now accomplished. Senator Borah, the father of the Senate resolution calling for the amendment, other progressive Senators, President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are among the men high in official life whose expressions of gratification are most emphatic. Mr. Bryan took occasion to remark that as "Massachusetts was the first State to vote for the amendment, and as Connecticut is the last whose vote is necessary to ratification, New England can claim to have been the alpha and omega of ratification, altho it was not at the laboring oar during the twenty years of struggle for this great reform," and from the conservative *Hartford Courant* (Rep.), published in the capital of the State whose action "puts the amendment over," comes this statement of "some manifest advantages in the new arrangement:

"Take Connecticut for an example. See how a senatorial struggle breaks up a General Assembly. For a generation members were known as 'Hawley men,' or 'Fessenden men,' or 'Bulkeley men.' However they lined up on that critical issue, so they were classed for the session. This at times led to unnecessary and unfortunate divisions. Moreover, there have too often been rank charges of the use of money at senatorial caucuses. Maybe there will be just as many such charges, if the Senator is to be nominated in a State convention, but a State convention is over when its nominations are made and does not sit for five months making laws for the people. Better to have such a body corrupted than a General Assembly. This is plain English, and it strikes us as logical, too."

The quality of the Senate membership may not be greatly improved by the change, says the *New York Evening Post*, but there are other benefits:

"To have got rid of a prolific source of intrigue and corruption

is in itself an incalculable gain. . . . Under the new régime, the Senate will command a kind and degree of respect which, a few years ago, it was evidently in imminent danger of losing. And elections to State legislatures will be freed from a disturbing element that has gone far toward paralyzing all efforts to improve the quality of those bodies. With the election of United States Senators eliminated from the problem, it is not too much to hope that we shall, before long, acquire the habit of choosing members of our legislatures on the basis of State issues and the personal merits of candidates, instead of following party labels and playing into the hands of machine politicians."

There will be no more "dark horses" or legislative deadlocks, notes the *Washington Star*. The ratification of this amendment, observes the *Scranton Tribune-Republican*, "strikes one of the very hardest blows ever aimed at the rule of the boss in American politics." And the *New York American* calls the roll of undesirable Senators whose like will not appear in the Senate again.

Taking the change as an accomplished fact, the *New York Sun* points out that it is but one step in a world-wide process:

"What has now been accomplished with reference to the United States Senate was in another fashion done to the House of Lords in Great Britain. The French Senate and Chamber to-day have locked horns over a measure which would change the whole character of French legislative representation, and change it in the direction which has already been followed in America and England."

The Seventeenth Amendment to the United States Constitution reads as follows:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

"When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies, provided that the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct."

This means that the places of the Senators whose terms expire in 1915 will be filled by popular election. As the *Philadelphia Press* explains:

"The States will have to amend their laws so as to provide for the popular election of Senators. Where the legislature is not in session and has made no provision for the election of a United States Senator by the people there will have to be an extra session of the legislature to avoid the possibility of vacancies after March 4, 1915. If there are such vacancies probably the Governors will undertake to fill them."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

EVEN Indiana's six best cellars were flooded.—*Detroit Free Press*.

AND Ambassador Page will not be deserting the world's work.—*Boston Herald*.

WOODROW WILSON seems bent on reducing dollar diplomacy to sense.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch*.

IT turns out that this Cubist movement is not a new form of agitation for the square deal.—*Buffalo Enquirer*.

IN 1452 the Crescent in Europe indicated a new moon. In 1913 it represents the last quarter.—*Kansas City Times*.

THE Alaskan Senate has passed a bill granting votes to women. Now all she needs is a few women.—*Boston Transcript*.

MR. KOHLER, of Cleveland, is finding out that, altho the golden rule is the greatest rule, there are others.—*New York Mail*.

THE proposal to maroon militants on an island has not reached the stage of serious discussion, but if it is to be done the Isle of Man is the place.—*Springfield Republican*.

REPUBLICAN Leader Mann says his party will let the Democrats have their way and that no obstruction will be attempted by the Republicans of the House. As the Democratic majority is only 145, this decision is very considerate on the part of Mr. Mann.—*Houston Post*.

WILSON knocked Bryan into a silk hat.—*Baltimore Evening Sun*.

SAT. Woodrow, even Bill Taft appointed SOME Democrats.—*Houston Post*.

THE Webb Bill has certainly made the temperate zone torrid.—*Columbia State*.

BUT why should two men quarrel about being Governor of Arkansas?—*Boston Herald*.

THIS Cubist idea of art isn't so new at that. Remember grandmother's bedquilts?—*Cleveland Leader*.

SEVERAL TOWNS in Ohio have recently reconsidered their previous objections to going dry.—*Cleveland Leader*.

LEARNED judges of the Court of Appeals have decided that the progressives belong to a party. Can anybody guess who's the party?—*New York Herald*.

MR. TAFT has sent for the picture of Roosevelt he left in the White House, but he has not told anybody what he was going to do with it.—*Southern Lumberman*. (Nashville).

THE new German war tax assesses the Krupp estate \$1,000,000. And yet some people affect to think that there is no such thing as poetic justice.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

FOREIGN COMMENT



MONTENEGRIN SIEGE-GUN BOMBARDING SCUTARI.

THE CAUSES OF TURKISH FAILURE

THE GROWTH of Russia and the shrinkage of Turkey during the three hundred years of the Romanoffs are noticed sadly in the *Ikdam* (Constantinople) and other Turkish papers, which are asking why the Turk has proved no match for his Christian neighbors. Naturally they do not put the blame on their religion. But the Armenian *Puzantion* (Constantinople) makes no bones about it, and in a long article, whose publication one is surprised to find possible under the present military censorship, it declares flatly that "be it Tartars or Turks, Persians or Turkomans, Egyptians or Arabs, the cause of their failure must be sought in their Islamic religion." And it goes on to explain:

"For all these Moslem nations their religion has been an important hindrance, because Moslem conquerors remained indifferent to Western advancement, and so have remained a foreign race among the nations under their rule. In Europe they are not European, as Russians, Magyars, and Finns are.

"The Turks, with the conceit of having a religion more sublime than the people of Europe, looked with indifference upon Western progress. The former Grand Vizier, Said Pasha, relates in his memoirs that after the defeat in the war of 1877-1878 Marshal Ahmed Ali Pasha, the naturalized German, stated in a high council that 'Turkey can not maintain her hold in Rumelia, but must retire to Anatolia and there start new life as an Asiatic nation.' They thought him demented!"

It is much to the credit of the leaders of the Ottoman people, in this hour of extreme humiliation and distress, that they are doing their best to keep their people from sinking into despair. The *Ikdam* especially persists in the effort to show why the Turks have fallen behind in the path of progress, and to rouse

a spirit of true and enterprising patriotism. In a long article by Ahmed Jendet Bey, the proprietor, who is at Vienna, appearing in the paper of March 21, written in very plain simple Turkish, he exerts himself to stimulate pride of race, love of work, and resolution, urging the Turks not to fall hopelessly behind their Christian fellow countrymen. What follows is an exact translation of the most telling portions of the article of Ahmed Jendet Bey:

"Turkish incompetence in the useful arts and in trade results from their lack of any national feeling. How different it is with our non-Mussulman neighbors. For example, here is the shoemaker Nicola (a Greek). Of the money he earns from Ahmed Effendi, Hassan Bey, Mahmoud Pasha, from Ali and Veli, he takes a part and gives it to Greek schools; he takes another part and gives it to the officers of his church, another part he gives to a hospital or other national benevolent institution. He leaves a part of his earnings to cover his own expenses and those of his family, to send his children to school and to clothe his wife and children neatly and becomingly. He eats and drinks well.

"Here is the shoemaker Bekir (a Turk). The shoes he makes are fit only for Ali and Veli. Neither Ahmed Effendi nor Hassan Bey nor Mahmoud Pasha buys ten piasters' worth of anything from Bekir's shop. The money he gets from Ali and Veli is barely enough to buy him bread and candles. His clothes are dirty. At home his wife is in rags; he has no money to buy a book for his children. The hut he lives in is such a tumble-down affair that the scurrying about of the rats in the ceiling endangers the heads of the family.

"The contrast between Nicola and Bekir extends to the communities to which they severally belong. The men in Bekir's community are like Bekir and those in Nicola's



THE POWERS—"Dear Mehmed, nobody is going to hurt your little lamb, but if anything should happen to it, we would each like to have a nice piece!"
—Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

community are like Nicola. As time passes the contrast between the two communities becomes more acute. Bekir and his wife and children fall into utter helplessness, but not they alone. The houses of Ahmed Effendi, Hassan Bey, Mahmoud Pasha, and their children see the source of their revenue drying up, and their feet also begin to press the path of want and wretchedness.

"It is because I know my people well that I affirm that their increasing poverty, their backwardness in trade and the useful arts are due to their lack of any national feeling or aspiration. So there remain to them the work of porters and common laborers, and the rudest of the useful arts. The Mussulmans, the Turks who care nothing for national sentiment, can not in other respects keep pace with their fellows in the race of life. Effort to organize companies for work has failed. A few men who have shown individual enterprise have given up the struggle. Nobody cared whether they succeeded or failed."

The writer then goes on in great detail to show how, in a hundred ways, the craze after the products of every kind, of foreign factories, coupled with indifference to all national enterprise, has ruined local industries.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOR A NAVAL VACATION

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, First Lord of the British Admiralty, has always favored the limitation of naval armaments. But his latest proposal, made in the House of Commons, is characterized by the French press as "fantastic," for he suggests that the foundries and dockyards of the leading Powers be closed for twelve months, and all concerned take a year's holiday from shipbuilding. "He put forth a similar idea in one of his speeches on last year's estimates," remarks *The Yorkshire Post* (York), "but it does not seem to have been regarded seriously anywhere." On the present occasion, adds this influential paper, he made his proposition "the basis of a specific appeal to all the nations, and especially to Germany." To judge from the German press his appeal is a signal failure, and has met with cold and even hostile comment. *The Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), the leading Conservative organ, takes pains to point out what it styles "the real reasons for these English proposals," and remarks:

"The clause which the English Minister wishes us to introduce into our naval budget would be entirely to our disadvantage. English industry, which has more than it can do, would be benefited, but German industry, which is in no such condition, would suffer. English factories are working day and night with a costly force of employees. It is not so with German shipyards and factories. England has a larger field than she can fill; that country requires time to complete orders." German industries do not demand this extra time.

"It is the same with the question of personnel. Mr. Churchill has abundant money at his disposal, but he has no dockyards for building new crews for manning his ships. He therefore wishes to have time for providing them."

It is a mere trick, an artful political move, intended to harass the German Government, which the First Lord is contriving, declares the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* (Berlin), the great agrarian organ, in which we read:

"The appeal of Mr. Winston Churchill seems to us to be addressed to a section of the German public who might then be induced to oppose the plans of the Government. These tactics seem to us eminently regrettable in view of the relations at present existing between England and Germany. We see in this proposition a total lack of that loyalty and sincerity of which Mr. Churchill is so constantly and noisily talking."

The Radical and Liberal organs are more moderate in their expressions. "The proposal is worthy of consideration," declares the *Berliner Tageblatt*, "but difficult of accomplishment." The important Socialist *Vorwaerts* (Berlin) naturally applauds the proposal "as very significant, because it presents to all the world a concrete plan for diminishing sea armaments." "To carry out such a scheme would simply be to end the senseless waste of money that is exhausting both countries." The article concludes with something like a threat:

"But there is only a faint prospect that the ruling classes of Germany will come to reason and put a stop to this foolish career of military preparation. Such an end may not be attained through the sagacity of the upper classes, but may come through the determined opposition with which the proletariat meets this frightful armament craze, an opposition whose results only the future can decide."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



THE EUROPEAN HARMONY.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



NOT REVISED.
This bird is too sly to drop its bit of cheese.
—*Amsterdammer.*

THEY CAN NOT SING THE OLD SONGS.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE RAGING SUFFRAGETTES

ANOTHER PROPOSAL to dispense with the presence of the suffragettes in England and let some other locality enjoy them for a while is heard. We recently quoted one advocate of this plan. It is true that transportation as a punishment has for some years been abolished in British legal practise, the most recent example of its use being the imprisonment of the Boer soldiers in the island of Bermuda. Now some are viewing the abolition with regret. Can not a spot like St. Helena be discovered, where "the raging, ramping, roaring termagants" who style themselves suffragettes may be marooned, asks Lord Robert Cecil, in the *London Daily Mail*. Of course they have just cause for being angry with Mr. Asquith. "While a suffragette majority has at last been secured in the House of Commons, which is ready to vote overwhelmingly in favor of the principle of giving votes to women," the Ministry "always contrives to defeat any practical proposal to that effect." Taking up this side of the question, he remarks:

"It is not surprising that women should refuse to be put off any longer by parliamentary maneuvers obviously designed to deceive them. Where the members of the Women's Social and Political Union are, of course, hopelessly wrong is in thinking that their methods are morally defensible or practically effective. They are fond of comparing themselves to rebels. But they forget that rebellion and terrorism are entirely distinct."

This political wrong does not, however, justify the perverse and malicious conduct of the ladies. The militant suffragettes are anarchists, and society must be protected against them, continues this writer. Transportation would be like a divorce from these fair ones on the ground of cruelty. Imprisonment and forcible feeding have proved utterly inadequate. Why not try banishment, inquires Lord Robert Cecil:

"Why not empower the courts to sentence them to deportation to some more or less distant island, and once there, leave them at large, only preventing them from returning to this country? Food and lodging would be offered to them, but no compulsion would be put upon them to accept it."

"On the other hand, a sentence of deportation should be of long duration—probably not less than a year. It would be politically, tho not physically, a severe penalty. The women themselves could have no right to object to it, for it would be treating them like prisoners of war. Doubtless the high and dry legal purists and pedants of all kinds would disapprove. For would it not be treating these women differently from ordinary criminals? The answer is that they are different; and just as we have provided reformatories and industrial schools for one type of criminal, the Borstal treatment for another, indeterminate detention for a third, why should we not select an appropriate treatment for women who, with all their faults and follies, have shown that they possess characteristics of sincerity, endurance, and courage in which the ordinary criminal is conspicuously lacking?"

SLAV AGAINST TEUTON

THE UPHEAVAL of Slavic patriotism and a racial spirit of unification has set the beacon-fires ablaze from Tzernagora to the Ural Mountains. The Germans saw this when Nicholas of Montenegro defied Austria and Ferdinand of Bulgaria threw his sword into the scale when his claims upon conquered Turkey were being weighed by the Powers. A new war fund was immediately proposed by the German Chancellor and the whole country was set on the *qui vive*. How powerful this Slavic movement is and what a new impulse it has

received from the Balkan victories may be judged from what the St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph* (London) says in describing a Slav demonstration of a recent date. We read of the scenes in the Russian capital:

"It was the first time in Russian history that the authorities swerved from the written and unwritten law and allowed a national manifestation to be organized systematically and legalized it in advance. They thus contributed to summon from the vast depths of popular passion unruly spirits which they may be unable to control by law."

"Scores of thousands of representative men of all classes, particularly the military, generals, and officers, members of the Duma, and of the Council of the Empire, dignitaries, professors, students, lawyers, doctors, and engineers, swelled the ranks of the opponents of the Government. The manifestation ended with the expression of deadly opposition to friendship or conciliation toward Austria and to a policy which alone can ward off a European war."

The enthusiasm extends far beyond the streets of St. Petersburg, we are told. The execration of the people is directed against Austria, whose policy is hostile to the Balkan Slavs. To quote further:

"The country is ablaze with excitement. The minds of the politicians of every color, including the Constitutional Democrats, are forced to consider the tormenting problem of the Slav against the German, to which in ordinary times hardly one in a thousand would pay even passing attention. The tide of popular passion is rising and may at any moment annihilate the paper barriers set against it by men who, tho well meaning and straightforward and loyal, are not born to rule a storm or ride a whirlwind. There is no sustaining genius on the side of peace."

"The root of the movement is twofold—namely, sympathy with their Slav brethren abroad and a desire for a radical, perhaps a revolutionary, change at home. The latter element may be largely unconscious, but it is operative. This compound movement, which may be termed anti-Austrian for shortness, is fast possessing itself of a force which without exaggeration may be called dangerous."

The pan-Slavs of Russia are in full sympathy with their brethren of the Balkans. They would drive Austria out of the Slavic provinces and institute war to the knife with Teuton usurpation or intimidation. Yet they also are partly actuated by the idea that the movement they are instituting may bring about great changes in Russia, too, and the same thought



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RUINS OF LADY WHITE'S HOUSE.

Burned by the suffragettes.

strengthens the determination of the Government to stand pat:

"With the victories of the neo-Slavs the almost potent influences of the discontented classes and individuals are acquiring fresh confidence and fateful intensity. The most weighty consideration that now militates on the Government side and militates for European peace is the growing conviction among the Monarchists that if the Ministers once allow the reins of power to slip from their hands, as they are now on the point of doing, eager demagogues may snatch them up who would be more intent on domestic changes of a subversive character than upon succoring King Nicholas or winning Scutari for Montenegro."

HOUSING PRUSSIA'S POOR

THE HIGH VALUE of the land in places where the poor are compelled to dwell causes several very unfortunate conditions to arise. The buildings must be high and the apartments small, while every inch of ground has to be utilized, so that open spaces to give light and fresh air are seldom sufficiently provided for. This is the case in all great cities, and in Europe the state of things is such that legislation is being called upon to remedy this evil. The German Government, among others, seems to have risen to the occasion, and we read in the *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) that the Conservatives, the Catholic Center, and the various groups of the Liberal parties are united on this question, and at this moment the Prussian Diet, or Landtag, which has in charge the local government of Berlin, is considering a bill which bids fair to bring about a better state of things. After enumerating some of the present evils of overcrowding, insanitation, etc., the *Correspondent* outlines the provisions of the proposed law as follows:

"Before building-plans are passed in the future, the requirements of the special class of tenants who are to occupy them are to be carefully considered, and by this means a check is to be placed on speculative building with its concurrent evils. Streets, squares—in fact, entire quarters—can be given over to a new style of building, in which the houses can be constructed in such a manner as to be more open to the air; they must neither extend back from the façade to the present customary depth nor must they exceed a certain definite number of stories. Under existing conditions it often happens that, for pecuniary reasons, building-sites in the midst of inhabited thoroughfares remain long untenanted, thus giving an unsightly air to the whole street; all this is to be done away with, and the municipal authorities are to have the right of purchasing and developing such sites at a fixed rate of compensation."

The building inspectors, too, are to be given larger powers and can condemn buildings already standing, unless they come up to the requirements of the Government, and we read:

"It provides them with the authority to take active steps even in the case of existing buildings which are badly planned or merely overcrowded. Furthermore, it contains definite and strict regulations concerning the exact area of square feet to be set apart for each person, both in the case of sleeping-apartments and other rooms. All rooms intended either for bed- or living-rooms must be duly passed by the authorities as suitable for the purpose for which they are intended. Each municipality is to have absolute control in these matters. Communities of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants must create a special municipal department to deal with these questions, whereas smaller communities are also entitled to take this step, if so disposed. These departments will also have to keep themselves informed concerning the existence of very small dwellings in their particular districts. As soon as a dwelling of this kind becomes vacant, the landlord will be obliged to announce this fact to the department in question, so that the latter will always be in a position to supply those seeking habitations of this kind with information concerning the existing vacancies. The authorities are to have the right to send their inspectors to examine all rooms intended for human habitation, and all the offices pertaining to them; at the same time, the landlord or his representative will be bound to supply any information that may be required by the municipal inspectors."

BRAZIL WELCOMING THE JAPANESE

IN CONTRAST to California's attitude toward the Japanese, Brazil is offering alluring terms to encourage the settlement of Japanese laborers on its farm lands. Japan has, of course, accepted the invitation with alacrity and is about to send a contingent of 3,000 emigrants. Should this experiment prove a success, she will send Brazil some 4,000 annually for several years to come. How anxious the Brazilian authorities are to attract Japanese settlers may be gathered from the inducements which they offered to a Japanese emigration company at Tokyo. As reported by the *Jiji* (Tokyo), these inducements include: (1) a free grant of 122,500 acres of land in the state of São Paulo; (2) the privilege of acquiring more neighboring land as the Japanese colony grows; (3) the establishment of agricultural experiment stations and schools at the cost of the Government, and (4) the payment by the Government of transportation for every immigrant. In consideration of these privileges the Japanese immigration company is under obligation to send to São Paulo at least 100 families of agricultural settlers a year for five years beginning with the current year.

The above offer was made by the state of São Paulo in 1910, when its legislature passed a special law authorizing the executive department to carry out the plan. Since then several Japanese agents have made a careful study of the soil and climatic conditions of the section where the projected Japanese colony is to be located. The investigation revealed, the *Jiji* informs us, that the land is eminently suited for the culture of rice, a staple which is in great demand in Brazil. Dr. Yazukuri, one of the agricultural experts who inquired into the matter on the spot, publishes the following statements as to the general prospects of Japanese immigration to Brazil:

"There are at present some 4,000 Japanese immigrants in Brazil, mostly employed on coffee plantations. These immigrants, like those from other countries, had the major part of their transportation paid by the Brazilian Government. As the chief source of its revenue is export duty on coffee, the Government is anxious to increase the production of coffee by attracting foreign laborers for the plantations."

"Both the Government and the public are decidedly friendly toward the Japanese. They seem to think that our laborers are more reliable, frugal, industrious, and less addicted to the habit of drinking and gambling than laborers of other nationalities. The Brazilian people entertain no prejudice against the Japanese. There is no discrimination against the Japanese in the matter of naturalization, altho the peoples of other Oriental countries are not admitted to citizenship. Any Japanese who owns land in Brazil or who has married a Brazilian woman can become a citizen."

"The leniency and large-mindedness of the Brazilian Government are almost amazing. The Japanese immigrants who are now in the country are mostly contract laborers, bound by contract to work on the coffee plantations for a certain number of years. But some of these immigrants do not observe the terms of the contract and seek more remunerative employment than that offered by the plantation. And yet the Government has never interfered with the action of such faithless immigrants, declaring that no legal action will profit the Government if the immigrant himself does not feel morally bound to adhere to the terms of the contract under which he was brought to the plantation."

Commenting upon the new enterprise of the Tokyo immigration company above mentioned, the *Jiji* says:

"Our present population is roughly estimated at 50,000,000, while our annual output of rice scarcely exceeds 250,000,000 bushels. As yet the supply of rice is fairly well balanced with the demand, but as our population is increasing at the rate of 500,000 a year, the balance can not long be maintained. The amount of arable land possessed by our farmers is only 2.45 acres each, while in England, Holland, and Belgium, the most densely populated countries in Europe, the average is 26.95 acres, 12.25 acres, and 4.90 acres, respectively. It is impossible to increase the production of rice in proportion to the increase of population."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



THE ORGANS OF RACE

THAT the so-called ductless glands play an important part in the adaptation of the organism to a changed environment, and hence in the origin and differentiation of races, is suggested by Dr. Antonio M. Crispin, of New York, in an article printed originally in *The Monthly Cyclopaedia and Medical Bulletin*, and now issued in pamphlet form. Dr. Crispin's biological point of view is that the sort of adaptability by which organisms fit themselves to their surroundings is the deciding factor in the origin of species. The "ductless glands," by virtue of the internal secretions which they pour into the blood, are, he believes, at the bottom of all phenomena of this kind. He writes in substance:

"It is almost certain that climatic conditions, such as warmth, moisture, elevation, etc., exert a specific action on the activity of one or other of these glands. Owing to the accelerative functions of these organs, they constitute the most important factor in fitting the individual for different habits of life and conditions and thereby in the production of the different races. We know to-day that the thyroids, suprarenal capsules, and hypophysis are organs of immense importance to the organism, and that they play an important part in the regulation and maintenance of life.

"Thus we find that absence of the thyroid in children causes arrest of growth and cretinism, and absence of the same organ in the adult produces the disease known as myxedema. In animals complete removal of the thyroid results in death. While removal of the parathyroid causes tetanic symptoms, there seems to be a functional antagonism between the thyroids and parathyroids.

"The pituitary body seems to be in some way connected with the growth of the body, and to perform an important function in the organism. In 1886 P. Marie found that tumors of the hypophysis were associated with certain striking symptoms, such as overgrowth of certain parts of the skeleton, especially the extremities and jaws, and unusual stature or gigantism, the whole constituting a condition which he called 'acromegaly.'

"Certain glands of internal secretion supply the organism with a peculiar substance which, upon gaining access to the blood, neutralizes certain poisons or specific substances which accumulate therein. A fact of no less importance is the correlation existing between them; they interact, and thus profoundly affect metabolism in its various phases.

"The environment, by virtue of its action on these glands, would tend either to accelerate or retard their functions. It is probable that in certain localities the conditions are such that the thyroids, adrenals, and hypophysis are excited to greater activity. The influence of other localities would, on the contrary, be inhibitive, the conditions being such as to fail to stimulate the glands referred to or stimulate other glands the functions of which are known to be retardative.

"It is also a well-established fact that these glands exert a powerful influence on the nervous system, especially the thyroids and parathyroids, altho their actions are different. Removal of the parathyroids increases galvanic irritability.

"These ductless glands discharge into the circulation specific hormones, and probably play an important rôle in the production of immunity.

"Caution is, of course, needed in interpreting these interesting phenomena, but when we consider the functions of these glands,

and their vital importance to the organism, we can not but be impressed by their apparent value in the determination of adaptability and consequently in the production of the different races of mankind.

"Excessive pigmentation may be due to altered activity of the adrenal glands; of this we have sufficient evidence in the pathology of Addison's disease. May it not be that an excess of sunlight, combined with the well-known effect of altitude, has exerted a decided modifying action on the adrenal glands of the negroes?

"Altitude has operated in differentiating the inland people from those inhabiting the coast, and has exaggerated the ethnic peculiarities of given nations. The pigment of the skin tends, as a rule, to be lighter in the higher altitudes as well as in the higher latitudes. The influence of these two factors on the suprarenal bodies would appear to be the same.

"The effect of temperature is very marked not only on the body in general, but on the growth of the hair in particular. A low temperature is apt to result in the formation of a good protective coating, while a high temperature acts in the opposite way. High temperatures reflexly stimulate the adrenal glands to produce an excess of pigment, while diminishing the capillary covering. Low temperatures have opposite effects. A glance at the distribution of races shows that the greater amount of pigment obtains in the tropics, and that as one advances northward the complexion gradually lightens, being dark brown in Egypt, light brown in north Africa, deep olive in the Mediterranean, olive in south Europe, brunette in central Europe—until one comes to what has been called the faded brunette, or blonde, of the north of Europe. Similar effects have been produced on the original inhabitants of our continent, the Indians, in whom different shades of coloring obtain according to the latitude."



DR. ANTONIO M. CRISPIN

Who believes he has discovered in the ductless glands the factor that determines the differences of the races.

Abundance or scarcity of food is acknowledged to be a prolific cause of variability, and Dr. Crispin holds that it acts by accelerating or retarding the function of the glands in question. Certain kinds of food,

he says, have in all probability a decided influence on their function; thus, oatmeal is said to be stimulating to the thyroid gland. In the light of this view, the production of food, characteristic of or more easily obtained than others in a given locality, is likely to influence the internal secretions of the inhabitants thereof, and, accordingly, to affect their development. He goes on:

"The influence of food on the temperament of man occupied the attention of the earlier physiologists, who came to believe thoroughly in the different effects of various foods and condiments on the human organism. Liebig maintained that excess of meat-eating made man more violent and even ferocious. At present physiologists are more concerned with the nutritive value of food, as measured by the number of calories yielded, than with its effect on any particular system of the body. Still, there is here an uncultivated field, a virgin soil, capable of generously repaying the investigator.

"The question stands thus: How does the organism react to the environment? How does it adapt itself to new conditions? In this apparently mysterious process, it seems to me that the internal secretions play a preponderant rôle in that they permit the organism to adjust itself to external influences. The reaction

of the ductless glands to these influences tends to produce variations, which are likely to be transmitted to succeeding generations. Such advantages as the organism may have acquired through the continued readjustment of the ductless glands result in the survival of the individuals best fitted. The influences exerted being dissimilar in different localities, differentiation occurs, and this is the explanation of the existing variety in races."

NATURAL ICE-MINES

CAVES AND PITS where ice is found in summer are not infrequent. In many cases the ice is doubtless of the nature of a glacier—that is, it is consolidated, slow-melting snow left over from the previous winter; but there are well-authenticated instances where ice plainly forms in the cave while the weather is warm outside. Many reasons, physical and chemical, have been advanced; and one still occasionally hears the classical explanation, "The boy lied." According to Marlin O. Andrews, of Lehigh University, who describes in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, March) an ice-mine near Coudersport, Pa., there is no doubt about the facts; and his explanation is that the freezing agent is the stored cold of the previous winter, brought into play by a change of air currents. The discovery of this particular "mine" occurred while prospectors were looking for the precious metals, reputed by tradition to occur in the neighborhood. It seems that—

"Mr. John Dodd and Mr. William O'Neil were prospecting near Sweden Valley when, underneath four or five inches of moss, they found a thin layer of solid ice. After leveling off a space about fifteen or twenty feet square they dug a shaft about six feet square by twelve feet deep. At a depth of nine feet they found petrified wood, impressions of leaves, ferns, and other vegetation, also bones which were pronounced to be human. At a lower depth a peculiar kind of rock was found which they thought might contain gold or silver. Some of this was assayed and found to be of no value. At a depth of twelve feet an aperture was found from which came a cold draft. This was thought peculiar, but nothing was done to investigate farther and the work was abandoned.

"The following spring Mr. Dodd found a considerable amount of ice in the mine but thought that it had gathered there during the winter and had not yet melted. However, as the warm weather advanced, the quantity of ice, instead of melting, as was expected, began to increase, and by the middle of July the sides of the shaft were covered with a coating of ice a foot or more thick and large icicles were forming from the opening at the top.

"As winter again came on, the ice began to disappear until the cave was nearly free from the summer's product. This phenomenon has regularly been repeated each year since its discovery. . . .

"The Dingman Run Ice Mine is a more recent discovery, being found on June 15, 1905, on Dingman Run on the farm of Mr. Pelchy. Mr. Pelchy, with the help of another man, was clearing up some brushland for farming when, in order to get

a better foothold on the steep hillside, he tore away a little of the moss, which was several inches deep at that place, and found pieces of ice.

"Having heard of the ice-mine at Sweden Valley he began to dig in the hope of discovering a similar phenomenon on his own farm. He made an opening in the hillside ten feet deep by twenty across, finding crevices in the rock from which he took chunks of ice weighing twenty and twenty-five pounds. Nothing more was done to bring this mine to the notice of the public, and consequently it is known to but very few people even in Coudersport. . . .

"The explanation of this phenomenon appears to lie in the cold currents of air issuing from the crevices of the rocks along the sides of the shaft. The air must gain access to these fissures at some other point, which must be at a higher altitude than that of the pit, as will be seen from the following discussion.

"This being true, it is evident that in the winter time the column of air directly over the pit is cooler and consequently heavier than that in the rock passages. Therefore, it forces its way down into the pit and up through the rock strata, chilling the rocks to a great depth and storing up a vast quantity of 'cold.' We see, then, that the amount of 'cold' which is stored up, or the depth to which the rocks are chilled at the beginning of warm weather in the spring, depends upon the length and severity of the winter.

"As the warm weather comes on the column of air over the pit becomes heated and is displaced by the cold, heavy air flowing down out of the passages. This cold current of air freezes any surface water which flows over the edges of the pit and maintains a freezing temperature as long as the supply of 'cold' in the hill lasts, after which the circulation of air ceases and the ice formation melts. . . .

"It is evident that the rapidity with which this circulation takes place depends upon the difference in temperature of the two air columns. That is, the cold outward current is much more noticeable on hot days than on cool days in summer, and in winter the strongest inward current is noticed on the coldest days.

"This fact accounts for the common belief that the freezing takes place more rapidly and that the mine is colder on hot than on cool days.

"The temperature of the mine, or, in other words, of the air as it issues from the crevices, remains practically constant throughout the summer, which is proved by thermometer readings. However, the difference between this constant temperature and the temperature prevailing outside the mine is obviously greatest on the hottest days, and therefore, as one enters the mine, the contrast is more noticeable. This causes one to believe that the mine is colder when it really is not. It is true, however, that the ice is formed most rapidly during the hottest weather. This is not because the temperature of the mine is lower, as is generally supposed, but is due to the fact that the circulation of air is more rapid; that is, a greater quantity of cold air issues from the numerous apertures, and a greater amount of 'cold' is available for the formation of ice. . . .

"If this is the true explanation of this phenomenon, we may say, with truth, that in this particular instance it is the heat of summer which causes the ice to form, but, at the same time, we can not disregard the fact that it is the severity of the preceding winter and the natural arrangement of the rock strata which make it possible for the heat of summer to produce this peculiar phenomenon."



INTERIOR OF THE MINE.

Showing ice-covered steps at the right.

ANIMALS AS FOOD FACTORIES

ULTIMATELY we are all vegetarians. The nutriment that we take to replenish our bodies and renew our energies comes from plants; no animal can manufacture it. Where we get it from animal flesh we take it second-hand, and always at a sacrifice of energy, for much of the original energy of the animal's plant food went to maintain its own vitality. But, on the other hand, animals convert into human food many vegetable substances that could not be used directly, such as hay and grass. If there is a moral in this, it is doubtless that, looking upon the choice of foods solely from the standpoint of economy, we should exterminate all animals not available for human food and feed the remainder only on foodstuffs that are inedible by us. Grains and green vegetables, for instance, we should always eat directly; our hay, grass, and leaves we should take through the intermediary of beef or mutton. All this is treated editorially in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, March 22). Says this paper:

"The problem of the cost of production of our nutrients is one that appears to be growing in importance and seriousness from decade to decade. In the extensive use of animal foods, so common in most civilized nations to-day, it is rarely borne in mind that the production of this type of nutrient involves a conversion of plant food into animal foodstuffs—a transformation inevitably necessitating a sacrifice of considerable energy. The animal which devours the plant products requires no small proportion of the stored energy for its own maintenance, that is, its normal life processes; accordingly the residue available for the production of meat and fat or the secretion of milk, which may become available to man as dietary articles, must represent a correspondingly smaller portion of the actual nutrients originally stored in the plant ingested. One is, therefore, justified in asking to what extent it may be possible or desirable for mankind to attempt to avoid this intermediate waste of energy by making direct use in larger proportion of the plant products which are ordinarily converted to our advantage by the herbivorous animal.

"In attempting to answer this question we must bear in mind the diverse character of some of the plant products which are ordinarily consumed by man and the plant-eating animals, respectively. The latter utilize such natural products as straw, grass, leaves, etc., which ordinarily form no part of the human dietary. An inspection of these products reveals at once their relative richness in cellulose and related substances, which are not rendered available to the human individual in nutrition, but evidently are not without some nutrient value to the animals which consume them. Probably the most important factor in enabling the herbivorous animals to utilize such materials as have been referred to lies in the part played in them by certain types of alimentary bacteria which exert sufficient solvent action on the cellulose envelopes of various types of plant materials to liberate their more digestible contents for the subsequent action of the digestive juices of the animal, and, perhaps, also to convert the insoluble and unavailable cellulose into fermentation products which may still have a certain degree of nutrient value in the organism. At any rate, it is clear, from such experimental evidence as is available at the present day, that cellulose is disintegrated in the alimentary tract of herbivorous animals to an extent which never occurs in the digestive tube of man. The only comparable factor which can enable the human organism to liberate the foodstuffs from their impervious coverings in the cereals, etc., is the process of grinding

and milling which brings about an extensive comminution of these products. To a certain extent this is also accomplished by effective mastication, which, however, is ordinarily efficient to only a small degree in rendering the texture of resistant foodstuffs satisfactory for good utilization.

"It is interesting to note that all the vegetable foodstuffs which are easily digested by man are advantageously used directly in our diet. The ultimate value of animal production lies, in part, in the fact that it enables mankind to transform into more readily utilizable food products nutrient materials for which the human organism is not well adapted. It follows, therefore, that in order to furnish nutriment to the maximum population from the natural resources of the land, the more digestible vegetable products should be applied directly for the nutrition of man, whereas the more resistant ones should be converted to his use through the intermediation of the ruminating animals. The respective rôles of the two types of organisms ought to be borne in mind whenever conditions arise which call for a maximum utilization of the products of the soil for the maintenance of a large population."



ICICLES FORMING FROM THE TOP OF THE SHAFT.
In the Sweden Valley ice-mine.

ECLIPSES AND THE EARTH'S MAGNETISM—It has long been believed that the earth's magnetism is of solar origin, altho the connection

has never been satisfactorily explained. Violent disturbances on the sun's surface, such as those which appear to us as sun spots, are often accompanied by equally violent alterations in the earth's magnetic field. It would seem probable, then, that by interposing an opaque screen between us and the sun, so as to cut off all radiation, the influences that disturb the earth's magnetism might also be cut off. This is precisely what occurs when the moon steps in between sun and earth in a solar eclipse.

In a recent bulletin issued by the Observatory of Cosmical Physics at Tortosa, Spain, observations are described that indicate the cutting off of the solar magnetic influence by the passage of the moon across its disk. The report of the observer, Father Ricardo Cirera, S. J., is epitomized in *Cosmos* (Paris, March 13), where we read:

"A few days before the eclipse a perturbation was discovered in the curves recorded by the magnetographs of the observatory. It was of slight importance, and the observers had no great hopes that the eclipse, which was only partial at Tortosa, would have any clear effect. So they were agreeably surprised when, after the development of the film of the photographic record, they were able to prove that the perturbation of the day before had almost disappeared during the eclipse at Tortosa.

"After receiving the records and the magnetic curves of divers other observers, they were able to show that the perturbation observed at this time in Tortosa was local and not general, contrary to that which took place during the eclipse of 1905, which corresponded to a maximum of solar activity. But wherever magnetic perturbations, altho unconnected with that at Tortosa, existed, the same remarkable calm was noted during the eclipse. Thus, in the curves obtained at Malonne, in Belgium, on the exact line of centrality . . . the disturbances diminished and even disappeared for the moment, reappearing after the eclipse.

"Thus, whatever may be the general causes of the earth's magnetism and of its perturbations, it would appear that the phenomenon is dependent on the sun's radiation; for when the moon is between the sun and the earth, the value of the divers elements of the earth's magnetism undergoes a modification that results in bringing it nearer to the average daily value."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

JOINTED TROLLEY-CARS

THE ARTICULATED or jointed locomotives used on some far-western roads were recently described in these columns. A similar principle is now used in certain cars on the Boston street railways, where it is desired to accommodate the maximum number of passengers and at the same time

operated in the reverse direction the push-button cover is transferred by the conductor, so that only one button can be operated at a time. Four 500-watt Consolidated car-heaters are installed under the platform in the intermediate section, and these add greatly to the comfort of the conductor and to that of passengers entering the car in wintry weather, as the payment of fares is made in a reasonably warm compartment instead of in a cold vestibule. The ends of the end-sections are equipped with folding steps operated with the doors which are under the control of the motorman."



From "The Electric Railway Journal," New York.

THE JOINTED CARS TAKING A CURVE.

adjust the car easily to sharp curves. The jointed cars are made by connecting two old cars with a vestibule resembling somewhat that between two Pullmans, which is also used for the pay-as-you-enter feature. We read in *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York, March 29):

"The main object sought in the design of the car, aside from its effective utilization of a heavy investment in small rolling-stock units of low-carrying capacity, was to obtain a car capable of holding at least as many passengers as the standard semi-convertible cars owned by the company and to produce a piece of rolling-stock which could be used on narrow streets and on short curves without dangerous overhang, at the same time providing improved facilities for convenience and safety to passengers when entering or leaving. The first car of this type has been in service since early in September, 1912, and has met with complete success, both from the company's point of view and from that of the public. A second car of this general type has lately been placed in commission, and a number of improvements have been effected in its design, the most notable feature being the adoption of the principle of stepless operation. In the new car the floor of the center section, where the doors are located, is arranged with a lower level than the first car of the type, so that passengers step directly from the street into the intermediate compartment, which is located fourteen inches above the roadway. This is an unusually low height of step, and the car may, in fact, be considered stepless in the same sense as the so-called stepless center-entrance cars now operating in Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs, New York City.

"After the passenger has stepped into the center compartment and deposited his fare in a Johnson fare-box in the middle of the compartment, a second step of ten inches is taken in order to approach the doorway leading into either end-section, and this platform within the central compartment has a ramp with a rise of two inches between the outer edge and the step riser which is surmounted prior to entering the end-section.

"The car is equipped in the vestibules with electric bells operated by push-buttons located on the pipe framing which carries the fare-box. When the car is running only the bell in the forward vestibule and one in the center compartment are in circuit, a metallic covering being provided for the push-button which controls the bell in the rear vestibule. When the car is

TO MAKE THE WEATHER FORECAST ITSELF

THAT STORMS may be made to give warnings of their approach by the telephone, when used in conjunction with a plant for wireless telegraphy, has been known for some time. Thunderstorms have been detected at a great distance by this means. It has remained for a French meteorologist, Franck Duroquier, to show that every change of weather, great or slight, is accompanied by characteristic electric disturbances which, acting on a distant wireless system, give rise to specific sounds in a telephonic receiver connected therewith. So every change will send a warning of its approach, and the experienced operator can distinguish at once the group of sounds that signifies an approaching cold wave from that which heralds a fog, and so on. These sounds are due, Mr. Duroquier finds, to subsidiary or "para-

sitic" waves of the atmosphere that accompany all great disturbances and that vary in their number, character, intensities, and grouping according to the particular weather condition



THE CONNECTING VESTIBULE.

Which converts two old-style cars into a capacious, flexible, pay-as-you-enter vehicle.

that they attend. Says Mr. Duroquier, writing of his discoveries in *La Nature* (Paris, March 1):

"Every meteorologic disturbance is invariably accompanied by an electric disturbance that may be signaled, when it begins, over an extended radius, by Hertzian receivers sensitive to the parasitic waves that arise from the stormy meeting of the

atmospheric billows. Thus one of the unexpected advantages of wireless telegraphy is that it lends itself to the study of the electric state of the atmosphere and furnishes useful information in the prediction of the weather.

"Hitherto the aid given by the new science has been limited to the prediction of thunderstorms. Bells or writing devices, mounted on a coherer or on electrolytic detectors are in operation in most observatories; each outburst of a storm, acting at a distance on these devices, is revealed by a sound or by a sudden deformation of the graphic curve on a recorder. . . .

"A much simpler method of observation is that of listening to the telephone, a plan which has only just been discovered and which is able to give information of inestimable value over an immense circle of investigation.

"We have regularly studied the parasitic waves of the atmosphere in this way for a whole year . . . and have been struck, not only with the variety of these parasites, but with the special characteristics that they take on according to the nature of the atmospheric phenomena that they accompany or precede.

"Storm, cold, rain, and tempest announce their approach in the telephonic receivers of a wireless telegraphic post by characteristic signs that are easily recognized.

"Violent cracklings indicate a nearby thunderstorm, approaching if the noises grow more frequent, receding if they become less frequent and feebler.

"A hail-cloud passing near the antenna causes a slight whistling in the receivers, due to the rapid succession of discharges between the electrified hailstones as they encounter each other. . . .

"A fall of temperature, a spring frost, are always preceded by dry, infrequent, weak noises.

"If the wind is about to change, the parasites are of slight wave-length and seem to form in groups.

"Numerous cracklings, with which are mingled, from time to time, with some regularity, powerful detonations, precede great barometric depressions and herald tempests.

"The approach of rain, snow, or fog, by improving the conductivity of the air and soil, favors radiotelegraphic communication; cold and dryness, on the other hand, interfere with it.

"There are parasites of all intensities—of all kinds, and of all wave-lengths, just as there are an infinity of meteorologic phenomena. . . .

"It would doubtless be rash to base on our data alone a table for forecasting the weather, but we are persuaded that our study of the electric disturbances of the atmosphere will lead to an art of meteorologic prediction, and that sure prognostications can be obtained from general observations, organized with judgment.

"Governments that have established meteorological stations for the benefit of agriculture, commerce, and navigation, should surely be interested in the organization, at these stations, of aerologic investigation through the use of wireless telegraphy.

"The necessary material would not be expensive and would be easy to install; the methods of observation would be simple, and the staff of the station would not be overburdened. . . .

"Doubtless comparison of the data thus obtained with the ordinary meteorological bulletins will soon reveal a close relation between them—a relation of cause and effect, in accordance with which a new and exact science of weather prognostication may be developed."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RIPENING FRUIT BY ELECTRICITY

FEW OF US KNOW what a really good banana tastes like, for most of us live at some distance from the place where the bananas grow. Obviously the fruit can not be allowed to ripen on the tree, and those that we get are ripened artificially, or more frequently not thoroughly ripened at all. A method of artificial ripening that shall rival that effected by the sun's rays while the bunch hangs on the tree is evidently desirable. A firm in Spokane, Washington, believes that it has solved the problem by the installation of electrically-heated banana-ripening rooms. Says *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago, March 22):

"The experiment was carried out by placing heaters on the side of the wall about two feet above the floor line, and altho the temperature varied five degrees in different parts of the room, it was proven that 100 per cent. of the fruit could be marketed, and a permanent installation was immediately put in both rooms. These rooms are 16 by 18 by 7 feet and have a capacity of 200 bunches each."

By means of a fan the air is blown through the heaters against a distributing board into the room. There is no appreciable difference in temperature in any part of the room, which ensures equal ripening. At first a thermostat was installed, but this was found unnecessary, as an even temperature could be maintained without its use. That other fruits are now ripened artificially on a considerable scale, and that there is probably a great future to this industry, we learn from a notice in the "Current Comment" department of *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). Persimmons and dates, especially, may be treated in this way:



"FARE, PLEASE."

A feature not to be overlooked.

"It is found that dates in California and Arizona only exceptionally reach maturity, but, as shown by experiments of the United States Agricultural Department, they can be matured by artificial means. In an interesting article Prof. Francis E. Lloyd explains that fruits, the astringency of which in the unripe state is due to tannin, after ripening contain just as much tannin as before, but that it has undergone a change or combination with some other substance which prevents the solution of the tannin in the saliva and hence obviates its astringent taste and action. This effect may be brought about, in the case of dates and persimmons, by means of heat, alcohol, carbon dioxide, or acetic acid. The case of the California oranges recently condemned by the Federal Government under the Food and Drugs Act does not come in the same class. Oranges have no starch to be converted into sugar; hence the sweating process to which these oranges were subjected merely colored them artificially instead of ripening them. Indeed, the ground on which the Government seized and disposed of the fruit mentioned above was that it was misbranded as naturally ripened fruit. Fruit actually ripened by artificial means can not be said to be unwholesome."

LETTERS AND ART

INTERVIEWING A CUBIST

IF YOU DON'T "feel" a cubist picture, give it up. But above all things don't ask anybody who is supposed to know, or who insinuates that he knows, to explain anything. It puts him in a bad humor. If you should ever chance to meet Picasso, the Spanish painter and arch-Cubist, you would be put upon your honor not to mention the subject to him, for it would spoil the whole evening for him, and he would become morose and wouldn't talk at all. Kate Carew, the clever correspondent for the New York *Tribune*, met him recently in Paris, but had to be put under bond to keep the peace before the door was opened to this vision. Her hostess who arranged the meeting confessed that she understood all about these squares of canvas that emulate the paving-stones of the street, but she, too, refused to be drawn into any net of revelations. Only she did it "sweetly." "One can't explain these things. You must simply find them for yourself. . . . I always understand, of course." The correspondent tried to acquire the understanding mind before she encountered Picasso in person, and, under the benign smile of her hostess, exercised her ingenuity upon one or two pictures of Matisse, the first of the innovators:

"I was out in the cold. That was all there was to it, and me with such an eager, inquiring, young mind, too!"

"I looked at the biggest Matisse."

"It showed gentlemen and ladies, old enough to know better, very lightly clad for the time of year or any time of year."

"They appeared to be eating fruit and thinking."



From "The Evening Post."

THE RUDE DESCENDING A STAIRCASE.

A near-Cubist interpretation of a daily subway demonstration.

"Anything to do with the Garden of Eden?" I inquired, tentatively.

"It had."

"My first step in the right direction. I was getting on, and my head swelled a little."

"Thus encouraged, I progressed still further. I went and squinted at some pink and blue and yellow chrysanthemum-like splotches."

"Do you know," I said dreamily, "I seem to get a kind of Japanese feeling here," and I put my head a trifle to the side and gazed.

"There you are!" exclaimed my hostess triumphantly. "That's just it. That's what I mean. One can't explain these things. One must feel. One must not look for details, one must get an impression, an emotion. That is a portrait of Matisse's wife in her Japanese kimono."

"It seemed to have been an excellent guess. I was in luck."

"Now, between ourselves, I never did find Mme. Matisse in the picture, but I am practically sure that I traced the kimono; I found that among the chrysanthemum splashes."

"My stock jumped up with alacrity after that brilliant effort. I was treated as an equal."

This interchange was only by way of filling in time until the Cubist painter arrived:

"A short, stocky, boyish figure with one hand on the head of a huge snow-white dog. Amid a chorus of welcome he came further into the room, nodded amiably to every one and was presented to me, the only outsider."

"He looks very young. He is thirty-one, really, but he does not seem anywhere near that. He is built like an athlete, with his unusually broad shoulders and masculine frame, and his hands and feet are a contradiction, as they are very small and delicately formed. His hands look older than his face, for they are veined and knotted like the hands of the aged; yet they are artistic, with long, pointed fingers and sensitive, delicate finger tips."

"His face is another contradiction."

"It is the face of a Spanish troubadour."

"You instinctively long to see him with a sombrero and a cloak and a red rose between his lips, twanging a guitar."

"He has a smooth, olive skin guiltless of hair on cheek or chin or mouth. His features are perfect. A Grecian nose, beautifully formed mouth, eyes set rather wide apart under well-arched brows, and thick, black hair cut short except for one lock which will come straggling down over his forehead."

"It isn't the face of a fanatic or a dreamer."

"It isn't the face of a practical business man who sees possible sales in sensationalism."

"It isn't the face of a humorist who would enjoy spoofing a guileless public."

"No; it is the very handsome face of a simple, sincere artist, without much sense of humor, perhaps, but with conviction and strength."

"How he can ever paint such ugly figures as he does, when he has only to look in a mirror, copy what he sees, and turn out something worth the trouble, I can't understand."



From the New York "Tribune."

PICASSO AS SEEN BY KATE CAREW.

"His clothes were still another contradiction. They were well built and quite American in cut—that is, they were sort of loose and baggy and square in the shoulders.

"He wore a sack-coat suit of a warm brown, that golden brown tint the leaves take on in autumn, a black cravat most carefully tied, and a quite irreproachable collar.

"Not a touch of the Bohemian here. Those clothes might have just come from the Stock Exchange or an afternoon at the Country Club.

"I gazed from this nice, neat, little man to those conceptions of his brain and works of his hands which hung all around me, and I couldn't make things fit at all.

"I consider that Post-Impressionists ought to live up to their pictures. It is not fair that they should go around looking quite normal and natural when they are trying to make us see things in abnormal fashion."

The nearest approach to talk on art was evoked by some preliminary news from the New York Exhibition. It must be gratifying to all of us who have had our say frankly about Cubist art that for once our expatriates in Paris misjudged us. The hostess of the occasion here described came up and told Picasso that she had seen the report of the exhibition:

"Ah!" murmured Picasso in bored accents, exactly as if he hadn't anything in the show at all, and you know he has.

"Yes," she continued, "but it was a very short one, and there was no mention of you."

"Ah!" said Picasso, and the subject threatened to drop.

"I wonder what America will say to the pictures?" I queried, vivaciously, of no one in particular.

"Oh, I think people will say very little," volunteered the hostess. "They won't dare. They'll be afraid of saying the wrong thing, of criticizing adversely, lest they prove behind the times."

"Ah!" said Picasso, and the conviction reached me that he doesn't really care a bit what we say.

"I don't agree with you," I chimed in quickly, turning to the hostess. "America dares express opinions for herself. She is not like England, who never discovers, but waits to be told

"How did you find England funny?" he asked, turning his head toward me and fixing me with those steadfast eyes.

"He is exactly like a straightforward schoolboy when he asks a question.

"Oh, I mean the English didn't like to commit themselves by



From the Chicago Tribune

THE ORIGINAL CUBIST.

"I took the first prize at the fair last fall."

criticism. They walked round and round the rooms in stolid silence, stealing furtive glances at their neighbors to see how they were affected."

"And you think Americans are different?" pursued Picasso.

"Yes, very. I think you can count upon them to give their opinions."

"Ah," said Picasso.

"He had finished with the subject and with me for the present, so he dismissed us and leaned toward the hostess, addressing her in his low, deep voice:

"I didn't get any tickets for the fight next week," he said. "They were too dear. I will get some another time, when there is a less expensive fight going on."

"I stared in surprise. One doesn't think of artists regularly attending prize-fights.

"The hostess explained.

"I want Monsieur Picasso to take me to a fight," she said. "I have wished to see a real one ever since I saw the cinema pictures of the big Johnson fight."

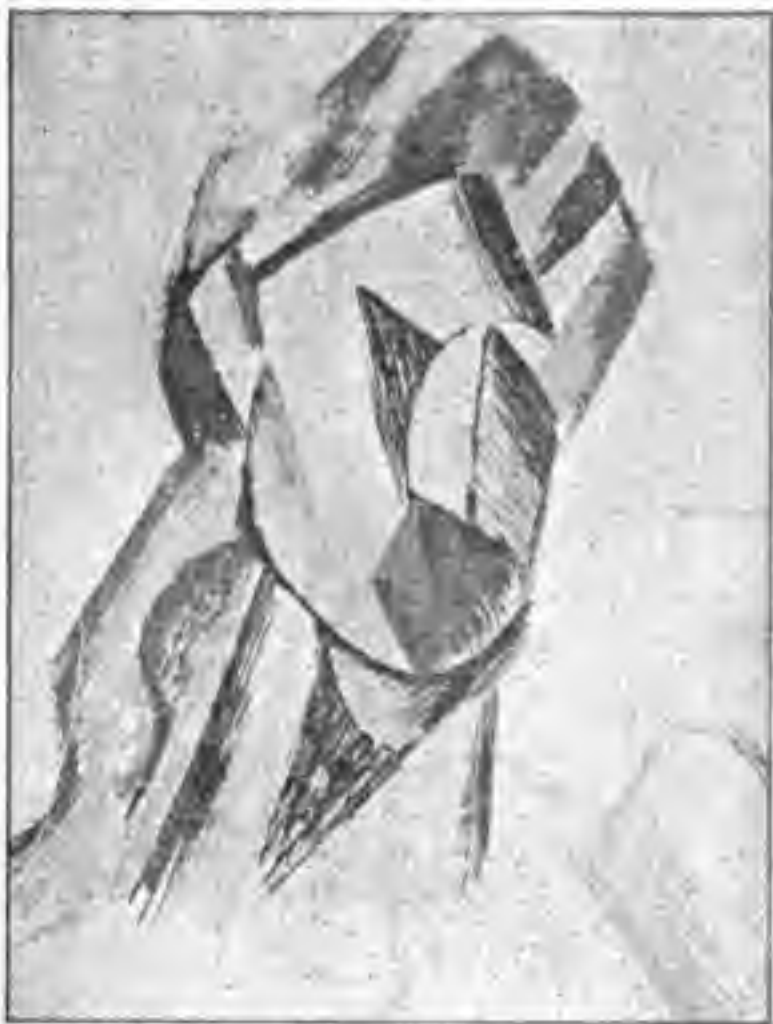
Miss Carew reports that Picasso found some subjects upon which he was willing to talk. Woman-suffrage was one, tho he went little further than expressing surprise and wonder at the woman's "hike to Washington." Altogether he made a favorable impression:

"I shall never believe that he is anything but sincere. He has an idea. He works toward it. He can not help it if people do not follow him, he says; he must pursue his course, and he does.

"He seems interested in all things, and there is an inquiring note in his voice and a sympathy in his glance which makes you want to tell him much. Then back of all the childlike directness and frankness there is a tantalizing shade of something you do not reach, a hint of ideas he can not or will not express, a desire to go on alone, to keep the door of the innermost chamber closed. All that piques your curiosity to excess, and you long to search deeper, but, of course, if you are on your honor you can't.

"The hostess felt she had left us alone long enough, so she came up and commenced talking books, and behold! Picasso knew H. G. Wells and several other English writers, and for a Spaniard and a painter that is remarkable. I assure you the average Frenchman you meet could not give you a name in English literature of to-day, but, as I tell you, Picasso is a thinker and an inquirer.

"Life is of interest to him. There is nothing jaded in his point



From the New York Tribune

KUBELIK AS SEEN BY PICASSO.

what she must like and dislike. England was really funny during her first attack of Post-Impressionism."

"Yes," smiled the hostess. "I remember that, and I remember one daring soul wanted to know why you had put a violin in the portrait of Kubelik."

"Picasso smiled with evident enjoyment of this joke, and he showed two rows of strong, even, white teeth.

of view, and the only thing which it rather bores him to discuss is art. Possibly he pretends it bores him to protect himself. I am not sure about that, but I should think he is not subtle enough to keep up the subterfuge.

"I should be more inclined to suppose that it enthralls him to paint his weird imaginings and tires him to dissect them."

REFORMED SPELLING AS ENGLISH CONSERVATIVES SEE IT

IT IS SAFE to say that when so conservative a newspaper as the aristocratic *Morning Post* (London) prints an article that favors the cause of simplified spelling, ground is being gained in England. The writer, E. B. Osborn, summons the best of the arguments, and hopes that the adherents of the reform will get the Royal Commission of Inquiry which they desire, tho he hastens to add that even when their Blue Book appears he does not "propose to abandon the accepted system of spelling, which is, after all, as old as St. Paul's and picturesque in proportion to its complexity." He declares himself to be "middle-aged and a sentimentalist," and one who can not help "admiring the obstinacy of the foster-fathers of the Irish language . . . who are obdurately of the opinion that spelling should be a mystery altogether independent of pronunciation." He takes comfort in the distant prospect of the gained day for the simplifiers indicated by the fact that "the spelling reformers in this country are still outnumbered by the amiable maniacs who insist that Shakespeare's plays were written by Bacon, or even by the diminishing fraternity of the earth-flatteners." That the English society has for its president "Prof. Gilbert Murray, who is the greatest Hellenist of this generation and the master of an English style that never wastes a word or worries it"; and that his predecessor was Professor Skeat, "for whom the least word of English was a microcosm of English history," manifestly point to a cause that can not be laughed out of court. So, with abatements of haste and pressure in argument necessary for dealing with a people who move slowly, the favorable reasons are rehearsed:

"In certain foreign countries, as Professor Rippmann points out, many improvements in spelling have been made of late years. You have only to compare a German book recently printed with one dated before 1880 to see that Germany has not been as conservative-minded in this matter as might have been expected. In Holland momentous changes have been lately accomplished. In France the suggestions of spelling reformers have always been considered on their merits, and occasionally adopted; in Italy, where they write 'f' for 'ph' as in *filosofia* without compunction or repining, the scheme of phonetic spelling recently proposed by the learned Senator Luciani has many influential adherents. And in the Dominions, tho Canada is still steadfast in its official opposition to the innovations suggested by Mr. Roosevelt (during his second term as President) and other Americanizing authorities, there can be no doubt whatever that the movement in favor of simplification is slowly but surely gathering force. In questions of this kind, however, neither the example of the intelligent foreigner nor even the predilections of Greater Britain can be regarded as authoritative; the English language, that gigantic fabric of architectural sound or 'frozen music' (it is Madame de Staël's phrase) which has been a thousand years in the building, is the Englishman's chief heritage, and it rests with him to oppose any changes on the score of expediency which would involve the slightest loss of its ancient and momentous beauty."

The arguments from expediency are urged even more strongly in this country, so much so that we recently read that Philadelphia would soon introduce the reform in its public schools. England is not insensible to this plea:

"English children, we are told, waste too much of their invaluable time on the tiresome, tricky task of learning how to spell in the customary fashion; it takes them 2,320 hours to learn to read and spell with such fluency and accuracy as can be

acquired by the German child in 1,302 hours and by the Italian child in 945 hours. The eccentricities of the existing system have other unhappy consequences; every teacher knows, for example, that doubt as to how a word should be spelled which is readily used in conversation restricts a child's written vocabulary, and so prevents the acquisition of a fluent and easy style of composition. Even with grown-up people this factor of hesitation comes into play. (I frankly confess that I sometimes use a second-best word in writing against time, because it would be necessary to hunt up a dictionary to see how the *mot juste* spells itself.) No doubt the children, if they were allowed a voice in the matter, would vote unanimously for a change which would relieve them of the dismal necessity of memorizing lists of words in which the sound does not help one to see what letters should be used.

"We have all given precious hours to this doleful business, which might have been spent on the more humane games; such mnemonic gibberish as 'all the ceives, seize, ceiling, weir' is still to be found in the lumber-rooms of remembrance to show how difficult it was to acquire the craft of writing accurately. Teachers, a conservative race as a rule, seem to be agreed that something should be done to lighten this monstrous tax on the growing time of the modern child. Again, the spelling he learns by eye rather than by ear does not help him to avoid bad habits in pronunciation and conserve that 'beauty of the word' which is a jewel or a flower as the case may be.

"Secondly, the fact that our traditional spelling is so seldom determined by the actual pronunciation makes it very difficult for the foreigner to acquire a mastery of English. Our language is in many respects the best instrument of expression in existence; its grammar and method of word-building are as simple as effective; its vast vocabulary has absorbed and assimilated all that is most vital in the Teutonic and Latin families of language, and it has made better use of Greek elements than any other living tongue. It is a language of languages, and admirably adapted to conquer for itself the place which Latin held on the lips of all nationalities in the Middle Ages. Reform its spelling so that he who hears correctly may be able to write accurately, and nothing can stand in the way of English becoming the universal language."

Of course, as our English advocate sees, these "arguments have been duly enforced by Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Mr. Roosevelt and other persons of practical intelligence." Mr. Osborn, moreover, sees "other and subtler weapons in the spelling reformer's armory":

"The existing system is not, as they are able to show, so deeply rooted in ancient usage as most people imagine. The oldest English of all was, like old French and old German, written phonetically. Then came the Norman invasion, bringing in an army of new words, and the spelling of English was changed to suit the ideas of the invaders. To take an example, the vowel-sound in 'house,' which formerly had much the same sound as that in 'loose' (as it still has in certain dialects of Northern England), was written 'ou' because that was the Norman method of representing the 'oo' sound. Later on, when printing was invented, the spelling of English became to some extent standardized. Obviously the compositors could not be allowed to spell as they liked, and rules came into being for their guidance, tho these were never rigidly applied. Many of the early printers of English books acquired their craft in Holland, which explains a certain number of eccentricities, such as the intrusion of an 'h' into 'ghost.' The appearance of printed books, with their more uniform spelling, did not, however, prevent the pronunciation from changing; as time went on the discrepancy between the written and the spoken word became so great that the former ceased, as a rule, to have the power of checking changes in the latter, or even of reducing the rate at which they proceeded. Then came the age of the etymologists, during which spelling was stereotyped into its present form.

"The 'politest authors' of that period of an all-pervading Latinity looked on those who still strove to adjust the spelling to the pronunciation as tasteless barbarians who wished to 'confound all our etimologies,' and utterly vulgarize the language. (See the *Spectator*, No. 135.) It became the fashion among men of culture to glorify Latin at the cost of their poor, homely mother-tongue, and, naturally enough, everything was done to ennoble the latter by making its words more like their Latin equivalents to look at. So 'h' reappeared in 'debt' and 'c' in perfect, tho the words had lost these letters before ever they came over with William the Conqueror."

PROMOTING SOAP AND MUSIC

THAT the same methods effective in booming a baking-powder or a brand of soap may make, at least in Europe, the reputation of a musician will, perhaps, startle the unmusical, who accept, without question, the fiat that Paderewski or Hofmann or John Powell is the world's greatest pianist. The speaker delivers himself with so much assurance that to the uninitiated he seems to have access to fountains of wisdom or appreciation undreamed of by the non-elect. But the sacred fount is only a money-bag, we are assured by John Powell, the young Virginian pianist, who tells, in *Musical America* (New York), how reputations are made in the European musical world. The process ought to be of interest to us, since we are prone to accept what is any way widely asserted on the other side. "Sales of musical wares are promoted in some European centers" quite in the manner of the promotion of groceries, declares Mr. Powell. An artist who happens to have a strong financial backing may take several thousand dollars to a manager with the injunction, "Here is \$20,000—take this and make me a reputation in this city." The promoter may only use a third of this amount in making the reputation of the artist, says Mr. Powell, but if he could not have at least \$5,000 for himself he would not undertake the job. Mr. Powell rehearses a story that he read in a popular American publication that exactly furnishes the analogy:

"According to this yarn, a young man had become a traveling salesman for a brand of canned groceries and his territory was a section of the United States where rival brands of goods were much better established. As his employers did not seem disposed to boom their products in this section by advertising, the young man prepared a set of booklets, outlining the merits of each article in his 'line.' These he did not distribute to the dealers, but to the actual consumers in each town, going from house to house and leaving with his booklets a verbal bid for patronage.

"Most important of the salesman's aids, however, was a little band of 'boosters' which he organized in each city. Their duty was to talk up the virtues of this brand of canned goods, for which they were to receive a compensation in the form of a percentage on the sale of these goods in their town. As a result of these methods, the dealers in the various cities began to order this certain brand in larger quantities, until eventually it became the favorite brand of that section, with results of promotion, partnership, etc., for the adroit young salesman."

The reputation acquired by similar methods for the musician "will last as long as the money lasts, and probably longer," he admits. This is how it is done:

"In the first place, the name of the new artist will be on the promoter's lips continually. Every other musician will be assured that 'So-and-So' is the greatest living pianist or that 'What's-His-Name' is the only real violinist.

"The most subtle factor in the making of the artist's reputation is a coterie of so-called music lovers, who spread the evangel

of the new artist's fame in a manner similar to the 'boosters' of our friend, the grocery salesman. So unseen are the wires by which these persons are worked and so closely are they knit together, that it is impossible for an outsider to place his finger on them and say, 'These are the employees of the reputation trust.'

"Call them a 'free list,' if you choose, the fact remains that some time before the artist has even appeared in the city these supposedly disinterested advance couriers go around insinuatingly with such remarks as 'Wait until you hear "Such-and-Such," he is superb.' As these persons are supposed to be musical authorities, the suggestion germ gets in its work, and by the time the artist actually makes his appearance the less informed concert-goers are almost afraid to pronounce his work as being below the advance estimates of the 'boosters.'

"It is quite evident, therefore, that the last thing in the world to be welcomed by this reputation trust would be a widespread creation of real music appreciators. If the general public had a definite standard from which to judge the work of artists, the advance puffery of the 'boosters' would be of merely temporary value, for the public would simply set this praise aside upon hearing the performer, in case he proved unworthy. Nor would the seed of suggestion find fertile soil, for the simple reason that each music lover would be sufficient unto himself when it came to passing judgment."

Mr. Powell gives other curious side-lights on the psychology of the musical world. We are indifferent to our own pianists



Photo: Musical America.

POWELL, THE WRESTLING PIANIST.

Piano practice is all he needs to keep him in form to meet most comers, as was recently shown in a New York gymnasium. Here he is photographed wrong side up.

through an innate "tendency to desire all the good things in music one sees one's neighbor enjoying." It seems true the world over. Berlin "notices," he declares, "do not do an artist any good in Berlin, but he takes them to London, while the London criticisms have weight in Vienna, and so on." Whistler said in his famous lecture "Ten o'Clock": "There never was an artistic age; there never was an artistic people." Mr. Powell, perhaps in unconscious imitation, declares, "There is no such thing as a real musical public anywhere in the world." Elaborating the dictum in this way:

"We have yet to find a real musical public in any of our music centers. There are a number of persons in each city who do appreciate good music, and they are the ones whose education and instinct make it possible for them to get the best out of music. Other people know that it is nice to listen to music and like to have their ears 'tickled,' but such appreciation as they have is mostly a matter of suggestion.

"Those persons who do know what good music means may or may not be on the fringe of what is called 'society.' Individuals in this inner sphere who belong to the 'ear-tickling' class are apt to realize that being posted on musical affairs is quite the 'proper thing.' What is more natural, then, than that they should avail themselves of the guidance of acquaintances whom they believe to be well informed. If the latter have social ambitions, they will jump at the chance of becoming musical mentors to persons whose friendship will be so valuable.

"That is where the element of suggestion comes in, conscious suggestion, in this case. To be sure, you may insist that this is an extreme case, but there are every-day examples of unconscious musical suggestion. All this suggestion, whether intentional or unconscious, can scarcely help having something of a lasting effect—even upon humans so nearly lacking in souls as the more shallow social butterflies."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



MR. BRYAN'S RELIGIOUS WORK

THAT the Secretary of State is "a force for moral and religious life quite beyond any other man among his fifty thousand fellow citizens," is asserted without qualification by a clergyman of Lincoln, Neb. Mr. Bryan is a case of the prophet honored at home. He is "a model as a citizen and as a neighbor." He seems to have been a normally developed Christian boy, says the Rev. Thomas M. Shipherd in *The Congregationalist* (Boston). At fourteen he declared his faith, and from that time till now he has worked at this profession as he was given to understand it. We read:

"His has been an intuitive and positive faith. His interest in religion has been intellectual only as he has found arguments to buttress the faith that was in him.

"For him there are no intellectual difficulties—the soul of religion in its simplest forms was in him and is unshaken to this day. Doubt seems never to have dwelt in him, as is the case with many men. His participation in church work and life does not suffer vacation moods. He gives a tenth of his income to the work of the Kingdom. He has probably given more money, quietly and without special urging, to church-building enterprises in the city of Lincoln than any other citizen. He has done this in a way that has kept the fact from public knowledge.

"It is with undisguised pride that he will tell you that he holds the membership of longest continuous standing in the local Y. M. C. A. He keeps in the building a room which he uses very occasionally and which he provides as a guest-room at the disposal of the association. Not only have a great number of the religious organizations benefited by his generosity, but every public enterprise of importance appeals first to Mr. Bryan.

"So far as one can discover, Mr. Bryan has no spendthrift habits save that of the beneficent citizen and the titling Christian. No more unassuming citizen walks the streets of Lincoln or rides in its street-cars. There seems to be no craving for luxury, no concern for pretense. He is as open to approach as an unspoiled child. As he has a feeling for an audience and an intuition that guides him to a response from it, so he has a feeling for an individual and comes into sure comradeship with individuals. There is more than shallow policy, for herein lies the genius of the man, he is infected with an unyielding interest in folks. He is a good fellow because he likes fellows as he likes nothing else."

Mr. Bryan is a Presbyterian, but the little Methodist Church near his home at Normal often sees him. "His tolerably wide hand-shaking experience has not wearied or sickened him of plain folks." He is ever ready to defend the proposition, that the small village church is an institution more valuable, more Christian, than the stately, pretentious, chilled city church. Further:

"The children were brought up in the little neighborhood church; the mother long had a class of young people in the Bible school. One child has since become an Episcopalian and one a Congregationalist, while Mr. and Mrs. Bryan give their immediate support to the Westminster Presbyterian Church in South Lincoln that they may aid the new enterprise that went out from the mother church down town.

"In the establishment of a university pastorate by the Presbyterian Church three years ago, Mr. Bryan was a prime mover and a chief supporter. His word at the Congregational conference last year was effective in starting some of the slower brethren to the same end, and so the establishment of a university pastor for Congregational students at the State school is in a measure due to his influence.

"It is probably true that the Presbyterian Church at large would name him as their first layman, and yet he is like the laymen generally in this part of the country, he has no absorbed or exclusive interest in the Presbyterian Church as such. He is first a Presbyterian because this Church was his *alma mater*, but his prime interest is in the Kingdom and the Kingdom motive."

THE PULPIT AND THE "NEW DANCES"

THE DANCE CRAZE has awakened the denunciations of the pulpit, and only a week or two ago the historic rostrum of Henry Ward Beecher, as well as Catholic pulpits in Brooklyn and Montclair, heard these dances condemned. We should not venture to say there was a parallel in the case of giving a dog a bad name and killing him; but anything named a "turkey trot" could not emerge with credit. The Montclair clergyman, the Rev. Father William A. Brothers, declared that "indulgence in the turkey trot, the tango, and other objectionable modern dances is as much a violation of the seventh commandment as adultery." Father Brothers, to be sure, admitted he had not seen any of these dances in question, but he knows from the descriptions of them that they are indecent. Both the Catholic clergymen backed their arguments by reading an editorial on the subject printed in the *New York Sun*. Father Donnelly, of Brooklyn, enforced the effect of his reading by saying: "Now that does not come from a church paper, that is not from *The Catholic Times*, nor any other organ of the Church, but from a non-sectarian paper, one might call it a pagan paper." If newspapers are "so stirred up by the terrible conditions existing," he asks, "what should we of the Church think; what must be the truth; what must be our duty?" The editorial in question was named "The Revolt of Decency," and ran thus:

"That the police authorities of New York should be driven to a close inspection of the many dance halls now open to those whose idle or weak dispositions have drawn them to the mis-called 'new dances' was inevitable. Great as is the popularity of these graceless contortions and numerous tho their practitioners are, there remain a saving intelligence and morality in the community which recognize their significance and loathe their indecency.

"Let the seemingly incredible protestations that innocence and virtue may indulge in these excesses without realization of their origin and meaning be accepted. Politeness and optimism dictate this insult to intelligence. There remains on those possessing knowledge and conscience the inescapable duty of protecting the ignorant and the weak as much from their folly as from the designs of the vicious. The task is to exert every influence to prevent the loss of such ground as has been gained by society in its history-long struggle for moral progress, a loss that is inevitable if such dances as are now under consideration are tolerated.

"Far from being 'new,' these dances are a reversion to the grossest practices of savage man. They are based on the primitive motive of the orgies enjoyed by the aboriginal inhabitants of every uncivilized land. Their movements and steps have been described with exactitude by explorers and missionaries to those peoples we are accustomed to regard as inferior. The culminating extravagances are identical with the ends sought by the benighted heathen, save only that the heathen is redeemed by a frankness of terminology and conduct that has not yet been attained here.

"Preserved through all the ages by the habits of low resorts, by strumpets and their patrons, these dances have never lost their original reason for existence or been deprived of their appeal to the profligate and the debased. To-day, whether practised in the lowest brothel or in surroundings more expensive, they retain without change their meaning and are unmodified in their effect. That for a moment persons of respectable antecedents have injudiciously endured their introduction in places where decorum guards chastity has not changed their nature or obscured their menace.

"Official intervention, the blow society instinctively strikes for self-preservation, can do no more than circumscribe the field of sordid exploitation of mankind's basest passions and weaknesses. Yet, restricted tho the field of its usefulness is, it indicates wide-spread recognition of the necessity of preserving those standards of conduct that irk the reckless, . . . who in their folly forget that evil communications corrupt good manners."

THE "WAYS OF GOD" IN STORM AND FLOOD

ON EASTER SUNDAY "the choirs of Omaha sang 'I Know that My Redeemer Liveth,' and the whirling storm drowned out the anthem." True it is, continues *The Christian Century* (Chicago, Disciples of Christ), that "Nature, howling in the demon of the gale, Nature exulting in the fury of the fire, Nature dragging the great ship down into the black abyss, Nature overwhelming cities with the rushing flood, does not of herself assure us a sufficiently good God to satisfy the needs of a time when men sit in the midst of desolation." Yet this paper goes on to declare that the very doubt which overcomes believers in the face of such catastrophes as those which devastated the Middle West, is itself "an appeal to a goodness higher than nature," "a cry to the God that veils a smiling goodness behind the calamities of life." So, with the thousand ministers who, the *Chicago Advance* (Congregationalist) tells us, had to interpret "the strange ways of God" in their pulpits the Sunday after Easter, the editors of the church weeklies firmly assert their "new sense of the reality of that which can not be swept away by wind or flood." And such papers as *The Jewish Exponent* (Philadelphia) stand with their Christian contemporaries, voicing the belief that, as the *New York Christian Work and Evangelist* puts it:

"Such an accident as this, revealing, as it does, the impotency of man against nature, drives us back upon the higher things. There is no secure and safe resting-place out-

side of God. The failure of science, in these crises, drives us back upon faith."

But there are also those who see in "the helplessness of man, when opposed by these forces," not a reason for faith, but a conclusive argument against all belief in God. The editor of the *New York Freethought weekly, The Truth Seeker*, found an item in an Ohio daily telling how the only thing left in a certain wrecked apartment was "a scriptural text, framed and still hanging pathetically on a patch of miraculously preserved wall space. The placard read:

THE LORD
HATH BEEN
REMINDFUL
OF US."

This the writer simply labels "a piece of irony," but on his editorial page he takes up a serious argument, from which we quote a few characteristic sentences:

"The idea of a benevolent deity, of unlimited power, permitting these things to occur, involving as they do the destruction of uncounted lives with unmeasured suffering, gives the intellect such a wrench

that we wonder how any one can accept it and continue sane. . . .

"Hurricanes that lay a city low are followed by frost and snow that increase human suffering. After floods come hunger and disease. Nature, or 'nature's God,' is inexorable. It has no relief corps. The survivors must bury the dead and care for the living. Mercy and humanity are manifested only by man. God is sleeping or on a journey or has turned aside. Religion has failed; prayer is useless, and the resort is to medical and sanitary science—both infidel and unbelieving as regards the efficacy of prayer and intervention of Providence. . . .

"The delusion which lies at the foundation of religion and the Christian system is swept from the minds of all rational beings by the events that occurred Easter Sunday and since."

But such catastrophes, concludes *The Universalist Leader*



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SURVIVORS IN LINE FOR FOOD.

The Dayton Convent of Sacraments used as a relief depot, one of many Church buildings in the flood-swept region to be devoted to the practical needs of the hour.



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SACRED HEART ACADEMY, OMAHA.



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PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, OMAHA.

THE CHURCH IN FLOOD AND WHIRLWIND.

(Boston), are simply "facts in the development of the world," and who are we to characterize them finally as either good or bad? Indeed, such a disaster has certain good results, thinks the *Pittsburg United Presbyterian*. Men's characters are developed, their faith is tested, they are brought into closer fellowship with each other, they "come to have a better appreciation of safety"; "thus through a great sorrow does God sometimes open a life for his own entrance." These blessings are noted by President Ozora S. Davis, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, in *The Advance*, and he continues:

"It is not too much to say that the world will not be the same world again since the national disaster through which we have just passed. There will be a little finer temper of compassion among our people. Little children will remember what they have heard and read; and the final impression will not be that terrible storms came to wreck the homes of people who thought that they were safe; it will gather rather around the fact that when many people were hungry and cold many other people gave money and food and clothing that they might help the sufferers. This will be the permanent and beautiful memory of the great experience. It is a priceless blessing when a nation passes through a great common anguish and finds itself recovering with the mood of sympathy become a little more deep and permanent as a result. The price is indeed great; but the result is very precious.

"There is one other aspect in which man appears as a result of the experience of a national disaster which is still more noteworthy. Not every person, but a great number of persons come through such a trial and still are able to refer not only the events that bless but also the risks that bring disaster to a final source in a God of love. . . . They see that it is better to be endowed with the power to take the risk than it would be to remain shielded from all possible dangers and forbidden to exercise human powers against the elemental forces of one's surroundings."

Some of the flooded cities were built in dangerous locations, and part of the flood's violence is attributed to Ohio's old canal system and its many weak reservoirs, ready to give way and swell the torrent. So man was not entirely blameless. "Floods of Godless Men" is the name found for these catastrophes by Mr. Louis F. Post's single-tax weekly, the *Chicago Public*:

"Trace those floods back to their physical causes, and you trace them to moral causes. Scrutinize those moral causes, and you find them to consist of that deadly love for unearned dollars from which none of us is entirely free, and a wicked indifference to common rights, of which all of us are in some measure guilty.

"They are the 'floods of godless men'—of the unrighteousness that is in all men. . . . To stay the 'floods of godless men' our 'godless men' must be reduced to order. To make physical laws serve us well we must hitch them to the moral law."

If this be so, says *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati), to which a similar thought occurs:

"Such unprecedented calamities may awaken the people of America to a new moral consciousness and sensitiveness, and turn their thoughts from exclusive devotion to material interests to a new devotion to the welfare of humanity."

A CHURCH FOR SPANISH WORSHIPERS

ANOTHER LINK with Spain, our former bitter enemy in the late Cuban unpleasantness, will be forged on April 20, when the Spanish Church of Our Lady of Hope will be dedicated. This is the only church in New York built especially for Spanish-speaking people, tho there is a Spanish chapel—Our Lady of Guadalupe—in West Fourteenth Street, built in 1902, and really the parent of the new structure.

Both parishes are under the care of the Augustinian Fathers of the Assumption. One interesting thing about the appointments of the new church, which are lavish and beautiful, is that the King of Spain and many non-Catholics have contributed to the decorations. In *The Catholic News* (New York) we read:

"The new uptown church is a gem of architectural beauty, in a setting of unusually magnificent surroundings, including majestic buildings and beautiful terraces, and overlooking Riverside Drive and the Hudson River, with the Palisades of New Jersey in the distance. The church was dedicated to Nuestra Señora de la Esperanza (Our Lady of Hope). It stands on a high terrace and is approached by a flight of thirty stone steps. The church itself is rather small, having a seating capacity of only 500, including the gallery, but what it lacks in size it makes up fully in the splendor of its furnishings and decoration. The interior decorations are gold and dark green. The altars and sanctuary rail are of pure marble of exquisite design. They were donated

by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Penfield. The fourteen costly Stations of the Cross were given by Thomas F. Ryan.

"The elaborate golden sanctuary lamp is the gift of Alfonso, King of Spain. It is a facsimile of the lamp in the cupola of the Church of San Antonio de la Florida in Madrid. The original was made by the famous Goya, and the replica is by a priest, the Rev. Felix Granda, of Madrid. The lamp contains the coat of arms of the Spanish King with a message of dedication from him. The chains on which it is suspended are imitations, on a much larger scale, of the chains of the decoration of the Golden Fleece, which the Pope awards each year. The whole is surmounted with the crown of the King of Spain.

"All the other furnishings of the church were donated, many of the donors being non-Catholics. The church's chief benefactor is Archer M. Huntington, a son of the late Collis P. Huntington. Mr. Huntington, who is not a Catholic, not only gave the ground for the new church, but also contributed \$30,000 towards its erection. Mr. Huntington, who is a lover of Spanish literature and art, is also the most active and prominent member and greatest benefactor of the Hispanic American Society, whose magnificent building forms a part of the square on which the new church is located.

"Miss Maria de Barril has been interested in the new church since its inception. She raised \$45,000 for the purpose of decorating the edifice and also supplied the handsome stained-glass skylight, which forms the greater part of the ceiling and contains the coats of arms of the Archbishops of Spain and South America. Other benefactors were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, the late J. Pierpont Morgan, whose death occurred a few days ago, Amos F. Enos, and Mr. and Mrs. William F. Sheehan.



OUR LADY OF HOPE.

This church, whose sanctuary lamp is a gift from King Alfonso, is the only one for Spanish worshipers in New York.



The Brown Bungalow In The Woods

SOMEWHERE in the woods or on the grassy shore of some lake or river, there is a knoll or grove of trees that, to you is one of the most beautiful spots that you have ever seen. Why not spend the summer there? It makes no difference **where** it is—you can pick out just the wanted place; where the train or car service suits you; where you can go by Auto or Motorcycle if you wish; it matters not—**wherever** you wish to go you can do so if you own a

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THE LITTLE BROWN BUNGALOW THAT
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Being portable and easily erected, it can be shipped or carted anywhere, erected in a few hours and is easily taken down for re-shipment.

An abundance of fresh air comes in through the spacious windows, which are equipped with awnings and rust-proof screens.

Its Perfect Ventilation allows a free circulation of outside air, even in inclement weather, when the storm blinds are drawn tight.

Polished Hardwood Floors add to the attractiveness of the interior and make the bungalow both sanitary and easy to keep clean.

Germ Proof Treatment of all parts keeps out insects and vermin and renders the entire house exceptionally hygienic.

Its Independence of Permanent Foundations adds to its portability and your summer home may be located wherever **YOU** wish it and not where the landlord or hotelkeeper desired it.

TWENTY-FIVE SIZES in stock—A house for every requirement. Shipment the day orders are received.

Over ten thousand satisfied users testify to the exceptional merit of this house. One hundred stores in the largest cities of the United States and Canada display, sell and guarantee these perfect summer homes.

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The Kenyon Bungalow Book with its beautiful illustrations will explain how you too can spend a perfect summer, a more enjoyable and far healthier summer than you have ever spent before. Write us for this book; it will be sent free upon request.

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Where a woodland dell is your own private garden.



With the fresh purity of the woods and the noise of the city.



Where your friends come to find you spending a perfect summer.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

NOVELS OF THE SEASON

Locke, William J. *Stella Maris*. Pp. 357. New York and London: John Lane Company. \$1.35.

Again Mr. Locke has surprised us by his inventive genius. "*Stella Maris*" will add to his reputation. His characters and his plots are never trite, but his most ardent admirers will wonder at this new evidence of his power of invention.

Stella Blount, the "star of the sea," believes herself, and is believed by all, to be a hopelessly incurable invalid, unable even to lift her head from the pillow, but she has such a wonderfully sweet nature that her room has come to be a sort of "holy of holies," from which every unlovely thought and impulse is banished and she is adored by all who know or serve her. The aunt and uncle who guard her home and fortune never let their daily bickerings penetrate her sanctum. Her two best friends, John Risea, journalist, "*Great High Belovedest*," and Walter Herold, actor, "*Great High Favorite*," have catered to her happiness with almost religious reverence. It sounds like an impossible situation, but under Mr. Locke's magic power it becomes beautifully plausible.

Stella is not the only unique character in the book. John Risea had concealed from his dainty friend the sordid details of his marriage, his wife's imprisonment for cruelty to "*Unity Blake*," and his subsequent adoption of the poor little orphan as an act of restitution. Every one had concealed from her all that was not pure and good in life, so when she is cured has to take her place in the world and must face its tragic facts. There are passionate experiences and dramatic situations which cause many heartaches and much bewilderment.

The lovely friendship between Walter Herold and John stands fast through their unconscious rivalry for Stella's love. Poor little Unity Blake learns to love and suffer in silence, until she sees a way to rid her beloved "guardian" of the curse of his life, and in so doing gives up her own. There is every charm in the story, from the bewitching and delicate touch with which Stella's character is sketched to the rugged strength of a man's friendship and the passionate, dramatic thrill of the tragedy in John's life.

Ward, Mrs. Humphry. *The Matting of Lydia*. Pp. 512. New York: Doubleday, Page & Company. \$1.35.

It would be difficult to explain adequately the satisfaction one gains from a perusal of Mrs. Ward's books. Her characters are decidedly human. They have ordinary characteristics and quite human faults as well as virtues, but there is a something about her stories different from others—a smoothness of narration, a logical development of plot, and a completeness of detail that closely approach perfection. The title of this new book gives no hint of the author's masterly portrayal of the miserly Melrose, a man, who, warped by disappointment in love and a consuming and absorbing love for "collecting" antique art, has let every human

trait die and has fostered only the instincts of hatred, self-assertion, and ugliness. Lydia Penfield, the heroine, is a sweet, clever girl of modern attainments and ambitions, who desires to become a power through her painting. She refuses the love of young Lord Tatham, in spite of his millions and mansions, being drawn rather to the penniless young barrister Faversham. Unfortunately that young man fell under the power of old Melrose, and for a time it looked as tho his manhood and his love would be sacrificed, until tragic circumstances, which are the natural outcome of some dramatic events in the lives of all concerned, force a dénouement which satisfactorily solves all difficulties. The tremendous power of wealth over a man's soul is well illustrated by Faversham's terrible temptation, but innate nobility of character and the love of a good woman conquer in the end.

Johnson, Owen. *The Sixty-first Second*. Pp. 382. Illustrated by A. B. Wenzell. New York: Frederick H. Stokes Company. \$1.35.

Mr. Johnson is evidently unwilling to be known only as an interpreter of school lads, even when that reputation is unassailably high. He has here made a radical departure from all former work and written a detective tale involving metropolitan "high" society and Bohemian camaraderie, all combined with an atmosphere of the financial, social, and political life of a great city. Incidentally Mr. Johnson finds here an opportunity to express his own opinions of the problems and questions of the day. Even the reader who finds some of the situations a bit too strong for credibility will be attracted by an unusual and original detective story. Many types of character are introduced and made a vital force in the development of the story which moves rapidly and dramatically through sensational and thrilling scenes. Rita Kildaire's wealth and beauty had been enough to make her "accepted," and when at a Bohemian chafing-dish supper she misses a thirty-thousand-dollar ruby ring, she locks the door, turns out the light and insists that it must be returned before she counts one hundred. Every one hears the click of the metal on the table at the sixty-first count, but when the lights are turned on there is no ring. We hate to think that some of the conditions described are typical of New York society, but we become intensely interested in the commanding figure of John Slade and his wonderful progress in business and love. In spite of an assurance to the contrary, the great detective who finally solves the mystery seems to the reader like a well-known and prominent member of the force.

Porter, Eleanor H. *Pollyanna*. Pp. 319. Boston: L. C. Page & Company. Illustrations by Stockton Mulford. 1913. \$1.25.

Pollyanna's father was a missionary minister. His little daughter had known little outside his love except the "Ladies' Aid," and what came to her out of "the barrel." One Christmas when she longed for a doll, the barrel yielded only a pair of crutches and father invented a game—the game of being glad, this time glad because

(Continued on page 900)



Yes, Madam, there's a big demand for The New Food Drink INSTANT POSTUM

and the capacity of the factories at Battle Creek has been more than trebled within the past year.

"There's a Reason"

Instant Postum is just regular Postum so processed that only the soluble portions are retained.

No Boiling

A level teaspoonful in a cup with hot water, sugar, and enough cream to change the color to golden brown, produces *instantly* a perfect beverage having delicious taste and aroma.

Postum is absolutely free from the coffee drug, *caffeine*, or any other harmful ingredient—

But it *does* contain the vital food elements stored in wheat which nature uses for the sure rebuilding of the gray matter in the nerve cells.

Instant Postum is sold by grocers everywhere.

A 5-cup trial tin sent for grocer's name and 2c. stamp for postage.

Postum Cereal Company, Limited,
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"Do more than ask for Grape Juice—say *WELCH'S* and *GET IT!*"

FROM a dozen bottles in 1869 the present grape juice industry has grown. The first grape juice offered for sale was "put up" by Dr. Welch, and was then called "unfermented wine."

As the pioneer work and advertising of WELCH'S brought results, others entered the field, and to many of the "others" grape juice is a side line. With us it is everything. We study, think and work to one end—the production of

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"The National Drink"

Our advertising had to be educational. We had to create the market. The Welch ideals that were back of the original idea have proven practicable. Dr. C. E. Welch, who was associated with his father in those early days, shares with his sons the ownership and management of the business today.

The increasing popularity of grape juice for home use and as a beverage requires that you discriminate. It is true that to many people "grape juice" and "Welch's" are synonymous, but it is worth your while to be specific.

Perhaps, like many others, you have gone to a dealer *thinking* "Welch's," but in *ordering* have said "grape juice," with disappointing results when you opened the package.

Your dealer, if he is worthy of confidence, will give you what you ask for. He may have some "grape juice" to "work off," or a larger profit may cause him to push "grape juice"—but if you say "WELCH'S," you ought to get it. It is hard to find a dependable dealer who does not have Welch's. So we say:

"Do more than ask for Grape Juice—say *Welch's* and *GET IT!*"

The Concord grapes for Welch's must pass as particular a test as you would make in selecting them for table use. Our inspection begins with the vineyards, and we pay a bonus for grapes that meet our quality standard, rejecting all others. We wash our grapes and go to other extremes to secure cleanliness. No one could be more careful.

The Welch process is a development. By experience and by experiments in our laboratory we know that

through improved methods (many of them exclusive with us) Welch's supplies the pure, fresh juice of the choicest Concord grapes. From cluster to bottle the process is clean, quick and sanitary at every step.

Buy Welch's by the case and keep a supply in the house. Make it your first thought when you entertain.

If unable to get WELCH'S of your dealer, we will send a trial dozen pints for \$3, express prepaid east of Omaha. 4-oz bottle by mail, 10c. Booklet of recipes free.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 898)

she didn't need the crutches. When father died, the "Ladies' Aid" sent Pollyanna to Aunt Polly, who received her simply because she considered it her "Christian duty" and treated her accordingly. In spite of her cold reception and her aunt's crabbed ways, Polly continued to play the "game" and won the hearts of every one with whom she came in contact. Love tangles of long standing are straightened out by the loving fingers of this winsome little maiden, who turns undeserved punishment into cause for rejoicing. Many pathetic, as well as humorous, incidents are related of her progress in the little town. It is a story of the wonders worked by a sunny disposition and shows the far-reaching influence of a child's love. Dr. Chilton described her thus: "As near as I can find out, it is an overwhelming, unquenchable gladness for everything that has happened or is going to happen. I wish I could prescribe her and buy her as I would a box of pills." It is a wholesome, charming book, moral, but not "preachy." The scenes develop naturally under the influence of Pollyanna's naive freshness and her irresistible individuality.

Bowen, Robert Adger. *Uncharted Seas*. Pp. 401. Boston: Small, Maynard & Company. \$1.35.

"The Uncharted Seas" of a woman's life prove to have been very stormy in this novel by Mr. Bowen. The ship of Theodosia Berrisford's life barely escaped shipwreck; it came into smooth waters after harrowing experiences involving great dangers. We have heard of provincial towns whose inhabitants looked with intolerance on the stage, but the women of "Danderton" exceeded all known bounds of rudeness when Madame Carola came to dwell among them. One exception to this opposition was Theodosia, who determined to be friendly even in defiance of her mother, who for some secret reason had permitted her daughter no friends except their neighbors, Vivian Earle and his mother. Camilla Berrisford's blindness did not excuse her for her treatment of the lovely "Dosa." Not even the facts that develop later prove an adequate reason for such selfish brutality. With the coming of Madame Carola and her agent, Max Revell, the placid waters are stirred. Dramatic scenes follow one another in quick succession. Camilla, in anger, finally reveals Dosa's irregular birth and the link that binds her to Madame Carola, but the reader has to go through some thrilling and dramatic situations before the mysteries are all solved and the skies cleared. Mr. Bowen has written a very readable love story, in which are some disagreeable characters.

Sedgwick, Anne Douglas. *The Nest*. Pp. 302. New York: The Century Company. \$1.25.

Anne Douglas Sedgwick's "Tante" has enjoyed such unusual popularity that it has seemed best to issue in book form some of her short stories which have appeared in a few of the best magazines. This collection includes, besides her latest, her first attempt, "Miss Jones and the Masterpiece," which she herself characterizes as "a very juvenile production." There are subtleties of psychological philosophy in her stories, a sort of inner vision of the

underlying meaning of certain apparently ordinary occurrences, which mark her unique power. Her love stories dwell on the feminine tendency of being in love with love, and she shows what terrible mistakes can be made under that emotion. "The White Pagoda" is replete with a keen sense of humor and true humanity and the "suicide" is wonderfully illuminating. Warnings are not labeled as such in these fascinating tales, but the perspicacity of her mental vision and her keen satire combine to make the stories helpful as well as entertaining and technically satisfactory.

Stewart, Charles D. *Finerty of the Sand-House*. Pp. 156. New York: The Century Company. 75 cents.

Mr. Stewart is well known for his "Fugitive Blacksmith." These new adventures are by the same "Finerty," who cusses and discusses all questions, important or otherwise, from woman's rights to the duties of presidents, with his irresistible Irish dialect as well as his Irish wit and philosophy. Under the fun there is often a bit of serious thought, but it is given as a joke. The little stories and side comments are full of laughs. Here is one: "Th' worruld is round like an apple. An' if th' Raypublican pa-a-arthy kapes on, there ain't goin' to be no core." They are clever little stories to read aloud.

Knibbs, H. H. *Stephen March's Way*. Pp. 277. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Company. \$1.25.

The whole drama in this little book grows out of misunderstanding and fancied guilt, but its atmosphere of the Canada woods, the genuineness of the big-hearted woodsmen, are wholesome, refreshing, and full of power. John Hope, junior partner in the Hope-Townsend Lumber Company, had a daughter and a temper. Only the former was under control. In an attempt to prevent the sale of whisky to the lumbermen, John loses his temper and thinks he has killed "Slink Peters." Loyal friends hurry John away from the clutches of the law, and a Frenchman, Jean Dubois, guides him to Whisper Lake, considered by most people totally inaccessible. Stephen March is sent to find and arrest the slayer of Slink. He reaches the country at the same time when Arlis Hope makes her way to her father's side. The meeting of these two has portentous results, but the situation is retarded by John's illness; he has a bad attack of smallpox, through which Stephen nurses him. Passionate undercurrents attend this unusual condition. The action is fast and fraught with perils and thrills, but the author's knowledge of his country is clear. He makes you feel the bigness, charm, and meaning of the forest life. After the usual complications of love and suspicion, it is discovered that "Slink" was never dead. Each then comes into his reward of love, exoneration, or justification. It is a book of tense situations and human suffering.

Wells, Carolyn. *The Maxwell Mystery*. Pp. 302. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

This is a pleasant, but rather conventional, detective story involving the usual murder mysteries, love stories, and amateurs with "detective instincts." Finally, we have a solution by Fleming Stone, the greatest of American detectives, whose "eagle eye and massive brain" always surmount difficulties. Philip Maxwell has a

(Continued on page 902)



The new Garford "Six" was designed contrary to the usual custom. Instead of utilizing, re-designing or substituting any old parts, this car is new in its entire construction.

From the smallest steel bolt to the handsome, graceful and noiseless one-piece-all-steel body, it is a distinct 1913 creation.

In it are embodied more new and practical six-cylinder improvements and conveniences than in any other "Six" built.

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Equipment—everything complete from tools to top.

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This perfect classic: Mr. Barrie's tribute to his friend, George Meredith, is now given for the first time in any magazine. Full of the most subtle fancy, and yet strongly expressive of his innermost beliefs, this wonderful piece of heart-expression is destined to rank with Mr. Barrie's most delicately beautiful work,

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 900)

house party at the home of his wealthy uncle with whom he lives, and whose heir he is, a party made up of fascinating young people and including even a "beloved Earl." On the night of the big dance, Philip is found murdered and in such circumstances that almost every one in the house comes under more or less suspicion. The tracing of clues gives opportunity for the development of detective and erotic elements. The reader has a chance to make brilliant deductions for himself before the perpetrator of the crime is tracked and punished. Exciting combinations of the expected and the unexpected attend the development of the search for the criminal. The suspense keeps the interest always at fever heat.

RECENT VOLUMES OF "THE CYCLOPEDIA OF EDUCATION"

Moore, Paul [Editor]. *The Encyclopedia of Education*. Vols. I-IV. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$6 a volume.

The first volume of *The Encyclopedia of Education* was noticed in *THE DIGEST* for May 6, 1911 (Vol. XLII, p. 898). Since then three volumes have appeared, Vol. II (726 pp.), in October, 1911; Vol. III (682 pp.), in October, 1912; and Vol. IV (740 pp.), in March, 1913. The last topic treated in Vol. IV is *Polyhedron*; that is, the work is three-fourths or more completed.

There were 128 special contributors to Vol. I (that is, contributors who signed their articles); 119 to Vol. II, 110 to Vol. III, and 150 to Vol. IV. About half the special contributors in each volume appear again in the succeeding volume, so that the four volumes are the work of between 300 and 400 specialists, to say nothing of the unsigned articles. When one considers further the staff of departmental editors, it is apparent that the present work is representative of present-day expert knowledge in the field of education, and that it must be accepted as authoritative.

The range of the work is extraordinary. Education is treated from every point of view. Educational theories and systems of the past and present, educational bodies, past and present, men who have contributed at any time, as investigators, as scientists, as reformers, to the development of educational ideals, methods, or means, the technical vocabulary of education, of educational psychology, and of medical physiology—it would be hard to find a topic or a term connected with the science of education at any time in the history of that science which does not receive treatment.

The need and the value of the work are evident from the fact (stated in the preface of Vol. I) that of new books in recent years—one out of every 25 in America, one out of 15 in England, one out of 9 in France, and one of 7 in Germany—were works on education. A literature so bulky must be condensed if its results are to be readily accessible to the majority of teachers and to others concerned with education; and even for the best informed a systematized account of the field is helpful as a guide. The present work serves that purpose; it furnishes something about every topic related to education, and by means of cross-

references becomes a complete text-book on every pedagogic subject.

Even to a general reader much of the matter is of interest. This is true especially of the historical articles, the descriptions of early schools and teaching, of early practises, sports, and festivals. For example, *Beating the Bounds* (I, 335), *Begging Students* (I, 340), *Boy Bishop* (I, 435), and the origin of Santa Claus, *Boarding Around of Teachers* (I, 403), *Cockfighting in Schools* (II, 41), *Medieval Gilds* (III, 107), etc. Of general interest, also, are other historical articles which give accounts of the great medieval scholars and of the great educational reformers and their work, as well as the articles on the very practical sociological problems in the recently widened field of education.

Of general and popular as well as professional interest will prove also much of the matter devoted to exposition of the educational systems and description of the chief educational institutions of the civilized world. To *Education in Germany* (III, 63), 38 pages are given; to *Education in England* (II, 459), 24 pages; *Education in France* (II, 656), 20 pages; in *Japan* (III, 518), 11 pages; in *the Philippine Islands* (IV, 674), 5 pages; and so on. The educational systems of each of the States, and of each important city in the United States as well as of the chief foreign cities, are described in some detail. One reads in detail of the different kinds of education—industrial, commercial, agricultural, etc.

The practical value of the work to those directly interested in teaching is very great. To the individual teacher it furnishes a treatment of his special subject, whatever it is, giving its history, academic status, courses in college, secondary or lower school, aims and methods, desirable equipment, etc. For superintendents and principals it discusses questions of school organization and management; for example, *City School Administration* (II, 16). For School Boards it tells of *School Architecture* (I, 183), of *Lighting* (IV, 26), *Heating* (III, 238), etc. How distinctly practical the information is appears in the article on *Blackboards* (I, 390, 4 pages), which treats of the construction and hygiene of blackboards, including discussion of the proper material and how to apply it, the proper position with reference to light, height of lower and upper edges for children of varying grades, and the proper form of tray to catch the chalk dust. (Better than any dust-tray, it seems to us, would be a moistened sponge to use as eraser; there would be no dust to float in the air or fall in a tray.) No part of its subject is too commonplace for this encyclopedia; it discusses *Cleanliness of the School Room* (II, 31) for the janitor, and *Clothing of School Children* (II, 40) for the mother.

Naturally, there is a good deal of technical matter in the work. It defines the terms of psychology and of pedagogical science (*accommodation, adaptation, adjustment, apperception, etc.*); it discusses *correlation of studies*, of school curricula with one another, of school work with life work. It considers the good and the evil of *Examinations* (II, 532), and the limitations which should protect pupils from evil effects. In the treatment of *Grading and Promotions* (III, 126), with its cross-references, teacher and principal will find suggestion and guidance.

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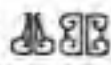
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into these volumes is perhaps the revelation they make of the new aims and new fields that education has of late taken, or been compelled to take, to itself. As the editor states in the preface to Volume I, the school has had thrust upon it almost the entire training of the child—physical and moral as well as mental. The teacher is to many children both parent and teacher. Whether it is well that training in morals and manners should become less and less a concern of the parent and more and more a task of the school is very questionable; but the fact is that many children in America get almost no proper training in the home. Altered ideals of education further widen the field of the school. The school now takes charge of the children's play-hours, very properly recognizing the educational value of pure play. Hence in these volumes, aside from a discussion of *Gymnasium and Gymnastics* (III, 196, 198), with numerous cross-references, we read of *Dancing* (II, 248), of *Festivals* (II, 600), of *Games* (III, 8), and of *Play and Play-grounds* (IV, 725, 728). The school is more and more beginning to watch over the health of its pupils. In this matter not only teachers and other school officials, but parents as well should read these books. *Medical Inspection of Schools* (IV, 182), *Contagious Diseases* (II, 191), with cross-references, *Infectious Diseases* (III, 454), the most common school diseases, as diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, mumps; and likewise other diseases likely to spread among children, as infantile paralysis, meningitis, typhoid fever, grippe, tuberculosis, etc., and defects of sight and hearing—these topics receive treatment. The primary or grammar teacher is told what to do when a child complains of headache. Of grippe we read: "The reason that colds and grippe are so prevalent and so serious among school children in many sections of the United States is probably the habit of sleeping in closed rooms and of keeping the schoolrooms hot and dry, and the fact that when a child shows symptoms of a cold, instead of being put out of doors he is confined in the house" (III, 183). We use italics to emphasize the fact that most parents as well as many teachers will learn something from these volumes. *Education for Parenthood* (IV, 600) is one of the topics discussed. A more important matter for parent, teacher, and physician to consider is the physiological and psychological character of the period of *Adolescence* (I, 39, with cross-references).

But it is impossible here to follow to the end the series of interesting and valuable discussions which fill these pages. One notes with pleasure that they are usually fresh, broad, and practical. There is little dogmatism. Under *English Usage* (II, 483), for example, the teacher is cautioned against blind acceptance of the dogmas of a text-book: "Rhetorical and other books contain many dogmas which are often contrary both to practice and to effectiveness in language."

In mechanical execution the volumes are in the main attractive. The print is clear. Some of the illustrations ought to have been done more carefully; for instance, that of the single-handed manual alphabet (II, 260). Two very interesting tables (II, 91, 92) are almost illegible. Here and there the revision and the proof-

reading are not perfect. "This kind of a blackboard" is not good enough English for such a work. But it must be considered that the volumes contain an immense amount of matter which is here for the first time gathered together and systematized; and the task of correlating the articles, of revising them, of supplying cross-references, and overseeing the final details of manufacture, must have been perplexing and laborious. A serious defect, it seems to us, is the failure to indicate by means of some adequate phonetic alphabet the pronunciation of foreign and technical words.

The majority of those to whom the volumes will be of greatest service will feel the need of this help. With this exception flaws in the work are negligible. The cyclopedia ought to go into every school and public library in the land, and become accessible to every teacher and every school official, and to all others who have to do with the organization, administration, or teaching-work of our schools.

THREE BOOKS ON AFRICA

Torday, E. Camp and Tramp in African Wilds. Illustrated. Map. Cloth. Pp. 316. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

This volume is the fascinating record of the adventures of one who for nearly seven years lived in the Kongo—really in it—spending most of the time in the interior in close touch with many tribes whose customs and characteristics he has delineated here. As a record of travel and experience it is exceedingly entertaining, and as anthropological material important especially since he has used a clever device for questioning the natives. Inasmuch as they commonly answer direct questions in the way which they think will please, whether the truth or not, he has first secured a portion of information and then says, "Such and such a tribe say you have this custom. Is that so?" and in the discussion which follows among the natives the truth is not hard to find.

More important is the definite attitude of appreciation for the natives which the author's experience has given him. Their real courtesy, their reliability, their fine physique, have produced in him a real affection for them. The chapter in which he gives the fruits of his experience in suggestions to other white men in Africa's hinterland is very valuable. The failures in tact, in respect for native customs, and, alas! in honesty and square dealing return on the head of the white man. "It is only by studying a man that you can understand him, and only by understanding him that you can rule him." He also says a wise word in warning missionaries against giving an agricultural or pastoral people a clerk's education.

In this African centenary year it is interesting to note that Mr. Torday succeeded in locating a cape on Lake Tanganyika which Livingstone reported and which was used as a mark for the boundary between British Central Africa and the Kongo State. Former officials had been unable to find it because the lake had receded quite a distance. Says Mr. Torday of the great explorer: "Livingstone's memory is still cherished by all who knew him."

(Continued on page 1000)



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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 904)

and thus his own acts alone have erected the finest monument that any traveler can boast of."

Stevens, E. S. *My Sudan Year*. Illustrated. Cloth. Pp. 305. New York: George H. Doran Co. \$3.50 net.

This book will form a very good companion to Mr. Powell's "The Last Frontier," making as it does a special study of one district in Africa in which the work of civilizing is being done with the utmost vigor. Where Mr. Powell has taken us with rapidity Miss Stevens travels with more leisure and no less vividness of narrative. Starting from Gordon's Khartoum up the Nile by paddle-wheel steamer, the writer, by unusual good fortune, was enabled to turn aside from the customary tourist trails up the Bahr-el-Ghazal, which drains a large district nearer the wilderness of native conditions than northern Sudan, and to see at first hand the venture of transforming the grassy traffic-blocking "sudd" into briquettes for fuel in an almost treeless, coalless country. This weedy mass covers a huge swamp thirty-five thousand square miles in extent which must some day contribute its share of usefulness to the world. One would think that traveling in such a district would be prosy, but far from it! Miss Stevens's narrative is full of reminiscences of the terrible days of the Mahdi, of incidents of British administration that remind one of Kipling, of bright comments on native life and customs, and of records of hunting. The chapters about Khartoum are delightful, and the reflections on education in the Sudan and the record of native songs are especially interesting. The tone of Miss Stevens's whole book marks her as an experienced writer and observer, who knows how to see and what is worth seeing and can tell the story of it worthily. To one who would know the life and atmosphere of the Sudan as it is Miss Stevens's book will be very satisfactory.

Stanley, Henry M. *How I Found Livingstone*. Centenary edition. With an introduction by Robert E. Speer. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2 net.

It is forty years since Stanley found Livingstone in Ujiji and a hundred since Livingstone was born. As men look back on that interval what great changes are seen to have come over the face of the world, and especially Africa itself. Europe has taken upon its shoulders the task of civilizing the Dark Continent. Empire builders are looking there for the foundation stones of their ambitious dreams. But it was Livingstone the missionary and Stanley the journalist who prepared the ground before them. Thus, the new travel books on Africa are appearing by the score—and excellent ones, too—the record of Stanley will ever prove a classic—an Odyssey of journalistic enterprise and high endeavor. To this centenary edition (printed from the old plates and thus somewhat uneven in impression) Dr. Speer's preface serves as a connecting link to sketch briefly what has happened to Africa since Livingstone and Stanley

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OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

De Pratz, Claire. *France from Within.* Pp. 368. New York and London: Hodder & Stoughton. \$2.

The author of this volume is of French blood, but she was born in England. Educated in London and Paris, she acquired the point of view of each country in judgments of the other, and was, therefore, qualified to give an interesting estimate of French character and home life. We are sometimes inclined to think of Paris as the "music-hall of the world," where licentious amusements can always be found. Such places, however, the writer asserts, are not frequented by real Parisians, but are designed and managed wholly for tourists as a business proposition. The French people are described to us as essentially and fundamentally feminine, tender, and gay, always adaptable and willing to learn from others, but in their home life they are not easy of approach. A foreigner rarely sees the intimate life home or learns to know the real French man or French woman. Naturally every nation has customs and rules peculiar to itself. This book attempts to remove our unjust misunderstanding of the modern Frenchwoman. She is "the noblest force in her country," and the best friend and counselor of her husband. The book contains an intensive and interesting study of such subjects as marriage, divorce, the *jeune fille*, the bachelor woman, the housekeeper, and the maid.

McCracken, Elizabeth. *The American Child.* Pp. 191. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.25 net.

We have grown accustomed to the phrase,—"Children don't behave as they used to." We have accepted this confession with an air of—"Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true"; but here is a book that dares to assert the contrary, and to praise the American child at home, at play, in the country, in school and at church. This sounds like "a large order," but when one reads of the circumstances that have produced present conditions, we realize that parents of to-day are responsible for the change, which is not a deterioration but a reciprocity of advantages, and that children are now treated as intelligent companions, not as inferiors. The style of the book is easy and convincing. The author quotes from personal experiences with children of different ages, so that the narrative has life and natural color. From these pages the reader will gain comprehension and affectionate regard for the needs of the child and an appreciation of all that he can offer in the way of development and pleasure in the bringing out of individuality and specialized aptitude. The intolerant person who is childless will find much to enjoy in this little volume which should change his point of view.

Patrick, Mary Mills. *Sappho and the Island of Lesbos.* Pp. 180. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Company. \$1.25.

This little volume, written for "lovers of Greek poetry," gives a faithful account of the famous poetess, her home, contemporaries, work, and the customs and manners of her age. Sappho was born near the end of the seventh century B.C., an age deeply permeated by religious feeling and one in which the prominence given to music was noticeable in all social customs. Sappho is here considered in relation to her

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surroundings, her contemporaries, and her poems, which are translated and thoughtfully discuss. It is a relief to feel that the popular conception of her character is, perhaps, an unjust one. We read with eager interest of all she accomplished in her school of poetry and music. Her potentiality in literature is conceded by all literary critics. The translations given in this monograph show delicacy and poetic temperament. The book is concise and complete as a direct portrayal of her surroundings, associates, and accomplishments.

Lady Gregory. New Comedies. Pp. 166. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The advent of the Irish players and the spirited controversies excited last year by some of the plays presented quite prepared the public for consideration of any dramatic writings in connection with the "Abbey Players." That public will welcome this little collection of comedies—"The Bogie Men," "The Full Moon," "Coats," "Damer's Gold," and "McDonough's Wife,"—all of which, except the last, have been produced by the Abbey players. The plays are short and direct, taking us out of ourselves and should be read by all who are interested in this most unusual literary movement of recent times, the modern Celtic movement in Ireland. "Coats" is especially clever, and illustrates how easily a quarrel can be caused between two friends and yet be healed by a piece of "apple pie." "A quarrel, we are told, is so violent you think it can never be healed, but the ordinary circumstances of life force reconciliation." *The Nation* gives this estimate of Lady Gregory: "Lady Gregory has kept alive the tradition of Ireland as a laughing country. She surpasses the others in the quality of her comedy, however; not that she is more comic, but that she is more comprehensively true to life"—an estimate which will incline us all to read thoughtfully what she has to say.

Price, M. P. Siberia. Illustrated. Maps. Cloth. Pp. 308. New York: George H. Doran Co. \$2.50 net.

Those readers whose vague impression of Siberia has been that of a bleak land of exile will find their interest quickened and their outlook enlarged by Mr. Price's valuable record of a journey through that broad region, in investigation of its social and economic conditions. They will then add one more to the list of ancient lands now springing into new life. In Siberia also one finds a "new society passing through a fascinating phase of development." Mr. Price has made special studies in Canada, and is convinced that Siberia is now where Canada was a generation ago. "Just as the

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✓ **Martin, Michael, S. J. The Roman Curia as It Now Exists.** Cloth. Pp. 423. New York: Benziger Bros. \$1.50 net.

In 1908, by an Apostolic constitution, *Sapientis consilio*, the organization of the Roman Curia was changed quite extensively, some of the Sacred Congregations being consolidated with others and one new one being created—the Congregation *De Disciplina Sacramentorum*—and their functions being in many cases enlarged or modified. This is of especial concern to all the clergy and officials in America, since at the same time America was removed from the sole jurisdiction of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda and put under the common law of the Church, and henceforth is to deal with the various congregations as do other countries not administered by the Propaganda. The larger part of this very serviceable book is a clear and readable commentary on this important constitution. It sets forth the jurisdictions and functions of all the congregations and of the tribunals and offices of the Curia briefly and lucidly and adds formulae for sending petitions and requests of various kinds to the proper departments, as well as the original Latin text of *Sapientis consilio* and of the rules of transacting business with the Curia. The book is, therefore, useful and important. The author is Professor of Canon Law and Moral Theology in St. Louis University.

✓ **Bancroft, Hubert Howe. The New Pacific.** 8vo. Pp. 543. New York: The Bancroft Company. \$2 net.

The opening of the Panama Canal and the San Francisco Exposition are events whose coming is awaited with interest. Mr. Bancroft is a skilful stage manager who here draws up the curtain and shows us the scenery in which these important events are to take place. He is a discursive writer, but presents many commercial facts which indicate the hopes and prospects of the shores and islands of the Pacific. His book will serve to aid not only the enterprise of steamship companies, but the plans of those who are emigrating to the Golden State.

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CURRENT POETRY

THERE are many critics who regard the poem of occasion and the poem of controversy as belonging rather to journalism than to literature. Poetry, they think, should not depend upon event and circumstance; it should arise naturally and its beauty should be its only excuse for existence. Undoubtedly, this belief has its justification; much of the world's greatest verse is independent of place and time. Nevertheless, the poet is needed to plead for causes and to celebrate events affecting the community of which he is part. William Vaughn Moody's "Ode in Time of Hesitation" is perhaps a more valuable contribution to literature than most of his excursions into Greek mythology and Arthurian legend. There are those who consider the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" the greatest American poem. And such poets as Mr. Percy Mackaye perform public services of real value when they mark occurrences of national importance by the exercise of their genuine talent.

The poem which we reprint appears in *The North American Review*. It is dignified, compact, and full of noble imagery. Its formality is proper to the occasion. The thought is well sustained, and the phrasing, particularly in the first four stanzas, is admirable.

Panama Hymn

BY PERCY MACKAYE

Lord of the sundering land and deep,
For whom of old, to smudge thy wrath,
The floods stood upright as a heap
To shape thy host a dry-shod path,

Lo, now, from tide to sundered tide
Thy hand, outstretched in glad release,
Hath torn the eternal hills aside
To blaze a liquid path for Peace.

Thy hand, enlaid in flaming steel,
Hath clutched the demons of the soil
And made their forge-fires roar and reel
To serve thy scaphim in toil;

While round their pits the nations, bowed
Have watched thine awful enginery
Compel, through thunderbolt and cloud,
The demigods to slave for thee.

For thee hath glaring Cyclops sweat,
And Atlas groaned, and Hercules
For thee his iron sinews set,
And thou wast lord of Rameses;

Till now they pause, to watch thy hand
Lead forth the first leviathan
Through mazes of the jungled land,
Submissive to the will of man;

Submissive through the will of us
To thine, the universal will,
That leads, divine and devious,
To world-communities vaster still.

The titans rest; intense, aware,
The host of nations dumbly waits;
The mountains lift their brows and stare;
The tides are knocking at the gates.

Almighty of the human mind,
Unlock the portals of our sleep
That lead to visions of our kind,
And marry sundered deep to deep!

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Many poets, including Alfred Noyes and Charles Hanson Towne, have written in memory of Francis Thompson. A recent issue of the London *Nation* contains the following sincere and beautiful lines. There is sound philosophy quaintly but effectively expressed in the stanza last but one.

Francis Thompson

BY WILLIAM H. DAVIES

Thou hadst no home, and thou couldst see
In every street the windows' light;
Dragging thy limbs about all night,
No window kept a light for thee.

However much thou wert distressed,
Or tired of moving, and felt sick,
Thy life was on the open deck—
Thou hadst no cabin for thy rest.

Thy bark was helpless 'neath the sky,
No pilot thought thee worth his pains
To guide for love or money gains—
Like phantom ships the rich sailed by.

Thy shadow mocked thee night and day,
Thy life's companion, it alone;
It did not sigh, it did not moan,
But mocked thy moves in every way.

In spite of all, the mind had force,
And, like a stream whose surface flows
The wrong way when a strong wind blows
It underneath maintained its course.

Ofttidst thou think thy mind would flower
Too late for good, as some bruised tree
That blooms in autumn, and we see
Fruit not worth picking, hard and sour.

Some poets feign their wounds and scars,
If they had known real suffering hours,
They'd show, in place of Fancy's flowers,
More of Imagination's stars.

So, if thy fruits of Poesy
Are rich, it is at this dear cost—
That they were nipt by Sorrow's frost,
In nights of homeless misery.

Here is one of those brief exquisite reflections of a mood which Mr. Towne writes with such skill. We take it from *Harper's Magazine*.

Waiting

BY CHARLES HANSON TOWNE

I thought my heart would break
Because the Spring was slow.
I said, "How long young April sleeps
Beneath the snow!"

But when at last she came,
And buds broke in the dew,
I dreamed of my lost love,
And my heart broke, too!

The following poem, equally brief, but greatly different in spirit, appears in *The Outlook*. The thought is, of course, very old, but it is here expressed with epigrammatic force.

Earth and Infinity

BY AUGUSTUS WIGHT BOMBERGER

There's part o' the sun in an apple;
There's part o' the moon in a rose;
There's part of the flaming Pleiades
In every leaf that grows.
Out of the vast comes nearness;
For the God whose love we sing
Lends a little of his heaven
To every living thing.



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The *Smart Set* has recently called a poet to its editorial chair, and the April number contains a noticeably large amount of verse well worth reading. Of Bliss Carman's "Lyrics of Spring" we quote the second and third, and we regret that we can not spare sufficient space to give them all. Few contemporary poets are more keenly aware of wild nature's most intimate moods.

Lyrics of Spring

BY BLISS CARMAN

II

Oh, well the world is dreaming
Under the April moon,
Her soul in love with beauty,
Her senses all a-swoon.

Pure hangs the silver crescent
Above the twilight wood,
And pure the silver music
Wakes from the marshy flood.

O earth, with all thy transport
How comes it life should seem
A shadow in the moonlight
A murmur in a dream?

III

Over the wintry threshold
Who comes with joy to-day,
So frail, yet so enduring,
To triumph o'er dismay?

Ah, quick her tears are springing,
And quickly they are dried,
For sorrow walks before her,
But gladness walks beside.

She comes with gusts of laughter,—
The music as of rills;
With tenderness and sweetness,
The wisdom of the hills.

Her hands are strong to comfort,
Her heart is quick to heed;
She knows the signs of sadness,
She knows the voice of need;

There is no living creature
However poor or small,
But she will know its trouble,
And harken to its call.

Oh, well they fare forever,
By mighty dreams possessed,
Whose hearts have lain a moment
On that eternal breast.

It is easy to disagree with the somewhat shadowy philosophy of the following verses (from *The Englishwoman*), but that Mr. O'Meara has stated his belief interestingly can not be denied. The poem is excellently constructed.

The Woman-Tamer

BY THOMAS O'MEARA

He said, "She shall be my slave!
Lesser in all than I;
Feeble of body and brain,
She shall carry a golden chain,
And dwell until she die
In the golden cage I gave."

And he found a treacherous feature of hate and fear,
With teeth and claws that were ready when he came near!

He said, "She shall be my star!
I will set her high above

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This dusty world of mine,
I will bow me down at her shrine,
Pray for the light of her love,
And worship her from afar."

But he found that the light of her love had been
withdrawn,
Leaving only a faint chill pity, a faint chill scorn.

He said, "She shall be my friend!
Side by side let us stand,
For I need your help and you,
Comrades true and true,
With my hand in your dear hand
We will see life out to the end."

And she turned and her eyes met his; and I think
she cried
(But she laughed through her tears) and she came
to her place at his side.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

"THE MOSES OF THE NEGROES"

WHEN Harriet Tubman Davis was a pickaninny on a big plantation in Dorchester County, Maryland, she began to show an instinctive antagonism to the tyranny of master over slave, and one day, when only thirteen, she protested at the brutality of an overseer who pursued a slave with a club. The overseer turned on her and knocked her down, inflicting an injury to her brain which brought on fits of somnolency with which she suffered until after the war, when she was cured by a surgical operation at the Massachusetts General Hospital. The blow from the overseer's club would probably not have amounted to much had the head been that of some other negro child, but the knocking down of Harriet marked the beginning of an extraordinary career. Some of her acquaintances have wondered if the injury did not give her the wonderful cunning that characterized her in later years. Whether it did or not, she was one of the craftiest enemies the slave-owners ever had. She ran away long before the war and devoted her energies to helping others escape from their masters; and when the war began she became a nurse, scout, and spy for the Union. Among her own people she was known as "the Moses of the negroes," a title that was well earned. She died the other day at the Harriet Tubman Home for Indigent Aged Negroes, at Auburn, New York, an institution she founded. Tho her exact age is not known, she is believed to have been ninety-eight or a hundred. It is said that she was known and held in high esteem by Ralph Waldo Emerson, Phillips Brooks, John Brown, Horace Mann, William Lloyd Garrison, and other distinguished men of that period. The story of some of her thrilling exploits is told in the *New York Evening Post*:

Her master died, and word went around



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the quarters that the slaves were to be
"sold South," the thing most dreaded by
negroes of the upper tier of Southern
States. Harriet counseled the negroes to
run away, but none had the courage to fol-
low her. She knew only that if she followed
the north star it would lead her to freedom,
and one night she stole away.

Of the terrible journey north she remem-
bered little; her instinct guided her and
her great strength enabled her to stand the
privation.

She obtained employment and saved all
she earned. Then she disappeared and was
not seen for months. She had dared to go
back to the land of bondage to show others
the path to freedom.

It wasn't long before throughout the
plantations of Maryland and Virginia were
spread rewards for a negro woman who was
luring the slaves away from their masters.
The price for the capture, dead or alive, of
Harriet Tubman rose to over \$40,000, but
she was never taken. She made over nine-
teen trips into the very heart of the coun-
try where the head-money was offered. She
continued this work until the beginning of
the Civil War.

When the abolition movement became
active she went into it heart and soul.
Whenever she could get to a meeting she
went and inspired others with her great
faith. It was while on her way to attend a
meeting in Boston at the invitation of
Gerrit Smith that she fought the greatest
single battle of her career.

She had stopt off at Troy, and while
there learned that a fugitive slave, Charles
Nalle, a half-brother of the master who
followed him, and as white as his owner,
had been taken and was in the hands of
the officers, having been remanded back to
Virginia. She went at once to the office
of the United States Commissioner, collect-
ing on the way a large crowd.

The crowd held back the officers, who
were about to convey the slave to a wagon,
and bids for the slave's purchase began.
The owner offered to sell for \$1,200, but
when that was bid he raised his price to
\$1,500. A man across the street raised a
window and shouted:

"Two hundred dollars for his rescue, but
not one cent to his master!"

That fired the crowd, and when the of-
ficers tried to bring the slave out the
crowd surged around the wagon. Harriet,
who had kept her position at the door of the
Commissioner's office, shouted: "Here he
comes! Take him!" and led the assault.

Her enormous physical strength has been
spoken of. Breaking through the police
line, she seized the prisoner under the arm-
pits and began to drag him down the street.

"Drag us out!" she shouted to her
friends. "Drag him to the river! Drown
him, but don't let dem have him!"

A policeman hit her on the head with his
club, and, freeing one hand, she knocked
him back into the crowd. Another jumped
for her, but she caught him about the neck,
throttled him, and threw him over her
shoulder.

She was dragged down, but kept her
hold on the slave. Aroused to fighting
pitch by her splendid courage, the crowd
massed around her, and dragged her and
the slave to the river, where the fugitive
was thrown into a boat, which pulled out.

She founded a settlement of fugitive

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carry for home
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slaves at Cape May, N. J., in 1852, avoiding Philadelphia, as the slave owners maintained a detective agency there. The colony was successfully managed with the aid of Thomas Garrett, the Quaker abolitionist, of Wilmington, Del. It is said that she personally escorted 300 negroes to freedom. We read on:

The Fugitive Slave Law enforcement made her work more difficult each year. Driven from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, she came to New York. The Dred Scott decision in 1857 forced her to establish her last station on the underground in Canada. At this time Auburn came into prominence as one of the underground stations, and William H. Seward, later Lincoln's Secretary of State, was one of Harriet's best supporters, giving liberally from his private funds to pay carfare for fugitives from Auburn to Suspension Bridge, whence they got into Canada.

When, in 1863, it was decided to use negro troops, Harriet pleaded to be appointed an army nurse. When the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers marched away from camp at Readville, Mass., under command of Col. Robert Gould Shaw, Harriet left for the South with a commission in her dress pocket from Governor Andrew. Down at Port Royal, she cooked for Colonel Shaw, and dined with him, too, on occasion, when she had important information to impart.

When she was not acting as cook she scouted around the enemy's lines, where she listened, and returned to repeat many things to the Union officers that they were glad to know. On one occasion, she informed Major-General Hunter at Hilton Head of mines planted in the river, and several gunboats sent to the scene removed a lot of torpedoes that would have smashed an expedition that was about to pass over this dangerous place.

Harriet lived for a time at the home of Emerson, in Concord, and spent some time visiting the family of William Lloyd Garrison, the Aleotts, the Whitneys, Mrs. Hecate Mann, and Phillips Brooks.

Illustrative of Harriet's hold upon the officers of the North and their confidence in her, one of her many wartime passes may be quoted showing the privileges she enjoyed. It was issued to her by Maj.-Gen. David Hunter at Port Royal, near Hilton Head, headquarters of the Department of the South in 1863. It reads:

"Pass the bearer, Harriet Tubman, to Beaufort and back to this place, and wherever she wishes to go; and give her free passage at all times on all Government transports. Harriet was sent to me by Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, and is a valuable woman. She has permission, as a servant of the Government, to purchase such provisions from the Commissary as she may need.

"DAVID HUNTER,

"Major-General Commanding."

After the war Harriet located in Auburn, N. Y., permanently. She was the widow of a man named Tubman, who died in the South, and later she married Nelson Davis.

In 1896 she bought a portion of what was known as the Beardsley estate north of her property, and founded in that year the Harriet Tubman home, converting the former dwelling into the home.

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HOW CONSTANTINE WON HIS OWN PEOPLE

IT has not been long since the Greeks regarded the man who has just mounted the throne as unfit to rule the kingdom. On more than one occasion he has heard the mob demand his eldest son, Prince George, as ruler, and suggest that the father and grandfather make way for him. He has had the Military League of his own army against him to the extent of mutiny. The Parliament has criticized him bitterly and the newspapers have denounced him for political reasons. But that is all past now. Greeks at home and Greeks abroad regard him as the liberator of their country from the thrall of the Turks and welcome him not only as their king, but as commander-in-chief of the army that won back some of the glory that was Greece's in ancient times. The New York Sun tells the story of his career:

Konstantinos, Duke of Sparta, eldest son of King George, was born at Athens August 2, 1868. He was educated by tutors who were brought from Leipzig. One of the accusations against him has been that he has always shown the effects of German influence. Tall, soldierly in appearance, quiet, reserved almost to the point of shyness in the ordinary court functions, he has always made every endeavor to avoid the crowds. He is a soldier, a soldier of caution rather than dash; a Moreau rather than a Ney.

King Constantine is a brother-in-law of the German Emperor, altho it is said the brothers-in-law have not spoken to each other for six years. He was married at Athens October 27, 1889, to the Princess Sophia of Prussia, sister of Emperor William, and his trouble with the German Emperor started when the Princess became a member of the Orthodox Greek Church. The Kaiser is a Lutheran. He objected to the change of faith.

There are five children by the marriage—Prince George, now the Prince Royal, was born July 19, 1890, and was with his royal father at the front; Prince Alexander, born in 1893; Princess Helene, born in 1896; Prince Paul, born in 1901, and the Princess Irene, who is 9 years old.

King Constantine undoubtedly did much to keep his father on the throne so many years. There had been threats against King George, but none of them very seriously bothered the monarch. He declared that he would not abdicate. They could put him out on a pension. For years he preferred the delights of Paris and the baths of France to his own kingdom.

Constantine always acted as regent. He administered with all the firmness that an exceedingly jealous kingdom would permit. How jealous the Greeks may be was shown in their attitude after the Cretan fiasco, when the present King was accused of involving his country unnecessarily.

The most recent trouble of King Constantine was the little revolution of Lieutenant Typaldos in October, 1909, when the ardor of some of the members of the Military League got the better of them.

This was driven out of mind when the

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COLONEL ROOSEVELT has always been as versatile in athletics as in almost anything else that ever occupied his attention. In a number of instances his methods of exercise have caused conventional-minded persons to take him for an eccentric, and much oftener his set-toes with professionals have resulted in broken ribs, bruises or muscular strains for himself and his opponents. When obliged to live in cities, he found that boxing and wrestling enabled him to get a good deal of exercise in condensed and attractive form, and when he became Governor of New York, the champion middleweight wrestler of America happened to be in Albany, and the Colonel had him come around three or four afternoons a week. A wrestling-mat was needed, and Colonel Roosevelt promptly bought one. When the bill was presented to the Comptroller for auditing, that official refused to approve it, explaining that the Governor could have a billiard-table, billiards being recognized as a proper Gubernatorial amusement, but that a wrestling-mat symbolized something unusual and unheard of and could not be permitted. The wrestling champion proved to be too much for the Governor, but he always took care of the Colonel as well as himself. When the professional wrestler left, an oarsman took his place. The oarsman could not take care of himself, much less save Colonel Roosevelt from the hard jolts, and by the end of the second afternoon one of the oarsman's long ribs



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had been caved in, and two of the Colonel's short ribs were badly damaged and his left shoulder-blade shoved so nearly out of place that it creaked. All these facts are found in "A Possible Autobiography," published serially in *The Outlook*. Here is the ex-President's own account of some of his experiences with professional prize-fighters:

When I was in the Legislature and was working very hard, with little chance of getting out of doors, all the real exercise I got was boxing and wrestling. A young fellow turned up who was a second-rate prize-fighter, the son of one of my old boxing teachers. For several weeks I had him come round to my rooms in the morning to put on the gloves with me for half an hour. Then he suddenly stopt, and some days later I received a letter of "wo" from him from the jail. I found that he was by profession a burglar, and merely followed boxing as the amusement of his lighter moments, or when business was slack.

Naturally, being fond of boxing, I grew to know a good many prize-fighters, and to most of those I knew I grew genuinely attached. I have never been able to sympathize with the outcry against prize-fighters. The only objection I have to the prize-ring is the crookedness that has attended its commercial development. Outside of this I regard boxing, whether professional or amateur, as a first-class sport, and I do not regard it as brutalizing. Of course matches can be conducted under conditions that make them brutalizing. But this is true of football games and of most other rough and vigorous sports. Most certainly prize-fighting is not half as brutalizing or demoralizing as many forms of big business and of the legal work carried on in connection with big business. Powerful, vigorous men of strong animal development must have some way in which their animal spirits can find vent. When I was Police Commissioner I found (and Jacob Riis will back me up in this) that the establishment of a boxing club in a tough neighborhood always tended to do away with knifing and gun-fighting among the young fellows who would otherwise have been in murderous gangs. Many of these young fellows were not naturally criminals at all, but they had to have some outlet for their activities. In the same way I have always regarded boxing as a first-class sport to encourage in the Young Men's Christian Association. I do not like to see young Christians with shoulders that slope like a champagne bottle. Of course boxing should be encouraged in the Army and Navy. I was first drawn to two nasal chaplains, Fathers Chidwick and Henry, by finding that each of them had brought half a dozen sets of boxing-gloves and encouraged their crews in boxing.

When I was Police Commissioner, I heartily approved the effort to get boxing clubs started in New York on a clean basis. Later I was reluctantly obliged to come to the conclusion that the prize-ring had become hopelessly debased and demoralized, and as Governor I aided in the passage of and signed the bill putting a stop to professional boxing for money. This was because some of the prize-fighters themselves were crooked, while the crowd of hangers-on who attended and made up and propped

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by the matches had placed the whole business on a basis of commercialism and brutality that was intolerable. I shall always maintain that boxing contests themselves make good, healthy sport. It is idle to compare them with bull-fighting; the torture and death of the wretched horses in bull-fighting is enough of itself to blast the sport, no matter how great the skill and prowess shown by the bull-fighters. Any sport in which the death and torture of animals is made to furnish pleasure to the spectators is debasing. There should always be the opportunity provided in a glove fight or bare-knuckle fight to stop it when one competitor is hopelessly outclassed or too badly hammered. But the men who take part in these fights are hard as nails, and it is not worth while to feel sentimental about their receiving punishment which as a matter of fact they do not mind. Of course the men who look on ought to be able to stand up with the gloves, or without them, themselves; I have scant use for the type of sportsmanship which consists merely in looking on at the feats of some one else.

Some, as good citizens as I know, are or were prize-fighters. Take Mike Donovan, of New York. He and his family represent a type of American citizenship of which we have a right to be proud. Mike is a devoted temperance man, and can be relied upon for every movement in the interest of good citizenship. I was first intimately thrown with him when I was Police Commissioner. One evening he and I—both in dress suits—attended a temperance meeting of Catholic societies. It culminated in a lively set-to between myself and a Tammany Senator, who was a very good fellow, but whose ideas of temperance differed radically from mine, and, as the event proved, from those of the majority of the meeting. Mike evidently regarded himself as my backer—he was sitting on the platform beside me—and I think felt as pleased and interested as if the set-to had been physical instead of merely verbal. Afterward I grew to know him well, both while I was Governor and while I was President, and many a time he came on and boxed with me.

Battling Nelson was another staunch friend, and he and I think alike on most questions of political and industrial life; altho he once expressed to me some commiseration because, as President, I did not get anything like the money return for my services that he aggregated during the same term of years in the ring. Bob Fitzsimmons was another good friend of mine. He has never forgotten his early skill as a blacksmith, and among the things that I value and always keep in use is a penholder made by Bob out of a horseshoe, with an inscription saying that it is "Made for and presented to President Theodore Roosevelt by his friend and admirer, Robert Fitzsimmons." I have for a long time had the friendship of John L. Sullivan, than whom in his prime no better man ever stepped into the ring. He is now a Massachusetts farmer. John used occasionally to visit me at the White House, his advent always causing a distinct flutter among the waiting Senators and Congressmen. When I went to Africa he presented me with a gold-mounted rabbit's foot for luck. I carried it through my African trip; and I certainly had good luck.

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CHANCE'S CHANCES

NO baseball manager will be watched more closely this year than Frank Chance, the new manager of the New York Americans. He is already famous as a manager and player—else he would not receive what is said to be a salary of \$25,000 for a season's work—but if he succeeds in pulling the New Yorks out of the second division this year, he will be hailed as one of the ablest baseball generals in the history of the game. Grantland Rice, one of New York's best known sporting writers, predicts that Chance's team will be about third from the bottom at the wind-up, but it seems that a majority of baseball writers have better hopes for the former Hilltops. Mr. Rice does not, however, think that the failure of the team to climb into the first division would necessarily indicate that Chance is not a great manager. Harry F. Schumacher, of the New York *Evening Mail*, the same paper that Mr. Rice writes for, takes a more rosy view of the New Yorks' future. He thinks that if Hal Chase can learn to play second base as well as he used to play first, there is no reason to doubt that the team will be near the top of the list at the finish. Mr. Schumacher sizes up the New Yorks in a special article for the *Boston Traveler*. We read:

On Chase's success or failure will pivot the fate of his club. Barring that one position, second base, the Chance outfit looks stronger and faster than any New York American league team since George Stallings landed the Hilltoppers in second place back in 1910; in several respects it is a better club. The entire infield has been made over since then; three members of the quartet are new, or playing new positions, this year. And both infield substitutes are players who were in the minor leagues most or all of last season. The outfield—with Birdie Cree, Harry Wolter, and Bert Daniels and Jack Lelivelt doing bench duty—is about the same, the Lelivelt was with the Rochester International leaguers until last fall. . . .

The pitching staff bears some slight resemblance to the 1910 hurling corps, with Russ Ford and Jack Warhop supplemented by Ray Fisher, Ray Caldwell, and George McConnell of the veteran brigade, and Ray Keating, brought up from Lawrence, Mass., of the New England league toward the close of the 1912 race; Al (Heinie) Shultz, late of Savannah, and probably George Davis, the Williams College phenom. This year's sharpshooting brigade lacks a southpaw of the Jim Vaughn class, but Shultz is a young bird of rare promise, with tremendous speed, fine curves, and splendid control. The box corps, with spitball pitchers predominating, has only to work up to spring training form, however, to earn even higher rating than that accorded the great staff that labored three years ago.

The catching staff, as a staff, is not so well rounded as when Stallings had the club, and there may be trouble there, should anything happen to Big Edweeney. The Cook County giant is in better form



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dition now than ever before at the start of a season. He is faster, hits better than he usually does at this time of the year, and his throwing to the bases has been uncommonly strong and accurate. Bob Williams and Charley Sterrett, his understudies, are not in the same class, however. They are good second-string men, but lacking in more than one of the many little things that are essential to catching greatness. Sweeney, however, expects to do practically all his club's backstopping this season.

Cree and Wolter, both forced out of the game last season with broken bones—Cree's wrist was broken by a pitched ball and Wolter fractured a leg sliding into a base—are thoroughly sound again. Cree's wrist has mended perfectly and still works smoothly. Neither his throwing nor his batting seems to have been affected in the least. Wolter's ankle was badly wrenched when his shin bone was snapped and that injury has caused him more real bother than the break. During the entire training siege he had the ankle wrapt in a Gibney brace for each workout. It slowed him up slightly, but so strengthened the joint that he expects to start the season practically as "good as new." Cree and Wolter are both splendid fielders, clever base runners, and heavy hitters. Both are normally .300 men, with Cree very apt to exceed .340.

Chance is not so well satisfied with the prospect for filling the third outfield position. Bert Daniels is clever in many respects, but he is declared clumsy when it comes to running back for long drives or throwing to the home plate. To conclude:

Roy Hartzell, at third, is the only survivor of last year's infield, or the only one, rather, who will linger in the same position. Roy went to Bermuda with Chance and had two weeks of hard work under his belt when the rest of the infielders arrived. Hartzell never has been and does not threaten now to become a brilliant third sacker. But he is hitting as well as he ever did, which means that he should be good for .310 or thereabouts and his legs are in far better shape. Constant pounding on the thinly covered rock on the Hilltop threatened to make a cripple of Hartzell last summer, but six weeks on the soft, yielding turf at Hamilton have restored the Hartzellian props to all their former strength and agility. Roy always has been a steady, constant fielder.

Derriek, one-time Philadelphia Athletic, is probably the most improved ball player on the entire squad. He is not a great hitter; probably never will be. But under Chance's coaching he has been cured of several faults in his position at the plate and his swing at the ball. Derriek is by far the best fielding shortstop the Yankees have had since Kid Elberfeld was in his prime. Long, rangy, loose-jointed, armed with unusually long arms and big, muscular hands, Derriek gets in front of everything and hauls down most everything he reaches. He should be a valuable man for the Yanks this season.

Chance, at first, has been a revelation. He stated, just after he joined the club, that he would play first base—if his legs

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come of a craving on the part of the modern young girl for adventure. These adventures are naturally surrounded with grave dangers for those who take part in them. But more often than not the missing are discovered and placed in the care of their relatives. In order to avoid very just admonition, the culprit often resorts to inventing an "abductor."

Neither is this an entirely modern feature.

Early in the eighteenth century a girl named Elizabeth Canning disappeared from her home and evaded all efforts to discover her. She returned after a month. Her story was that the gipsies had stolen her. For this certain gipsies in the district were brought to trial, and two of them were sentenced to death. After further investigations pending the execution they were reprieved and Elizabeth herself was charged with perjury. She was found guilty and sentenced to transportation for a period of seven years.

It was suggested then that the girl fabricated the story in order to avert punishment. There seems little doubt that neurotic young girls of to-day who leave home in a state of hysteria resort to a similar plan to avert parental wrath.

Too much Puritanism on the part of their parents drives many boys and girls from home. Frequently nagging is also responsible. To proceed:

A few years ago a young man of nineteen was reported to the police as missing from his home. Search was made for him and the matter was placed in the hands of the police. Finally he was discovered among the queue waiting outside a theater. The young man was quite frank in his explanation to the police. "My people," he said, "object to theaters, to music-halls, and to any form of social entertainment. I could stand it no longer." Since leaving home he had been to the theater every night.

The middle and upper classes figure largely in the list of the missing. The number of men and women in good social positions, trusted and loved by friends and relatives, apparently sound financially, who cut themselves adrift is remarkable. The fact that they leave broken hearts at home, cause endless hours of intense anxiety to friends, is left unconsidered in the sudden wave of circumstance which prompts them to walk out into a new world. Of the 3,260 who have gone never to return many must have committed suicide; possibly some have been the victims of undetected crimes; but there must be many still alive, safe in hiding among the mass of humanity, the greatest hiding-place possible.

An interesting case of past years in which boredom with the conventionalities of society caused a man to vanish was that of Waring, who figured in a poem of Robert Browning, entitled "What's Become of Waring?" Waring was a great figure in the social life of the time. One day he was absent from his usual haunts. He was never heard of nor seen by friends for some twenty years. Then a friend discovered him by chance abroad, and Waring explained that he had simply become sick of death of the restrictions which social etiquette and formality placed upon his movements.



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TIME is the determining factor of Tuberculosis. The more advanced the case the longer it takes for effective treatment and the less chance there is of a permanent cure. Many think that because the weather is warm, it will do no harm to "wait until winter" to get away for treatment, not appreciating that every day's delay lessens their chance of recovery.

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The summer climate of Silver City is favorable for the treatment of tuberculosis not because it is warm but because of the high altitude, the wonderful outdoor sunlight and the pure, dry air.

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Secretary, 401 Chamber of Commerce, Silver City, New Mexico



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Another celebrated disappearance of the past was that of Mr. Jasper Pyne, M. P. for West Waterford, who took a ticket for Ireland and was never seen or heard of again. The disappearance of Grimaldi's brother was equally mysterious. Grimaldi was playing at Drury Lane in the year 1803. His brother called for him at the stage door and together they went to the greenroom. Grimaldi left him there for a moment to talk to some friends. When he returned his brother had gone. Grimaldi never saw him again.

As the years have passed it has become a much more difficult task for people to cut themselves entirely adrift from the circle in which they have lived. Wireless telegraphy, better police organization, and, above all, the newspaper pictures have made the path of those who are anxious to disappear no easy matter. More people are discovered to-day in their efforts to vanish than was the case a few years ago.

Times of great disaster afford an exceptional opportunity for the person with the ambition to start life all over again. Many more people "went down" in the *Titanic* than were on board.

THE NEW MANAGER OF THE NAVY

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, the man who will run our battle-ship department for the next four years, is more than an ordinary popular politician. He is one of the hustling, up-to-date men who are helping the South to come into her own; and the reactionaries down in North Carolina—and proportionately there seem to be as many of them in the Tar Heel State as in Pennsylvania or Massachusetts—have never been able to put a bridle on him. And while the Secretary of the Navy is in Washington his newspapers keep on preaching the gospel of progress. The *New York Herald* gives us this brief but felicitous sketch of his personality:

He does not smoke, drink, chew, nor swear.

He owns three successful newspapers.

He wears white socks the year round.

He wears a crash suit and "little neck" collars in the summer time.

He is infatuated with hard work.

He has a charming wife and four fine, healthy boys.

He hasn't much money and doesn't care.

He is a veteran member of the National Democratic Committee.

He is one of the best liked men in the Cabinet.

Walk right up and slap him on the back. He is not a bit warlike despite his belligerent title.

He will be fifty-one years old on May 18, and it's been a battle with him the greater part of the journey. There were no silver spoons in the Daniels family when Josephus arrived. His parents were in a position to give him a name, and that's about all; but it must be admitted they hunted around until they found a fancy one. No danger of any one forgetting such an imposing front name. You're not going to meet persons scratching their heads in an effort to remember who is Secretary of the Navy. His name stands out in President Wilson's

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Administration like the Adam's apple in a giraffe.

The name Wilson has played a prominent part in his busy career. He was born in Washington, N. C., but not long after the family moved to Wilson, in the same State. Newspapers always had a powerful fascination for him. While he was helping himself to the "three R's," he got the idea that it would be a grand little thing to own the most powerful paper in his native State. The schoolroom door had not closed behind him before he laid the foundation for his goal by starting an amateur newspaper. He was only eighteen at the time he began molding public opinion. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar, but never had any idea of abandoning the route he had mapped out for himself.

His progress in the newspaper business was rapid. He bought the *Raleigh Chronicle* in 1885 and took the opposite end of every argument advanced by *The News and Observer*, a rival newspaper. The fight was red hot while it lasted and ended with Mr. Daniels taking over his competitor and consolidating both sheets under the name of *The News and Observer*. He worked fifteen to twenty hours a day to make that paper a success. He installed modern machinery as fast as his limited capital would permit, adopted modern methods, and ran the circulation up until the newspaper goal he set out for had been attained. It is one of the most powerful papers south of the Mason and Dixon line, and he is still giving it all the attention he can spare from his public duties.

Mr. Daniels is of the likable, old-fashioned, easy-going type, but there is no use trying to bluff him. He won't stand for it. Beneath his quiet, half-serious, half-smiling manner, there is something that warns you that you had better play fair with him.

He is closer to William Jennings Bryan than any man in this country. Like many other Democrats he got writer's cramp putting crosses under the star for the Lincoln statesman, but, unlike fair-weather Democrats, he did not get peevish when his party failed to win in the nation. The fact that the Democratic entry in the Presidential race didn't get in until three or four days after election didn't freeze Josephus one bit.

Mr. Daniels does not take up much room. He is a man of medium height, with a shock of black hair that is just beginning to fade about the edges. His face is deeply lined and you are sure he is severe until he smiles. Then you wonder what made you think so. He is a fast talker—so fast that he would have a dictagraph yelling for help in a few seconds.

He has never shown any inclination to grab sartorial honors.

What the "best dressers are wearing" doesn't bother him.

He dresses for comfort.

That's Josephus Daniels.

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So It Seems.—STELLA—"No man is indispensable."

BELLA—"But some man is."—*New York Sun.*

Refuted.—"There's always room at the top," said the Sphinx.

"Take a look at us and guess again," replied the Pyramids.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

No Facilities.—"They say that Cupid strikes the match that sets the world aglow. But where does Cupid strike the match?—that's what I'd like to know."—*Cornell Widow.*

Variable.—OLD LADY—"How old are you, little boy?"

BOBBIE—"I'm under five years on the street-cars, and over sixteen when I go to the movies."—*Puck.*

Poor Girl.—"May I tell you the old, old story?" he asked.

She looked down, blushed, and nodded her assent.

So he told her for the twenty-seventh time how he once won the game for Yale.—*Brooklyn Life.*

Revenge in Art.—"That," said the futurist, pointing proudly to the canvas with which he had just finished, "is my attempt to interpret the infinite."

"What did the infinite ever do to you?" asked the innocent bystander.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Only Dared Think It.—"Father," said a little boy, "had Solomon seven hundred wives?"

"I believe so, my son," said the father. "Well, father, was he the man who said, 'Give me liberty or give me death'?"—*Town Topics.*

Brevity.—BARBER (beginning the haircut)—"Have you heard the story about the guy that—(resuming business)—want it short, sir?"

CUSTOMER (a tired editor)—"Yes; a mere synopsis will do!"—*Judge.*

A Guess.—They were newsboys and had strayed into the Art Museum. At the moment they were standing before the Winged Victory of Samothrace.

"Say, Bill, what's that?" asked one of them in an awed whisper.

"Aw, I dunno," replied the other. "Some saint wid his block knocked off."—*Christian Register.*

A Non-Resident.—An English tourist was sightseeing in Ireland and the guide had pointed out the Devil's Gap, the Devil's Peak, and the Devil's Leap to him. "Pat," he said (all English tourists call Irish peasants "Pat," just as they call little boys "Tommy"), "the devil seems to have a great deal of property in this district!"

"He has, sir," replied the guide, "but, sure, he's like all the landlords—he lives in England!"—*Manchester Guardian.*

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Misplaced.—FIRST CINDER—"Why so angry?"

SECOND CINDER—"I've been wasting time in a glass eye."—*New York Sun*.

Ambiguous.—Grafton Hall, the seminary for girls, is without heat or light. Hundreds of chickens have been drowned by the flood.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin*.

Superfluous.—LOVER—"Please send a large bunch of roses to this address, and charge it to me."

FLORIST—"Yes, sir; and your name?"

LOVER—"Oh, never mind the name. She'll know."—*Judge*.

Doctor's Orders.—"My husband is just getting over a spell of sickness and I want to buy him a shirt," said Mrs. Binks.

"Yes, mam," replied the clerk. "Would you want something in a stiff bosom?"

"No, sir," said Mrs. Binks. "The doctor says he must avoid anything with starch in it."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

They're Hanging of the Cubists in the Morning

"What are the Cubists painting for?" said Critics-on-Parade.

"Can't make it out, can't make it out," the Art Reporter said.

"What makes you look so white, so white?" said Critics-on-Parade.

"I'm dreading what I've got to watch," the Art Reporter said:

For they're hanging of the Cubists, you can see the colors gay,

Green pyramids and yellow squares, they're hanging them to-day.

'Twould make you burst your buttons off, the things the people say.

And they're hanging of the Cubists in the morning.

"What makes the rear rank breathe so hard," said Critics-on-Parade.

"He thinks they're sold! He thinks they're sold," the Art Reporter said.

"What made that front-rank man fall down?" said Critics-on-Parade.

"That purple sun, that purple sun," the Art Reporter said.

They are hanging of the Cubists, and the crowds are marching round,

They've halted by what seems to be a Brainstorm done in brown;

And they'll swear in half a minute that they've hung it upside down.

Oh, they're hanging of the Cubists in the morning!

"What's that so black against the sun?" said Critics-on-Parade.

"They say it is a flight of stairs," the Art Reporter said.

"What's all that wreckage overhead?" said Critics-on-Parade.

"A 'cubic' nude is passing down," the Art Reporter said.

For they've finished with the Cubists; you can feel your hair's turned gray;

The visitors are in column, and they're marching them away.

Ho! the nervous ones are shaking, and they'll want their beer to-day.

After viewing of the Cubists in the morning!

—Edwin W. Goodwin, in *The Independent*.

John Burroughs calls it "the divine abyss." John Muir speaks of "wildness so Godful, cosmic, primeval." Joaquin Miller says "color is king here."

You and I, after seeing the Grand Canyon of Arizona face to face, will be glad that this titan of chasms is in our own land, U. S. A.—rather proud, in fact, and rightly so.

That popular slogan, "See America," necessarily includes Arizona's world-wonder. But the Grand Canyon is more than a spectacle, more than a vision.

It is a place where you can spend days and even weeks, muleback, horseback or afoot. You may join the usual sightseeing parties, a la Cook, or go alone on special trips. You may hit the trail to the depths and back. You may stay down in the Canyon awhile and follow the trails along the inner plateau. You may traverse the rim boulevard, in coaches fit for a king. You may leisurely follow the rim bridle paths, on foot or in the saddle. You may canter briskly through the fragrant pines of Tusayan forest.

The air is like wine, with this difference: that the morning after is just as delightful as the day before. At the Canyon top you are nearly a mile and a half above sea level. The Colorado River is a mile below you. Between the two is found as many climates as a woman has moods, except that there are no tears—the atmosphere is so dry.

Here, O tired traveler, you have rest, recreation and earth's most startling scenic spectacle.

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And Fred Harvey's El Tovar Hotel.

Speaking of Indians—this is the very heart of the red man's country. One favorite camping trip is to Cataract Canyon, a tributary of the Grand Canyon, where the Havasupai Indians live, far down beneath earth's pie-crust. Fifty miles distant from El Tovar is what the guide books say. Centuries back, in race evolution, is what the ethnologists say, though the Supais slowly are being civilized. You may meet Supai children named Mary Washington and Patrick Henry, who wear store clothes and speak English. Yet at heart, they are pagans, like their parents.

It isn't such a hard lot, either, that of being a bronzed pagan in the year nineteen thirteen, if the corn crop is good, if melons and peaches ripen in the sun, and the gods of the underworld rule benevolently!

The Bedouin Navajos often come to the Canyon, also the home-loving Hopis, and an occasional Wallapai. They spin and weave, and make silver ornaments. They live the simple life in primitive hogans and adobes.

In the woods you may come across a bobcat or a deer. Birds are plentiful. The flowers are many and brilliant-hued. Pines and cedars give a touch of green and afford friendly shade.

You may meet John Hance, the pioneer guide, noted for his true stories of things that never happened. Canyon old-timers are in a class by themselves. The wilderness breeds self-reliance, an observing eye, a reflective mind and a quiet humor.

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The great big Canyon itself, though, is reason enough. One never tires looking at it.

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

April 5.—Two race-track amphitheatres in
Scotland are set on fire, and one of them de-
stroyed; suffragettes are blamed for the crimes.

April 7.—The Canadian immigration authorities
say that during the fiscal year just ended 345,000
immigrants entered the Dominion, 119,000 of
whom were United States citizens.

April 8.—The first Parliament of China convenes.

April 9.—A Lima dispatch says Peru has recog-
nized the Chinese Republic.

April 10.—Brazil recognizes the Chinese Re-
public.

A Mexico City dispatch says twenty are killed
in the wreck of a trainload of refugees from
rebels in the state of Hidalgo.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

April 4.—Japan, through Ambassador Chinda,
protests to the State Department against the
proposed enactment of an anti-alien land law
by the California Legislature.

April 5.—It is announced that Majority Leader
Underwood will recognize the Progressives in
the House as a minority party.

April 7.—Congress convenes in extra session.
Champ Clark is reelected Speaker of the House.
The Ways and Means Committee introduces
the Underwood Tariff Bill.

Representative Henry introduces a bill pro-
viding for the purchase of homes for American
Ambassadors in thirty-five capitals.

Senator Hitchcock introduces a currency-reform
bill.

The Senate and the House pass a concurrent
resolution inviting the President to address
them in person instead of sending his message
to be read.

April 8.—President Wilson reads his message to
Congress.

The Democrats in the House reject a resolu-
tion providing for open caucuses.

April 9.—The President goes to the capital to
confer with Senate leaders on the Tariff Bill.

Attorney-General McReynolds refuses to sanc-
tion the revised dissolution plans of the Union
Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads.

President Wilson refuses to interfere in the con-
troversy over California's proposed legislation
to prohibit the ownership of lands by aliens.

Senator Chilton introduces a bill to fix a mini-
mum wage for women employed by individuals
or concerns engaged in interstate trade.

A bill to prohibit Senators and Representatives
from accepting employment as counsel for
interstate commerce corporations is introduced
by Senator Borah.

Senator Cummins introduces a bill to prevent
railroads from limiting their liability on lost
shipments.

April 10.—Representative Cary introduces a
bill to appropriate \$100,000,000 to be used in
reconstruction work in the districts laid waste
by the recent floods.

GENERAL

April 4.—The Red Cross Society says that 454
lives were lost, 4,200 homes destroyed, and
40,500 persons were made homeless by the
recent floods in Ohio.

April 5.—William D. Haywood, I. W. W. leader,
recently arrested on a charge of disorderly
conduct in connection with the silk-mill strike
at Paterson, N. J., is released from custody.

April 7.—Governor Major, of Missouri, signs a
"blue-sky" law regulating the organization
of investment companies.

April 8.—The election of United States Senators
by popular vote is made certain by the rati-
fication of the Seventeenth Amendment by
the Connecticut Legislature.

Woman suffrage is defeated in Michigan by a
majority of 41,000.

April 9.—Governor Major, of Missouri, vetoes
a bill that would annul a decision of the State
Supreme Court ousting the Standard Oil Com-
pany from the State.

April 10.—A Honolulu dispatch says business
men are preparing a petition asking Congress
to permit the Territory to withdraw from the
Union in case sugar is placed on the free list.

Prison stripes and the solitary cell are abolished
in the Indiana penitentiary.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use
of words, the Funk & Wagnall Standard Dictionary is con-
sulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice
will be taken of anonymous communications.

"L. J. L." New Orleans, La.—"(1) Which is
correct, *mariner's* compass or *mariners'* compass?
(2) Is 'Go get the book' correct? If so, punctuate
the sentence, and parse the verbs, *go* and *get*."

(1) Both forms, *mariners'* compass and *mariner's* compass are in use. THE STANDARD DICTIONARY chooses the first—*mariners'* compass—in accordance with a principle adopted for all such expressions, namely, that an instrument for use by a group or class of men should be designated (if at all), by the plural form of the name of the user; as, a *carpenters' chisel*, a *blacksmiths' hammer*, etc.

(2) The sentence, "Go get the book," is a condensation of either of two forms: *go and get*, *go to get*. As ordinarily spoken, *go get* in such a sentence is virtually a single expression equivalent to simple *get*. If felt as a separate word, *go* should be followed by a comma: "Go, get the book." Both verbs are here imperatives.

"T. W. M." Pittsburg, Pa.—"Are these two sentences right, and why? (1) 'Neither men nor angels are perfect.' (Use of 'are' the point of dispute.) (2) 'It was thought to be he.' (The point in dispute is the use of the pronoun 'he'.)"

(1) The plural form *are* must be used because the subject is plural: *men*, *angels*. Singular subjects connected by *or* or *nor* would call for a singular verb: "Neither man nor angel was."

(2) In the sentence "It was thought to be he," the phrase *was thought to be* is virtually a single expression; the sentence consists of a subject, *it*, a verbal compound, *was thought to be*, and a predicate-nominative, *he*.

"M. W. E." Charles City, Ia.—"(1) 'I should like to know whether it is proper and necessary to use a hyphen in such words as *re-open*, *re-issue*, *re-deposit*, and *co-operative*.' (2) I should also like to know the correct form of addressing correspondence to a clergyman, whether to address him as Rev. John Doe, or simply Mr. John Doe."

(1) THE STANDARD DICTIONARY prints such words as *reopen*, *reissue*, *redeposit*, *cooperative* without hyphenating them and without the diacritical mark over the second of two successive vowel letters. Formerly, it was the custom (and still is to some extent) to use either hyphen or diacritical mark in order to show that the adjoining vowels stood in different syllables; as, *co-operate* or *coöperate*.

(2) A man's profession as a minister is indicated by the words "The Reverend" placed before his name: "The Rev. John Doe." In purely business matters, having nothing to do with his calling, there is no reason why he should not be designated as Mr. John Doe. In the same manner, there is no reason why a teacher should be addressed, in business matters, as "Professor So-and-so," a physician as "Dr. So-and-so," except on occasions where the calling of the man is of significance.

"W. M. G." Tribune, Kansas.—"(1) Please distinguish between the meanings of the words 'as' and 'so,' and is the sentence correct: 'Bad spelling is not so bad as the wrong use of words.' (2) Is this sentence correct, and if not, please tell why: 'John is doing fine in his new position.'"

(1) THE STANDARD DICTIONARY recognizes a shade of difference between *so* . . . *as* and *as* . . . *as* when these words make comparisons. The distinction is seen in negative sentences only; or in positive sentences only when they virtually have negative force. In "John is not as tall as James," there is no indication that the speaker regards either John or James as tall. But in "John is not so tall as James," the speaker shows that he is conscious of James as distinctly tall. That is, *as* . . . *as* merely makes a comparison; *so* . . . *as* expresses or suggests the presence, in a distinct degree, of the quality which is the basis of the comparison.

(2) In the second sentence, *fine* is wrongly used. It is an adjective. The structure of the sentence calls for an adverb, as *finely*.

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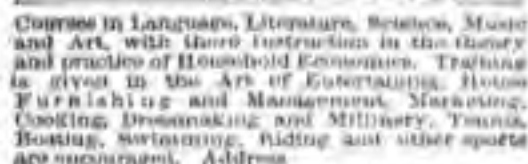
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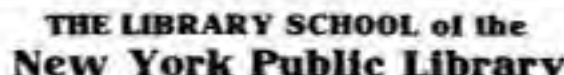
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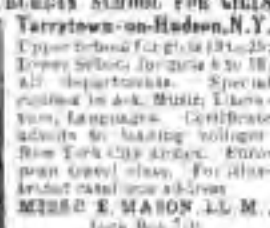
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The Literary Digest



"Them 's my sentiments!"

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY



TARIFF REBELLION IN THE SUGAR AND WOOL STATES

ACRY FOR HELP comes from the wool and sugar producers, shuddering before the Democratic preparations to tear down their section of the tariff wall and expose them to the untempered winds of foreign competition. Other interests hit by the proposed reductions, such as the cotton-manufacturers, the paper-makers, the California fruit-raisers, the Minnesota millers, and the Texas cattlemen, are contributing to the expected chorus of protest, but their voices are almost drowned by the Louisiana sugar-planters, the Western beet-sugar men, and the sheep-raisers of Ohio and the Western ranges. If the wool men are at the moment less audible than the sugar producers a plausible explanation may be found in the statement of a Washington correspondent that they "are so mad they can scarcely speak." "Wool and sugar, taken together, present the crux of the tariff situation," remarks the *Baltimore News* (Prog.), and the news columns are full of rumors of a tactical alliance in Washington between the Democratic Senators from wool and sugar States to defeat the provisions for immediate free wool and for free sugar at the end of three years, even at the price of defying the party leaders and disrupting the party program. Since the party in power has a majority of only six in the Senate, it is argued, a very small group of Democrats, by cooperating with the enemy, could bring about this result. Yet, in spite of all protests and rumors, Majority Leader Underwood confidently declares that "the bill will pass the House just as it is approved by the caucus," and the President, after a conference with the Senate Finance Committee, assures the newspaper men that "we don't see any difficulty in standing together on any sort of party program."

President Wilson, according to the Washington correspondents, is unbending in his demand for free wool at once and free raw sugar in three years. These features, Mr. Underwood informed Congress, are the President's own contributions to the framing of the Tariff Bill, and to repudiate them would be a slap at the Administration. "Out of four thousand and more items in the bill," said Mr. Underwood, "the President made only these two suggestions. It seems to me that we should accept these two suggestions from the President of the United States." The opposition to free wool in the House comes chiefly from Ohio,

Indiana, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Michigan, California, New Mexico, and Arizona. That this opposition sees little prospect of victory on the main issue may be inferred from the following statement of Congressman Ashbrook, of Ohio, to a *New York Times* representative:

"We demand that if raw wool is put on the free list, manufacturers of wool also be put there. There is no valid reason why the farmer who raises the wool should be hit and the manufacturer who uses that wool be protected. If the farmer is to be hit, the manufacturer should likewise suffer. To put wool on the free list without treating manufacturers of wool the same way would not cheapen the price of woollen clothing."

Leaving the manufacturers out of the question for the moment, says the *Philadelphia Inquirer* (Rep.), "free wool means the destruction of the flocks of American sheep." Thus, according to the secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association, will be destroyed "a \$580,000,000 industry in the Western States." In an article published in the *New York Herald* he backs up this statement with the following statistics:

"According to the last census we had in the United States 500,000 wool-growers, owning 52,000,000 sheep worth \$232,000,000. In addition to the value of the sheep we have the value of the lands and equipment needed to maintain them, which amounts to \$350,000,000. Therefore the aggregate investment in the sheep industry is \$580,000,000. This is more money than is invested in all forms of wool manufacturing in the United States."

"Free wool is going to annihilate this industry as effectively as if Congress had passed a prohibitory law against the raising of sheep in this country," exclaims the *Denver Republican* (Rep.), which adds that "in the matter of wool Colorado is on the firing line, as in the matter of beet sugar, live stock, and ores." Under the present tariff, says *The Republican*, wool-raising in Colorado brings in \$1,500,000 a year; and it continues:

"If Colorado had voted for free wool, free sugar, free live stock, and ores, it might be argued that the State desired a trial of the costly sort of experimenting the Democratic Ways and Means Committee would put into effect. But the Democratic vote in this State is not a majority vote, and no sort of juggling with words will set the members of the Colorado delegation right if they vote for free wool."

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The prospect of defeating free wool in the Senate seems bright also to such papers as the *Salt Lake Tribune* (Rep.) and the *Portland Oregonian* (Rep.). It is evident, says the *Salt Lake* paper, that the President's proposition can not carry "except



MARY'S LITTLE LAMB.

—Rivers in the *Newark News*.

by the aid of Democratic Senators from States that are vitally interested in wool-growing"; and it goes on to analyze the situation as follows:

"The Senate is composed of ninety-six members. Of these fifty-one are Democrats and forty-five are protectionists, including two Progressives and forty-three straight Republicans.

"On the wool question there are at least four Democratic Senators, two from Montana, and two from Oregon, whose constituents are vitally interested in the wool tariff. It is not in the least likely that those four Senators could be induced to vote for free wool; but taking those four Senators out of the Democratic column there would remain but forty-seven free wool men in the Senate, to forty-nine in favor of a wool tariff. Doubtless the two Democratic Senators from Colorado would range themselves on the same side of this question, so that the likelihood of free wool disappears at once on the consideration of the membership of the Senate and of the probability of the votes of Democratic Senators from wool States. . . .

"It is a plain case that the Democratic Senators from the States that are vitally interested in wool, sugar, lead, and zinc have the matter in their own hands, and will be able to force compromises with respect to the tariff on these commodities that will protect the interests involved, and correct the views of the radicals."

Advocates of free wool, on the other hand, contend that it will not destroy the wool industry in this country; but that if it does, an industry that can not stand on its own feet after all these years of coddling and protection lacks an economic excuse for existence; and that the loss to the wool-raiser will be a small matter compared to the gain to the general consumer. Thus in the *Providence Journal* (Ind.) we read:

"Owing to the great increase in the values of wool abroad, amounting to from 50 per cent. to 80 per cent. in the last ten years, and to the fact that values for domestic wools have not increased in like proportion, several grades of domestic wools are even now within 10 per cent. of an export basis. Certainly no great decline can be expected on those grades, comprising more than one-half of the United States clip, and this applies to the sheep that are raised primarily for the wool and not for the meat, that is, the so-called territory wools from Oregon, Montana, and Nevada.

"It should be remembered, too, that the decreasing number of sheep in this country has resulted in a large advance in the price of mutton and lamb to a point where in many locations

the value of the fleece is a secondary consideration. These same tendencies of decreasing flocks and advancing prices for wool are true the world over, and it is reasonable to expect still further advances.

"A careful study of the facts will lead to the conclusion that except for a temporary derangement of prices, brought on by the fears of timid holders, no great drop in the price of domestic wool is to be expected. And with the other advantages accruing from the general revision of the tariff duties no injury will result to the sheep and woollen industry of the country from the placing of wool on the free list."

Even under ample protection, says the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.), the domestic wool-clip has proved utterly unable to keep up with the demands of our woollen textile industry, and free wool has therefore "become the right of the manufacturer." "The removal of the duty on wool will stop the taxing of the whole people for an industry which can not be made to flourish in America outside of its present boundaries because our land is more profitable when used otherwise," says the *New York World* (Dem.). And in *The Times* (Dem.) we read:

"After all, the greatest good to be got from free wool is that, on the one hand, it removes all excuse for the outrageous network of 'compensating' duties imposed on woollen goods, and, on the other hand, greatly helps the enterprising and skilful manufacturer. With free wool and proper reduction on woollens the consumer is bound to gain. He will not gain as much or as promptly as some of the advocates of reduction predict, but he will, as much as the conditions of the world's markets permit, unquestionably gain."

Turning to the sugar schedule, we find the battle raging around the proposal to reduce the tariff on raw sugar to one cent a pound now, and to commit it to the free list at the end of three years. The present duty is 1.685 cents per pound. The President is convinced, according to the Washington correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce* (Com.), that the domestic producers "can adjust themselves to free sugar within three years, and that within that time they will be in a position to compete with foreign sugar producers." But from a statement



PRESIDENT WILSON—"I seem to be having some difficulty keeping these two planks in place."

—Evans in the *Baltimore American*.

made to Congress by Mr. Underwood it would seem that the President's words applied only to the beet-sugar industry. Referring to the problem confronting the cane plantations of Louisiana, Mr. Underwood said:

"The sugar-growers of Louisiana have been brought up as a



Photograph by Griffin. From "The London Republic," Gloversville, N. Y.

A WHOLE TOWN PROTESTING AGAINST TARIFF REDUCTION

The town of Gloversville, New York, closed all its mills, factories, stores, cafés, restaurants, and offices during the afternoon of April 14, while the entire citizenship took part in a demonstration against the proposed reduction in the rate on gloves.

hot-house growth, that is true. They have invested millions in their industry. Free sugar will destroy them; that is conceded, and it is only proper that their industry must give way.

"The President felt that it would be fairer to all concerned that these sugar-growers be allowed three years in which to liquidate; they have much paper in the banks; they have suffered from two bad crops, and to put sugar on the free list to-day would damage them greatly. By giving them three years in which to liquidate we will give them time to get their houses in order."

Not in Louisiana alone, but "throughout the Union and its dependencies," says the *New Orleans Times-Democrat* (Dem.), will "the malign influence of free sugar be felt"; and in *The Picayune* (Dem.), of the same city, we find the following exposition of "the free-sugar fallacy":

"The claim that placing sugar on the free list will cheapen the cost of that important article of general consumption is so transparently wrong that it is surprising that Mr. Wilson and his advisers have been so easily deceived. Past experience warrants the belief that the moment that this country removes the tariff duty on sugar the foreign producing countries will place an export tax on their shipments. There is no more available subject of taxation in the great sugar-growing countries than sugar itself, and an export tax could be easily and equitably collected. The experience with coffee, which now enters free of all duty, should be a sufficient warning to the free-sugar advocates. The consumer in the United States now pays more for the coffee he uses than he paid when the delicious bean paid a duty on entering the country. Free coffee, therefore, increased the cost of the article to consumers, and the experience with free sugar will be identical should Congress ever be foolish enough to pass a free-sugar act. . . .

"The plea that free sugar is desired by the people as a means of punishing the Sugar Trust is sublimely ridiculous. The refiners would profit largely by being able to import the raw sugar they handle free of duty, as they being the only importers would be able to exact a much larger margin of profit on the refined article than they now do. Moreover, the destruction of the beet-sugar industry by free sugar would eliminate the present competition of the 600,000 tons of beet product, which goes on the market in a refined state, with the product of the trust refineries."

Similar protests come from Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, and from many Western papers on behalf of the beet-growers. One view of the sugar situation as a whole is presented in the following concise and apparently dispassionate statement in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Ind.):

"When the relative cost of production is considered, adequate protection of Louisiana sugar plantations seems to be as extravagant a demand as Senator Tillman's humorous plea for protection of the two tea plantations in South Carolina. But Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, and the beet-growers, perhaps, are in a different situation. They produce sugar on a more or less competitive basis; that is, they do not require such heavy protection, and the relative volume of their production is such as to warrant an effort to give them the incidental protection that might justifiably follow the use of sugar as a revenue producer. They need moderate protection; Louisiana requires exorbitant protection."

The Modern Sugar Planter (New Orleans) also insists that free sugar "would mean the elimination of the beet-sugar industry along with the cane." According to the *Washington Herald* (Ind.), one of the reasons the Louisiana sugar-planters are at a disadvantage compared with planters in the tropics is that the growing season in Louisiana is too short for the cane to mature properly, and, consequently, the amount of sugar in their cane is 50 per cent. less than in Cuban cane, for instance. The *Philadelphia Record* (Dem.), however, not only argues that the beet-sugar producers could hold their own without protection, but that even Louisiana planters need not really lose by the proposed tariff changes, since they can devote their land to other crops, as their neighbors do:

"It is by no means certain that the destruction of the sugar interests would hurt Louisiana. For some time past, and wholly regardless of proposed tariff changes, we have been told that the Louisiana planters were dissatisfied with their profits, and found the returns better from rice and vegetables. Market-gardening has been highly remunerative in a warm climate whose products can reach the great markets of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston while still perfectly fresh.

"And a further consideration is the relative importance of the cane-sugar interest. Less than one-third of a million acres are planted in sugar-cane, and more than 200,000,000 acres are planted to cereals. We believe that if the Louisiana planters have to face competition they can do it, and that there are other crops at least as profitable, and in the opinion of some of the planters, more so than sugar even under present rates of duty. Finally, there are the interests of a third of a million acres against over 200,000,000 acres of cereals, not to speak of the millions of acres in hay and potatoes and miscellaneous crops and the half of the population of the United States which lives in towns and buys everything it eats.

"This question has got to be decided with reference to the interests of the nation as a whole."

SPREADING THE COMMISSION IDEA

THE COMMISSION PLAN, which has been described as an "extremely democratic form of municipal government in its initiative, but a highly centralized form in its operation," is now to be tried in a large Eastern city. Commission government in Jersey City excites the interest of the metropolitan press not only because that city boasts of 267,779 inhabitants (census of 1910), but because it lies just across the Hudson from New York, and may show the larger town how to reform itself. Nor is this application of the "efficiency idea" to government to be confined to our municipalities. A modification of the plan has lately been seriously suggested as a substitute for State legislatures, and one South American country has replaced her single president by a board of nine commissioners.

Jersey City is the fourth city of over 200,000 inhabitants to adopt commission government. Its action reverses that taken two years ago, a favorable majority of 4,306 succeeding a negative one of 1,483. Three other New Jersey cities, also voting under the Walsh Law providing for commission government where it is wanted by the people, rejected it. But taken altogether, says the *Newark News*, last week's election in New Jersey showed "a strong growth of sentiment in favor of commission rule." *The News* goes on to say of the New Jersey situation:

"The outcome will be encouraging to other cities desiring to escape from unsatisfactory governmental conditions. . . ."

"There are now sixteen municipalities that have adopted the commission plan as against nineteen that have rejected it."

President Wilson, who has by no means lost his interest in New Jersey politics, finds the result gratifying "because it again expresses the desire of the people of New Jersey to make their municipal governments more efficient and responsive." The scheme adopted, explains the *New York Evening Post*, "is a combination of that evolved in Des Moines and Galveston:

"The voters elect five commissioners—they may elect only three in municipalities of less than 10,000—and these commissioners select the Mayor. The commission has all the administrative, judicial, and legislative power previously vested in the Mayor, the City Council, and the other bodies."

So, observes the *New York Journal of Commerce*, "we are to

have the experiment of municipal government by commission tried at our very doors where we can closely observe its effect, if so disposed." "Municipal government by commission," so it seems to *The Wall Street Journal*, "should be better than our own government by omission." And another paper in the greater city, the *Brooklyn Eagle*, says:

"The experiment of really eliminating party politics from city government has had much success in the South and in the West. It has never got so close to our City Hall before. If it is a complete success in Jersey City, no combination of politicians, Tammany or anti-Tammany, or both, can prevent the question of its adoption by Greater New York from becoming a vital question in the minds of our city voters."

Commission government for States has been broached before, but its advocacy by Governor Hodges, of Kansas, in a message to the State legislature has compelled editors to give it more thorough discussion. The Governor suggests a single chamber of eight or sixteen members. He thinks our present system of assembling legislatures annually, or biennially, as in many States, is very much "as if the head of an important department of some other big business should give only fifty days every two years to its management." He would prefer a smaller body in continuous session. This idea of "press-the-button government" is received with characteristic scornful irony by the *New York Evening Post*:

"Our new legislature must sit continuously. If an economic condition should change overnight, we shall be ready the next morning without the formality of a governor's message calling an extra session. If any citizen thinks of a law that he imagines would look well on the statute-book, a special-delivery letter will get it before the commission-legislature in no time. Floods and panics will lose their terrors, if indeed they dare to happen at all, when prosperity can be restored by the pressing of a button. In a word, what Cerberus was to Hades our new kind of legislature will be to Kansas. The 'biennial exhibition of inefficiency' will be a thing of the past, and in its place we shall rejoice in the continuous performance of such a government as never was on sea or land."

But such a change in the form of our State governments has long been looked on with much favor by *Collier's Weekly*, and in a recent issue it quotes a number of newspaper editorials advocating or predicting it. *Collier's* itself declares that, "this idea has been set forward during the past few weeks by the



THE TARIFF WILLIAM TELL.

—Bartholomew in the *Minneapolis Journal*.



DIRECT TRANSMISSION.

—Spang in the *Montgomery Advertiser*.

STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER.



THE PANHANDLERS.
—Macaulay in the New York World.



ABOUT DUE FOR AN AWFUL SOAKING.
—May in the Detroit Times.

ANOTHER FLOOD PROSPECT.

performances of many legislatures in session." And the Philadelphia *Record* agrees that "one of the strongest arguments for the plan is provided by the legislative bodies themselves:

"The experience is common to all States, and regardless of the political complexion of governors and legislative majorities. Good measures are mutilated by amendments in one or the other house, or they die in committees or through deadlock. There is no adequate sense of responsibility, and a vicious measure originating in one house will be passed by the other on trust; and in the hurry of a session of 60 or 90 days it is impossible to give proper attention to the 2,000 bills (which is about the average) presented, or even to the 200 or so that are usually passed.

"In a unicameral body of about 15 members, as suggested by Governor Hodges, deadlocks, for one thing, could not occur. There could be no shifting of responsibility from one chamber to the other. There would be no pigeon-holing of bills, for there would be no committees, and every measure introduced would be before the house until disposed of. There would be no last-hour rush of bills, with all its attendant evils; for the legislative commission would be in session the year around, or as long and as frequently as there was public business to be attended to. There would be no lack of deliberation; on the contrary, legislation by commission might be too deliberate."

But tho the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* reminds us that Governor Hodges' "State government by Commission" is nothing but a suggestion for a smaller, more compact and more efficient legislature, it goes on to say that a "national commission plan has actually been put into operation":

"Down in the Republic of Uruguay they have officially proclaimed a proposition for real commission government of the whole nation. The Congress, consisting of 19 Senators and 75 Representatives, will be left undisturbed except that it will be deprived of the power to elect a President, which it now exercises every four years. Instead, the office of President will be abolished and nine commissioners elected by popular vote, who will select their chairman, upon whom will devolve the duties of President. The chairman of the board will serve two years and may be reelected, but he may also be recalled by a two-thirds vote of his fellow commissioners.

"The whole plan is based upon the conception that the nation is a great corporation, of which the voters are the stockholders and the commissioners the directors. The terms of the directors or commissioners will be nine years, but at the beginning the term of one shall expire each year and his successor be elected for a full term. The whole board will have the power to approve, criticize, or veto the acts of the Congress, to submit recommendations for legislation to the lawmaking body, to fill the offices subject to Congressional ratification, have direction of the Governmental departments, army and navy, and make treaties with the approval of the Senate and alliances with the approval of the whole Congress.

"The extension of the commission plan to National Government will be a remarkable experiment which will be awaited with interest the world over."

MORE AID FOR MOTHERS

THE ACTION of Ohio, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania in the East following that of Idaho in the West, means that seven States have now adopted the policy of helping destitute mothers to provide for their little ones in their own homes. The Ohio law, we are informed by the press, provides for pensions of \$15 a month to dependent widows with one child under fourteen, and to mothers with one child under fourteen whose husbands are helpless or in prison, or who have abandoned their families. There is an extra pension of \$7 a month for each additional child under fourteen years. The court, we read further, "must satisfy itself that the child is living with its mother, that without the pension the home would be broken up, that it is beneficial to the child to stay with its mother and, after investigation, that the home is a proper one." This mother's aid measure, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* notes,

"is in reality an extensive codification of the juvenile delinquency laws and a revision of acts relating to children's homes, occupation of youths, and the management and direction of private and public orphan asylums and refuges. Its ramifications are extensive and will affect many industries employing females under twenty-one years of age and males under eighteen."

In New Jersey the pension is fixed at \$9 a month for dependent women with one child of school age; \$5 a month is added for a second child, and \$4 more a month for each additional one. So, as one editor compares the laws in two States, while "in New Jersey a dependent mother with five young offspring would get \$30 a month, in Ohio she would get \$43."

Such aid to mothers, explains the New York *World* in its news columns, "is a taxpayers' money saver, while increasing the self-respect of both mothers and children." The expensive supervision in State institutions is replaced by the home supervision of the mothers. And the Columbus *Citizen* defends the new legislation adopted by its State, on the ground that "children were meant to grow up in homes, not in institutions."

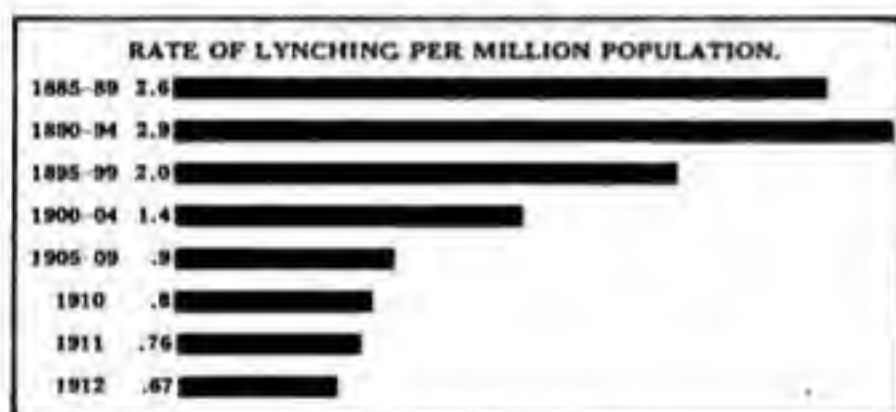
Yet the New York *Times* points to the allegations of weaknesses in the workings of the motherhood pension law in Illinois, the pioneer State in this movement, which were noted in our pages March 1. And the Brooklyn *Eagle*, discussing the proposals for similar legislation in New York, believes that tho "the pension system, according to the theorists, is better than any other plan of relief," it probably "never could be carefully administered, and the opportunity for extravagance developed from sentimentalism is gravely apparent." Objection to the description of this reform as "mothers' or widows' pensions" is made by the New York *Evening Post*. "Motherhood has not been endowed," it carefully explains:

"The State is merely giving some assistance to needy children

and older persons while allowing them to remain at home, instead of following the more usual procedure of putting them into an institution. The 'pensions' are not to be spent at the free will of those who receive them, as an old soldier may spend his, but under strict regulation by the courts. They are payments for certain purposes rather than pensions. For such an arrangement there is much to be said. Where a mother has the strength and the capacity to take care of her children, but cannot do so if she must employ her time away from home in earning their bread, it is surely wiser to give her the money that will enable her to make useful citizens out of her children, than to turn them over to professional caretakers, however worthy the latter may be. Nor will there be objection to such payments to indigent widows without children as will keep soul and body together, if the whole matter is carefully supervised. Preservation of the home is worth all it may cost in this way. But let us not carelessly talk as if a new and large section of society were about to be pensioned for life."

LESS WORK FOR JUDGE LYNCH

LITTLE PRIDE may be felt over the fact that there were sixty-four lynchings within our borders last year, but Dr. Booker T. Washington deems it "especially encouraging" that there should have been only sixty-four. And Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman explains in the *New York Times* that "the country may well be satisfied with the fact that, with a single exception, this was actually the lowest number of lynchings during the last twenty-eight years, and, without exception in proportion to population, the lowest rate of lynching during the period for which the historical record has been preserved." The most important fact, in Mr. Hoffman's opinion, is the tendency of lynchings to decrease, allowing us to hope "that since the rate



THE DECLINE IN LYNCHING.

"The most important fact is not so much the actual number of lynchings as the relative tendency of lynchings to increase or decrease, in proportion to population."

has steadily gone down the time is not far distant when lynchings North or South, will be practically a thing of the past." The accompanying diagram, prepared by this writer from figures gathered by the *Chicago Tribune's* statistician, shows clearly just what this means without need of further discussion. But certain conclusions reached by Dr. Washington with regard to the Southern lynching problem, and published in a letter to *The Times*, make interesting reading in this connection. The one great cause of lawlessness, "whether between members of the same race or between the two races," says the head of the Tuskegee Institute, "is ignorance and poverty." He continues:

"We must not expect any sudden change so far as making the people law-abiding is concerned until ignorance is removed. This, of course, means years of hard, patient work on the part of all of us. But, in my opinion, we need not wait for the removal of ignorance to have the laws in the South enforced, but we must not make the mistake that some communities and States, I fear, have made of feeling that you can reform people and make them law-abiding by merely putting them in jail or in the penitentiary. One has got to go deeper and remove the cause of crime."

"While waiting for education and civilization to do their work, it is important that those who are placed in authority in the South—the Governors, Judges, sheriffs, etc.—do their complete duty in preventing lynching, and that every citizen do his duty in removing the causes that provoke lynching."

"My own belief is that lynching is unjustifiable, however, for any cause."

While Dr. Washington still finds much to discourage him and his fellow workers, he declares that he is

"able to state, without hesitation, that within the last ten years the public sentiment among the white people in the South favoring the enforcement of law has grown fast, and has taken a deeper hold than has ever been true in the history of the Southern States."

But perhaps the most potent influence toward the decrease of lynching and kindred lawlessness, adds the negro educator, is that of the Southern white daily press:

"A few years ago the daily press in the South was either silent on the question of lynching, or, in a few cases, approved it for certain crimes. To-day in the South there is practically no daily paper of any standing that does not openly condemn lynching and all forms of mob violence. These daily papers all speak against these crimes more forcibly than has ever been true in the history of the South before, and their utterances are making a better and saner public opinion on this subject."

"BLUE-SKY" LEGISLATION

THE JAIL SENTENCES given to Messrs. Freeman, Hawthorne, and Morton for the fraudulent exploitation of Canadian mining property were generally indorsed by the press as a sign that the law is no respecter of names. But the fact that these men succeeded in inducing their fellow citizens to part with some \$600,000 before they were caught has been used to back up the demand for laws to protect the investor against the operations of investment swindlers. Indeed, with "blue-sky laws" under consideration in thirty-six States, it seems now quite permissible to speak of a "nation-wide movement" in favor of such legislation. In Kansas, the first "blue-sky law" is said to have worked well, but to require amendment in some particulars. A bill of this sort has just been signed by the Governor of Missouri, while another has been vetoed by the Governor of Indiana. In New York, Assemblyman Goldberg's measure is receiving its share of criticism in the financial center of the continent.

These laws, notes one editor, derive their name from the fact that they are "aimed to stop the swindling operations of promoters 'who sold blue sky.'" The methods whereby such business is to be prevented may be divided into two heads—publicity and supervision—explains Vice-President Lewis B. Franklin, of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as quoted in the *New York Journal of Commerce*:

"Publicity.—As a rule the blue-sky law provides that before offering securities to the public the dealer must make known his general plan of doing business, give information as to the make-up of his firm or corporation, and in some cases give references as to his integrity. He must have a definite place of business in the State, where he can be served with papers when necessary. The unscrupulous dealer in fraudulent securities will thus be compelled to have a definite place of abode where he may be reached by the State authorities. This, in itself, is a strong measure of repression."

"Supervision.—The proper State authority, be it Secretary of State, Securities Commissioner, or any one else appointed for that purpose, is given the right to obtain from dealers full information about any securities about to be offered, and if in his opinion they do not offer a fair opportunity for the investor he is given the right to prevent their sale. He is also given the right to inspect the books of the firm or corporation offering the securities and see that they are solvent."

Now, as Mr. Franklin goes on to show, investment bankers and dealers in legitimate securities have not the least objection to such regulation as this. But they do find fault with the Kansas law (which is being used as a model in many State legislatures) and the Goldberg Bill because it seems to them that

in addition to the suppression of the sale of fraudulent securities the business of legitimate dealers is interfered with to an almost prohibitive extent. They see no reason why reputable firms of stock-brokers should be made to submit full details regarding the financial status of every new security they offer for sale in the State. Certain publicity features seem too drastic, and, in Mr. Franklin's opinion, would enable the public or a newspaper to get access to confidential information which ought to be the exclusive possession of responsible heads of firms. Another objection is thus stated by the New York Chamber of Commerce:

"The distributors of the lowest grade securities to which the consent of the examiner had been obtained would give the fact of the approval all publicity possible. The marketing of the weakest securities approved, particularly among the small and inexperienced investors, would be materially facilitated."

So the Investment Bankers' Association of America, after a committee had communicated with a score of Kansas bank cashiers and presidents and learned that the principle of the law was generally favored, have prepared a model "blue-sky law." They have drawn the measure, as they believe, in such a way that if enacted into State law, it "would have the effect of preventing the sale of fraudulent securities, at the same time placing no considerable difficulties in the path of the legitimate dealer." Copies of the model bill have been sent to all banking commissioners and to the State legislatures. Its features, we learn from the *New York Evening Post's* financial comment,

"include, first, the provision that all banking houses or institutions dealing in securities shall file with the Superintendent of Banks the names and addresses of all partners or officers; second, a statement from two officers of savings-banks, national banks, State banks, or trust companies testifying to the good repute of the bankers; third, a designation, by a non-resident house, of some attorney within the State for legal service; fourth, authority by the Superintendent of Banks to require, if need be, a statement from bankers describing in detail the character of any security offered; fifth, authority by the Superintendent of Banks (subject to review by the courts) to order a banker not to sell or offer any objectionable security, and, sixth, exempting State and public securities, commercial paper running not more than nine months, and stocks and bonds put out by certain well-established corporations."

Since the experience of Kansas is being used as an argument both for and against the enactment of "blue-sky laws" in other States, it may be well to note what State Bank Commissioner Dolley has to say. According to a statement which the *Springfield Republican* quotes on its editorial page, he is firmly convinced of the worth of the Kansas law, but concedes that it has imperfections and should be amended. According to the Commissioner:

"The Kansas law has saved the Kansas people more money during the time it has been in operation than it takes to run our entire State government, and this money was largely saved to a class of citizens who can least afford to lose it, whose knowledge of business is limited, and they are more or less at the mercy of the dishonesty and shrewdness of this class of confidence men and thieves. I believe that any law which accomplishes such results should be upheld by our citizens. . . ."

"I believe that the Kansas law is founded on exactly the right principles, with the exception that special provision should be made for the investment banker, or any other person, firm, or corporation dealing exclusively in stocks and bonds. The Kansas legislature when it meets next month will be asked to amend the law so as to provide for a special blanket permit for the investment banker and others dealing exclusively in stocks and bonds, requiring them to file the statements, etc., required by law in regard to their own bank or firm, so that the banking department may investigate their reputation, both as to the class of securities they handle and along other lines. When they satisfy the banking department that they handle nothing but first-class securities, and their reputations along other lines are found satisfactory, the bank commissioner may issue them a permit. . . . With this provision in the law I see no reason why any legitimate investment banker should object to the law."

FRUITS OF THE "TITANIC" DISASTER

THE TRAGIC MEMORIES invoked last week by the first anniversary of the sinking of the *Titanic* raise the question: To what extent, in these twelve months, have governments and steamboat companies applied the lessons driven home by that appalling disaster? While some editors detect a tendency on the part of the public to forget those lessons and to relax the pressure of its demand for reforms, all agree that ocean travel is safer to-day because of that terrible sacrifice of 1,503 men, women, and children in the icy waters of the North Atlantic in the early morning of April 14, 1912. "The com-



Showing the construction of the *Imperator's* double hull, a feature also of her two sister ships. New inner skin put in the *Olympic*, sister ship to the *Titanic*, at a cost of over \$1,000,000.

ONE LESSON THE "TITANIC" TAUGHT—THE DOUBLE HULL.

parative safety of those who now go upon the sea in the great liners is the service done for them by the 1,500 souls lost with the *Titanic*," says the *Springfield Republican*, and in the *Brooklyn Eagle* we read:

"Some good comes out of every great calamity and some good has come out of this. We have abandoned as a fallacy the theory of the unsinkable ship. The preaching of many marine architects in favor of the double hull would not in a dozen years have carried the conviction at once brought home to shipbuilders when the full story of the wreck became known. The agitation of legislative 'reformers' all over the world would not have forced owners to increase their equipment of life-boats and life-rafts so promptly as they themselves increased it without compulsion when need for the increase was tragically demonstrated. Marconi himself could not have argued so forcefully for the perfection of wireless service at sea as did the want of a perfected system on ships that answered the *Titanic's* call for help. If the catastrophe of April 14, 1912, is recalled with grief for those who perished bravely and uncomplainingly, it will be remembered also that the dead died not in vain."

Perhaps the most important development in steamship building since the loss of the *Titanic*, says the *New York Times*, has been the double-skinned steamship, the ship within a ship, with transverse bulkheads extending between skins to the upper deck. The new Hamburg-American liner *Imperator*, the largest vessel afloat, was designed and built on this principle, while the White Star liner *Olympic*, originally built with a single hull, has been

reconstructed at a cost of a million and a quarter dollars, the principal change being the addition of an inner skin. Another result of the *Titanic* disaster, says *The Times*, has been to check the speed mania that had taken possession of both the traveling public and the steamship companies. Moreover, an ice patrol has been established on the North Atlantic steamship lanes, the life-saving equipment of the liners has been increased, and in some cases two or more captains have been allotted to each ship, in order that the safety of the passengers shall not depend upon the judgment and alertness of an overworked officer. *The Imperator*, for example, carries a commodore and three staff captains, one of whom will be always on the bridge. In the *New York World* Mr. George Uhler, Supervising Inspector-General of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service, bears witness as follows to the increased precautions against disaster at sea:

"Since the *Titanic* went down I have inspected many transatlantic liners, and I know of my own personal knowledge that nearly every steamship landing at the port of New York now carries a sufficient number of life-boats and rafts to care for every passenger on board in case these boats were called into use. I also know that the officials of the big lines have cut down the number of passengers to be carried in order to fulfil promises made regarding a sufficient number of life-boats for passengers and crew.

"It is likewise true that every large steamship now carries two wireless operators, one of whom shall be on duty constantly. As to the number of drills on the part of the crew, I also have knowledge that the companies are doing everything in their power to have the crews so trained that all life-boats and rafts may be properly manned and operated in cases of emergency. Just how frequently these drills take place I cannot state.

"Before the *Titanic* disaster, the question of boatage was

regulated by the tonnage of the ship, without regard for the number of the passengers. That has been changed; the number of boats now depends solely on the number of persons carried. I may add that every American vessel engaged in overseas trade is equipped with boats and rafts to accommodate every person on board.

"In the lake, bay, and sound trade passenger vessels are required to have lifeboats and rafts for all passengers only between May 15 and September 15, the season when the passenger-carrying trade is greatest. At other seasons they are required to have boats for but 60 per cent. of their passenger capacity. This is sufficient, for our coastwise passenger trade in the winter months is very light."

On July 23, 1912, the United States Congress passed a law forbidding any passenger ship, American or foreign, carrying fifty or more passengers, to leave any American harbor without a wireless apparatus capable of transmitting and receiving messages a distance of one hundred miles, with an auxiliary power-plant sufficient to operate it for four hours if the main machinery is disabled, and not less than two skilled men to send messages. In July of this year an International Maritime Conference is expected to assemble in London to bring about an international agreement "for a system of reporting and disseminating information relating to aids and perils to navigation, the establishment of lane routes to be followed by the transatlantic steamers," and other matters affecting the safety of ocean travelers. Says *The Times*:

"Within the year so many measures have been taken to guard against a repetition of this disaster that we may be sure that it will not be repeated. No ship in the plight of the *Titanic* will be lost again under similar conditions."

TARIFF TALK

THE sugar growers want a sugar-coated tariff bill.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal*.

WHAT appears to be needed most is a downward revision of the middleman.—*New York Press*.

IF Government expenses could be cut \$80,000,000 a year—Ah! That is a different matter!—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

SCHEDULE K will soon be able to appear in a hobble skirt without looking ridiculous.—*New York Evening Sun*.

THE reduction of the duty on mirrors is expected to reflect favorably on the Democratic tariff.—*Jacksonville Florida Times-Union*.

PROBABLY the tariff won't be so perfected that we shall be deprived of the pleasure of blaming it for things that are really our own fault.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal*.

NONE of the protected interests that complain of the proposed reduction of the tariff express any sympathy for what the consumers have suffered all these long years.—*New York World*.

AGAIN these fatal three "Rs"—Revision, Reduction, and Ruption.—*New York Press*.

WOOD pulp on the free list should reduce the cost of breakfast foods.—*Baltimore Evening Sun*.

IT begins to be evident that the discussion of free wool will reveal a good many black sheep.—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

WHY should more Congressmen rewrite Schedule K, the literary masterpiece of the woolen manufacturers?—*Baltimore Sun*.

THE removal of the tariff on typewriters and newsprint paper ought to give the needed impetus to literary art.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

THE clause in the Wilson Bill prohibiting the importation of plumes may save the lives of a lot of egrets and cranes, but it'll deprive a whole heap of roosters of their tail feathers.—*Boston Transcript*.

THE same Mr. Wilson who is represented as concerned about the situation resulting from the flood in the Middle West, is arranging to tear down the levees and let in a flood from Europe.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times*.



"YOU FIRST!"

—Bartholomew in the *Minneapolis Journal*.

FOREIGN COMMENT

MONTENEGRO AGAINST THE WORLD

LITTLE MONTENEGRO fired the first shot in the Balkan War; little Montenegro seems likely to be the last to cease firing. Europe expects Nicholas obediently to give up Scutari before long, but his dogged pertinacity astonishes everyone. The fall of Adrianople has practically ended the war, but the Powers are disputing about the spoils—the Rumano-Bulgarian and the Albanian frontiers, in which last question is involved the fate of Scutari, at whose walls Nicholas has been pounding away, in defiance of Vienna, Berlin, London, and St. Petersburg. As Russia has agreed with Austria and the other Powers that Scutari shall be included in the new Albanian kingdom, Montenegro is generally considered by the press of Europe to be in for a sharp disappointment, and some pretty caustic criticism of the doughty mountaineers is being heard. The Montenegrins are treated as mere mountain brigands, seizing what they want without regard to the rights of property. They are called rebels, despising that august but impalpable authority, the Concert of the Powers. Thus the

Again, we read in the *Fremden-Blatt* (Vienna), an Austrian official organ, the following warning to Montenegro.

"That the final decision concerning the future appropriation of this Albanian city will be enforced by the Powers is beyond all doubt. . . . The great Powers now find themselves in a



DANGEROUS.

THE LITTLE FOLK (Montenegro and Servia)—"If we could only get them to fight each other!"

THE BEAR—"There would not be much left of you little folk if you did!"

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

dilemma, yet we may safely expect that Europe intends to bring its will to fulfilment."

The strong determination of Austria to keep Montenegro out of Scutari is more plainly expressed in the following utterance of the *Reichspost* (Vienna):

"Unless Montenegro respects the will of Austria-Hungary



THE NEW BOUNDARY OF ALBANIA

As the Powers would draw it, giving Scutari to the new Kingdom. The light broken line is the old frontier, the heavy one the new.

Rivista d'Italia (Rome), a journal representing the lettered class of a country which has just annexed Tripoli, solemnly says:

"What are the arguments upon which the Montenegrins base their claim to occupy Scutari, the adjacent towns of Ipek and Djakova, and their territories? These arguments may be practically reduced to one, the argument of highwaymen: 'We are poor,' they say to the travelers; 'we are also armed; we have the right to live; we should find your purse particularly useful to us. We must have it. Your money or your life!' No doubt any people, by a similar argument, could, as in the Middle Ages, take the life or property of others, reckless of their rights, and backed, like Montenegro, by a force which is not their own."

Montenegro, says the *London Times*, will gain a great accession of territory as a result of the war, but not Scutari, "for the excellent reason that neither by history nor by population has she a just claim to it." There is something almost naive in its pompous assumption that the Olympian deities known as Powers must not have their serene authority disputed:

"That it is the bounden duty of the Powers to prevent her from storming Scutari is plain for many reasons. The Powers can not allow their admonitions to be disregarded without great injury to the prestige upon which the authority for good of united Europe depends. If they suffer Montenegro to defy them with impunity, how possibly can they expect that others will pay attention to their wishes?"



THE PROTECTOR.

AUSTRIA—"I must take Albania under my protection."

—*Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg).

and the decision of the Ambassadors' conference, the Monarchy will be compelled to take strong measures."

But in case Francis Joseph sent his troops across the frontier, St. Petersburg would interfere, says the London *Westminster*



THE NEW TERROR: A ZEPPELIN OVER THE BRITISH FLEET AT THE NORE.

Considering that any of the six Zeppelins can carry tons of explosives and long range and machine guns, and can attain a speed of up to 55 miles an hour, and travel at night as well as day, and that the anti-British sentiment in Germany is strong, says *Flying*, it is no wonder that England is alarmed.

Gazette, thus "destroying at one stroke the laboriously constructed fabric of the European Concert."

As for "the European Concert," Mr. Jaurès, in his *Humanité* (Paris), jeers at it with saturnine bitterness and remarks on the phrase employed in the note to Nicholas—"unanimous Europe":

"The lie of the 'European Concert' has never appeared so flagrant as at this moment.

"The situation is exactly this:

"Europe 'unanimously' decided that Scutari should belong to the future state of Albania, and Montenegro's attack on that stronghold must immediately cease. But this decision was not 'unanimous,' unless it had been received in a benevolent spirit by the King at Cetinje. If he braves 'unanimous' Europe, Europe's responsibility is at an end.

"It was all a trick arranged beforehand. And King Nicholas knew it right well.

"The consequence of this hypocritical 'unanimity' is that Austria has nominated herself the policeman of Europe to carry out a European decision that at least the half of Europe—the Triple Entente, towed by Russia—does not care to see realized.

"And thus it is that the essential peril, the unique peril, remains the same since the outbreak of the Balkan War. The cause, the ultimate cause, of the complications which have ever threatened and still threaten the general peace is the profound division of a Europe which plays at unity and 'unanimity' merely to win the applause of the gallery."

"ZEPPELIN IV" INVADES FRANCE

LUNÉVILLE, in the east of France, where a treaty was signed in 1801 between Germany and Austria on the one part and France on the other, has been the scene of a curious and almost coincidental event. The great dirigible *Zeppelin IV*, a triumph of German airship building, suddenly crossed the frontier of Lorraine and descended on French soil in the midst of a brigade of French cavalry then engaged in their maneuvers. The German press is horror-struck from the fear that France may learn some of the secrets of her aeronautics, while such Paris papers as the *Aurora* suspect espionage. According to the *Matin* (Paris), photographic apparatus and plates were seized on board the airship. A clear account of the incident is to be found in a letter from the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Mail*, in which we read:

"While a brigade of cavalry was maneuvering at 1.30 on the Champ de Mars, the vast parade-ground at Lunéville, a fortress, a great Zeppelin airship descended from the clouds and hovered over their heads.

"In a few moments the entire population was out of doors and staring up. While the soldiers and the people gazed, the giant ship, with its twin cars carrying several uniformed figures, began to descend.

"Driven by a brisk easterly wind, the airship drifted dangerously near the roofs of the houses, and the men in the car could be seen making signals to the men below. French soldiers seized the rope thrown down to them and quickly secured it. The officer commanding the Lunéville garrison then telephoned and requested the occupants of the *Zeppelin*—four officers in uniform and seven mechanics—to explain their presence in French territory.

"The commander of the airship is reported to have said that he set out at 6.40 A.M. from the Zeppelin station at Friedrichs-



FRENCH OFFICERS BOARDING THE "ZEPPELIN IV."

hafen, Lake Constance, on a private trial trip. After cruising about for several hours they lost their course in the clouds. They were not aware that they had crossed the frontier.



THE GERMAN "ZEPPELIN IV" ON THE FRENCH PARADE-GROUND AT LUNÉVILLE.

"The French officer then informed the visitors that he would be obliged to seize the airship and detain the occupants.

"Four battalions of soldiers were placed round the airship to keep back the immense crowd of curious sightseers who had gathered on the Champ de Mars. The attitude of the people was distinctly hostile.

"In its descent, the airship, which is 550 feet long, with a diameter of 30 feet, lost a large quantity of gas."

The same paper tells us that the hostile attitude of the people was changed into amazement and even enthusiasm under the following circumstances. During the morning after the arrival of the dirigible:

"The maneuver-ground swarmed with people. All Lunéville took a holiday. Every officer in the garrison was there, and many had brought their wives. The people did not say much, but looked at the *Zeppelin* and smiled. French sappers, holding down the airship, wore a broad grin. The peasants were massed behind and kept up a running fire of chaff.

"The bantering note of the crowd turned to real enthusiasm when, at about 10.30, a little point showed in the sky and an aeroplane piloted by a French Army airman from Épinal glided to the ground, skimming low over the top of the *Zeppelin*. Another machine appeared, and then a third. They came down so close to the airship that their wings almost touched it. Then they flew above its length from stem to stern. Everybody was wild with delight."

The Germans have paid dearly for their rashness in sailing so close to that French frontier which seems to fascinate them, remarks the *London Standard*, and it goes on to say:

"The German authorities have plumed themselves greatly on possessing unique superiority, not only in degree, but in kind, and they must be suffering considerable chagrin at the upshot of the 'too clever by half' tactics of the trial trip. There was no reason whatever why the *Zeppelin IV* should not have kept to German territory. The do-

minions of the Kaiser are broad enough for the evolutions even of the latest *Zeppelin*. But the temptation to sail along the French frontier seems to have been irresistible, and the irony of fate has given the French authorities the opportunity of casting curious and by no means unintelligent eyes on the very last word in aerial dreadnoughts."

On turning to the German press we find the *Taegliche Rundschau* (Berlin) observing: "The officers of this airship can only be adequately dealt with in the way France dealt with Marshal Bazaine for the surrender of Metz—by court-martial." "It was the unquestionable duty of the senior officer of *Zeppelin IV*," remarks the *Post* (Berlin), "to blow up the airship and all on board," instead of thus permitting its "priceless secrets" to be revealed to the French.

The most serious view of the matter as regards England is taken by the *London Pall Mall Gazette*, which utters these significant words of "warning":

"The German officers who were compelled to land their new *Zeppelin* in the midst of a regiment of French cavalry at Lunéville must be feeling pretty small. It is the kind of ignominious end which will, inevitably, overtake a certain number of aircraft in war. No doubt, the French Government will accept the proffered explanation that *Zeppelin IV* got above the clouds, lost her way, and so unwittingly violated French territory. There will be no disposition to put an ugly interpretation on the incident. But we can not help saying that it has a considerable significance. The airship has not yet been taken over by the German Government; she is, therefore, still technically a private craft, and, if she had not been forced to descend, the presence in her of German officers in uniform would

not have been known. Had she been seen in the air, the Government would have disclaimed all responsibility for her.

"It was under precisely similar circumstances that the airship suspected of having made a trip over Sheerness was flying. A German airship was doing her acceptance trials at that time,



THE FANTOM AIRSHIP.

HAMLET—"Do you see yonder cloud that's almost in shape of a camel?"

POLONIUS—"By the mass, and 'tis like a camel indeed."

HAM—"Methinks it is like a weasel."

POL—"It is back'd like a weasel."

HAM—"Or like a whale?"

POL—"Very like a whale, but besides they all look like German airships."—(*Hamlet*, Act III, Scene 2.)

—Lustige Blaetter (Berlin).

and the German Government were able to say that no army airship had been flying on the day in question. But the *démenti* did not exclude the possibility that the new vessel had made an experimental trip on her own account. Very likely, it is the zeal and enthusiasm of the officers on board, rather than the orders of the Government, which dictate these adventures; but the lesson to foreign Powers remains the same in either case. It is as far from Friedrichshafen to Lunéville as it is from Cuxhaven to Harwich; it is proved, therefore, by the erratic *Odyssey* of *Zeppelin IV*, that aerial reconnaissance or invasion of these islands is easy, in the absence of any sufficient aerial fleet to resist the enterprise."

The *Daily Mail* sees in the affair a weakness of the German dirigible, for "an airship which is apt to be blown out of her course by a slight wind and suddenly find herself within the lines of a hostile army is still a very imperfect weapon."

ADRIANOPLE AND PEACE

THE WAR ENDED with the capture of Adrianople by the Bulgarians, believe most of the European press, who go on to discuss its influence on the peace terms. Adrianople was considered the key to the Balkan situation. The fortifications were constructed on the most modern plan, and with all the resources of scientific engineering. It was no mere Plevna—a rude and primitive array of breastworks. It was equipped with the latest triumphs of German artillery, manned by a large garrison and commanded by a man, Shukri Pasha, whose prestige was scarcely diminished by his defeat. Such is the accordant testimony of the European papers. Has Turkey lost all when she has lost her mightiest stronghold? Can Bulgaria now dictate her own terms, claiming even an indemnity?

These are the problems that agitate the minds of Europe's writers. The *Paris Soleil*, organ of the Royalists, a broad-minded and brilliantly edited journal, remarks:

"After the fall of Adrianople it seems as if a treaty of peace between the Balkan Powers and Turkey must immediately follow. The capture of this fortress was the problem which raised all the difficulties on which Kiamil Pasha made shipwreck and the negotiations of London met their defeat. Adrianople taken, it seems most illogical and useless that an arduous and bloody struggle should still be continued up to the lines of Tchataldja."

The *Peeter Lloyd* is much of the same opinion, and thinks the Allies should now be satisfied and rest on their laurels:

"All that their victory could bring the Allies in the shape of honor, fame, and increased power it has brought them. They now possess a fertile and favored stretch of country whose natural gifts, increased by agriculture and fostering energy, will yield wealth in abundance. Their name will go down into history as victors in a noteworthy war. They have freed their connationals from a yoke under which they have been crushed for centuries. Nor has our monarchy or the other Powers been grudging with regard to the long-discussed question of the Albanian frontier."

It is time to call a halt to Czar Ferdinand and his Bulgarians,

thinks the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which is losing patience, and advocates peace:

"If King Ferdinand rightly understands his business as a statesman, he must use the emotion which has been excited among his people on the fall of Adrianople for the political end of securing peace and settling with Rumania. Unless he does this, he may meet with a reactive movement which will prove dangerous. . . . This makes it all the more imperative on the Great Powers at this critical moment of Adrianople's fall to impress upon Bulgaria that this wild recklessness must be checked."

The *London Daily Mail* thinks that now "any prolongation of the conflict would be folly." But the *London Nation* believes that the capture of Murad II.'s ancient capital—the sacred home of ancient Islam—will not necessarily end the conflict. To quote the editorial of *The Nation*:

"The fall of Adrianople is good news, but it will not end the war unless it serves as a spur to European diplomacy. The Bulgarians are now free to hurl their entire army upon the Tchataldja lines. They have, quite naturally, resolved to accord no more truces before the final peace. It seems to follow that the Turks must either accord the full conditions of the victors, including a crippling indemnity, or else that Europe must intervene, not merely to define the terms of peace, but also to stop the operations of war. . . .

"There will be further fighting only if Bulgaria supposes that the Concert—the reestablishment of which should bring peace when the doctrine of the Balance only induced strife—is not unanimous and not in earnest, and reckons on extorting an indemnity by forcing her way to the Straits from which the Powers are resolved to exclude her. The continuance of the war under the influence of such a calculation as this would be a humiliating commentary on the weakness of European diplomacy; but, above all, it would be a criminal waste of human life."

The next step will be the capture of the Tchataldja forts,

declares the *London Times*, and it appeals to the Powers to intervene. Yet this organ hopefully concludes:

"We trust that an honorable peace will now be concluded between the combatants without further useless bloodshed. Tho the fate of Adrianople was a foregone conclusion, it has hitherto been somewhat difficult to prescribe a new frontier for the Ottoman Empire in Europe while the Turkish flag was still flying upon various strongholds outside the fresh boundary proposed. The surrender of Janina to the Greeks, the capture of Djavid Pasha and a large Turkish force by the Servians, and the crowning of the patient hopes of the Bulgarians at Adrianople are all events which will facilitate the now imperative cessation of hostilities. . . . The storming of the Adrianople forts ought to terminate the war. That is the wish of Europe, expressed in terms to which both Turkey and the Allies are bound to pay heed, and we hope that the fighting reported at Tchataldja is not the prelude to an attempt to storm the lines which defend the Turkish capital. There are indications that already the Allies are more willing to listen to proposals of mediation, and the internal condition of Turkey should preclude the further pursuit of unavailing hopes at Constantinople. Europe has passed through great dangers, and at the moment of emergence the Powers will not brook without impatience any further attempt on either side to continue the struggle. The word must now go forth for a general sheathing of swords.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY TRYING TO CATCH "PEACE."

—Pasquino (Turin).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

COLOR PSYCHOLOGY IN BUSINESS

AN IMPORTANT PART in salesmanship, and even in the wider conduct of affairs, is played by the psychology of color, believes Mr. Will Bradley, writing in *System* (New York, April). Mr. Bradley's posters, book-covers, and illustrations have made him famous, so he speaks on a subject like this with some authority. We understand too little, he thinks, the way in which colors are affected by juxtaposition, by daylight and by colored lights—yet these qualities, and their appeal, or lack of appeal, to human sympathy, are well worth our careful attention. Of two men with equally well-situated stores and the same goods in stock, one may outsell the other simply because he knows how to make his place attractive by color-groupings. The customer prefers one store to the other, but he does not know why. Mr. Bradley thinks that one man may even get the better of another in a business deal by wearing a scarf-pin of a disconcerting color—but of this more anon. We read:

"Red is the most popular color. It is the first choice of the uneducated and of savage and barbaric people. It excites and enrages animals. A child who is given a toy paint-box will use more red than any other pigment. Green, when low in tone and inclined to yellow, as in nature, is a restful color, and next to red the most popular. But a combination of primary red with primary green presents two active and excitable colors. One is the complement of the other, and, when placed together, each is shown at its greatest intensity. The red then appears redder and the green greener than under any other conditions.

"Women, because they give more constant thought to the selection of articles for personal adornment and the decoration of the home, are more sensitive to the personal appeal in color than are men. Every shop window, every store shelf, every counter, gives an opportunity for the use of color in making this personal appeal. Properly used, it is an ever-present silent salesman.

"Among the uneducated, the color sense is crude and barbaric. With education comes refinement. For example, a woman of the peasant type will wear a green skirt and a red waist with each color of full primary strength. While the personal appeal of these two colors is as great to the woman of education, her sense of refinement suggests a full suit of green, so low in tone that it is almost black, to which she will add only a touch of red, such as a single rose.

"Nature employs green in large masses, tho seldom in its absolute purity. In the spring, when nature displays but a few colors, the green in the grass and leaves is at its brightest, but as other colors come, the greens grow darker and grayer, forming only a background. Red in nature is never found in masses, but only as in flowers, a few birds, and the spots on butterflies. A child will fill its arms with red roses. A woman of refined tastes will arrange one red rose with a few sprays of green leaves. This one fact is a key to color in salesmanship. In the appeal to popularity colors are used in large quantities which nature uses sparingly. Refinement demands the discriminating choice shown in nature. . . .

"With an understanding of these general principles, salesmen will realize that it is unwise to allow a customer to view consecutively several pieces of merchandise of practically the same color or to allow a customer to give any extended visual consideration to one color without permitting the eye to see the complementary colors.

"Inasmuch as one color appears of a different hue when placed beside another, and loses purity when viewed without its complement, care should be given to the display of goods on shelves and the showing of goods on counters. . . .

"Unless for a permanent exhibit in which it forms a definite part of the color scheme, a store window should never have a background of highly finished wood of any definite color. Stained wood of any tone should only serve as a background for material which is used or worn under similar conditions. Men's clothing constantly associated with desks and the paneled walls of offices

and clubs can be shown against stained wood. But if the windows throughout are in one strong tone, clothing in colors not complementary to that tone will suffer by contrast."

Now comes in Mr. Bradley's engaging theory of the disconcerting scarf-pin. He leads up to it gently, thus:

"A directors' room or an office to be used for conferences that require concentrated thought should be arranged in a harmony of low tones, such as olives, browns, russets, and grays. When the desk, tables, and chairs are in any of the brown stains usually applied to oak, the rug might be in an olive-green of about the same shade as the oak. These two tones—brown and olive—may be either dark or light and the room will remain restful. If the room is kept in a harmony of one tone throughout, such as olive-brown, or in blue-gray, red-gray, yellow-gray, or silver-gray, it can not be occupied for any length of time without tiring the nerves. Light tones of gray-green are restful to the eyes, but every office that is continually occupied should be provided with the complementary color to relieve the eye-strain. Obviously this color note can not be in the shape of a single bright spot, such as a bouquet of red roses in an olive-green room or yellow chrysanthemums in a blue-gray scheme, as this one strong note would focus attention and divert thought. In one instance an emerald scarf-pin, worn in a room colored throughout in tones of brown, was so conspicuous as to become confusing, and placed the man who had to look at it at a disadvantage over the wearer. A ruby would have the same effect in an olive-green room.

"To cite an illustration:

"Imagine a man wearing an olive-brown coat and hat, a brown suit, brown shoes, reddish-brown cravat, and in his cravat an emerald. Suppose that he enters an office which is furnished throughout in tones of brown, and places his hat and coat where it can be seen by himself but not by his conferee. Immediately we have a subtle setting for a melodrama. He has his companion at a disadvantage. If he wishes by a sane and logical presentation of his case to furnish a convincing argument, he will be handicapped. While the olives of his coat and hat so harmonize the browns as to rest and not excite his own eye nerves, the emerald, because it is the one vivid complementary color note to the brown, will so focus and hold the eyes of the observer as to distract his attention from the subject under discussion."

DOES BIG GAME SPREAD DISEASE?—It is proposed by Dr. Warrington Yorke, an English physician, that the extermination of big game, instead of being deprecated, should be encouraged, on the ground that the animals spread disease. Especially, the large African mammals are accused of perserving and disseminating the dreaded "sleeping-sickness." The plan has not met the approval of naturalists, but *The Hospital* (London, March 29) thinks there is something to be said for trying it in a limited area, to see whether the results bear out Dr. Yorke's theory. Says this paper:

"It is hardly surprizing that Dr. Warrington Yorke's proposals for exterminating big game, on the assumption that they are the chief permanent reservoir of sleeping-sickness, met with little sympathy from an audience at the Zoological Society, which included men whose interests are bound up with the preservation of animals of all kinds, such as Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, the curator of 'The Zoo,' and Mr. Walter Rothschild, to mention two only. Yet all that Dr. Yorke really appeared to urge was that a thoroughly scientific experiment should be undertaken in some particular district of the fly area to see what effect the extermination of the game would have on the spread of the disease. A good case can be made out for the preservation of the wild life, as well as the wild animals, by naturalists, zoologists, and scientists generally, but we have much less sympathy with the selfish and superficial claims of the mere sportsman."

WANTED—AN ALASKAN AERO MAIL

AN AEROPLANE mail-service for the snow-clad wilds of Alaska is proposed by Lieut. Gerald E. Cronin, of the 9th U. S. Infantry in *Flying* (New York, April). During the last session of Congress the postal authorities asked for means to try the experiment, but were refused, largely owing to the opposition of Representative Moon, of Tennessee. The editor of

Horse in less than two hours, assuming the machine to be traveling at the average rate of between fifty and sixty miles an hour, which is now the standard speed for aeroplanes. At White Horse, machines could be changed for the next stage of the journey to Selkirk, 272 miles distant. The trip from White Horse to Selkirk could be made in little over four and one-half hours, as against the present time of twenty-four. Within another three hours Dawson would be reached. At this point considerable delay could be eliminated by the aero-mail service, and a five-and-a-half-hour flight would bring it to Fort Yukon which lies under the Arctic Circle.

"Almost any of the aeroplanes that pass the U. S. Army tests could be used for mail-carrying, altho larger surfaces and inclosed body would be more suitable. The new requirements for the scout aeroplane will develop a suitable type, which can be fitted with automatic stabilizers, to afford additional safety. The inclosed body, heated with the heat derived from the motor, will make it possible to travel in the coldest weather when horse sleds and dog teams are held up.

"While it can easily be expected that an aeroplane of this type will travel for four hours without stopping, at a minimum speed of fifty-five miles an hour in straight line, in the beginning the stations could be closer, say, 100 or 150 miles from each other, which could easily be covered at a single flight. Allowing a load of between 50 and 150 pounds of mail to each flight, which is only a fraction of the load which the machines must

carry to pass the military tests, the problem of mail-carrying in Alaska would be happily solved, and the great handicap of inaccessibility being removed, Alaska would start in a new period of development, industrial and social.

"The rivers are the commercial arteries of Alaska. In summer steamers ply; in winter dog sleds glide over the frozen surface. Real business activities continue in Alaska only during the summer months; in the winter those people who do not 'mush' out to Seattle and civilization merely exist until the next season.

"The southeastern coast is girt with the greatest mountains and glaciers of the continent; but the broad northern valleys of the shoal Yukon and its tributaries, and of the streams that flow toward the Arctic, are mostly low-stretching country, bare hills of not much ruggedness, and great plains of tundras, or moss ridges, and soggy lagoon-dotted marshland.

"Along these streams that are too shallow for navigation, and over this low, bare country, the aeroplane, adapted for water work as well, could be of a most excellent and practical service to-day, linking the now isolated camps and settlements of the interior and Arctic coast with the markets of civilization. It is Uncle Sam's business to serve all of his citizens, not merely those dwelling conveniently in cities.

"And who can say that, once initiated, an aero-mail service would not be found feasible to extend to take the place of the slow steamer and sledge service now maintained?"



A UNITED STATES MAIL TEAM NEAR NOME, ALASKA.

This is one of the best mail-carrying teams in Alaska. In the yearly races for large prizes the best team has made a time of 82 hours and two minutes to cover the distance of 412 miles between Cripple Creek and Nome. This stands as the record time; and when not racing it takes teams from three to five times that long to cover the distance. The aeroplane, flying in a straight line, cuts the distance down to half and covers it in between four to five hours.

Flying expresses the opinion, in a preliminary note, that Mr. Moon's acquaintance with the subject is not of the best, and he endorses Lieutenant Cronin's views on the subject. Alaska, he says, is as easily traversed by the air route as the Alps, the Pyrenees or the Apennines, all of which have been flown over. "Aero mail," says the editor, "can do more good for Alaska than anything else that Congress can give it." We read:

"To the people who live in the Central States where the mail is collected and delivered many times a day, and the combination of fast trains, automobiles, and other up-to-date facilities, unrestricted by any physical obstructions, affords them quick and reliable mail-service, aero mail may seem a vagary, and they may smile at Harry Jones's attempt to compete with the fast Boston-New York express and parcel post in carrying baked beans to bean lovers along the Boston-New York route. But to those who live in the isolated places in northern Alaska, and in the Arctic Circle, and have to wait weeks and months for their mail for news from the active, outer world, aero mail looms up as a veritable relief. And one who is in touch with the swift developments of aviation conceives of an aeroplane line over the White Pass, or from White Horse down the Yukon to St. Michael and Nome, and looks forward to the establishment of such a line with eager expectancy.

"A hydroaeroplane fitted to carry a hundred-pound load of mail could fly from the steamer's dock at Skagway to White

TIME REQUIRED FOR MAIL TO REACH DIFFERENT POINTS IN ALASKA FROM SEATTLE AT PRESENT, AND ADVANTAGE TO BE GAINED WITH AEROPLANES.

	Summer	Winter	Aeroplane
From Seattle to Nome (all sea route)	8 days no changes	40 days	5 days 5½ hours
From Seattle to St. Michael (all sea route)	9 days no changes	36 days	5 days 3½ hours
From Seattle to Dawson (via Skagway)	9 days 2 changes	10 days	4 days 9½ hours
From Seattle to Eagle (via Skagway and Dawson)	11 days 3 changes	12 days	4 days 11½ hours
From Seattle to Circle (via Skagway and Dawson)	12 days 3 changes	15 days	4 days 14½ hours
From Seattle to Rampart (via Skagway and Dawson)	14 days 3 changes	20 days	4 days 20 hours
From Seattle to Tanana (via Skagway and Dawson)	14 days 3 changes	19 days	4 days 21 hours
From Seattle to Fairbanks (via Skagway and Dawson)	16 days 4 changes	14 days	5 days 1½ hours
From Seattle to Iditarod (via Skagway and Dawson)	15 days 4 changes	34 days	5 days 8 hours



Illustration by courtesy of "Flying," New York.

OSCAR BIDER IN HIS FIVE-HOUR FLIGHT FROM PAU TO MADRID.

This picture shows the thorough practicability of using aeroplanes for carrying mail in mountainous and isolated places. This flight was over a distance of close to 250 miles; other flights over mountains have been made by a score of aviators. Compared with an aeroplane the dog team shown on the opposite page looks absurdly primitive—and it is in many ways.

CUTTING RED TAPE TO SAVE LIFE

THREE unprecedented things done by President Wilson, in connection with the recent Ohio floods, are warmly commended by *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, April 5). While highly significant of the attitude of the President and the new Administration toward the activities of the Federal Government, these steps were taken so quietly, and so much as a matter of course, that most of those who read of them in dispatches from Washington probably saw no significance in the orders. The Presidential acts so highly praised were as follows:

"The first was that the crews and equipments from the life-saving stations on Lake Michigan and Lake Erie were ordered to proceed at once to the flooded districts to assist in saving lives. Like all simple but unprecedented acts, the common sense of this move commends itself at once to all. Boats were lacking, and the Government had them. Experienced men were needed, and the Government had them. The season of navigation on the lake is closed at present, and there was no great need for the life-saving crews at their stations. What more natural than to use the trained men and the special equipment of the Life-Saving Service to save lives in the flooded districts?

"The second was to direct the Secretaries of the Treasury and of War to send at once into the afflicted districts all of the available medical officers of the Public Health Service and of the Army. Government surgeons have been sent before to establish quarantine, and to stamp out existing epidemics. But so far as we know, this is the first time that the health officers of the Federal Government have been ordered into a region to prevent the breaking out of epidemics and disease. Again,

the quiet common sense and disregard of governmental red tape on the part of the President must win the commendation of every sensible citizen.

"The third thing the President did was to order ten thousand vaccine points and a thousand ampules of anti-typhoid serum sent at once into Ohio and Indiana for use in preventing epidemics of smallpox and typhoid. He did not expect the Government surgeons to go to their work without being properly equipped. They were to be given all the aid that science could give them. Modern bacteriology and sanitation have proved that smallpox, which generally breaks out following great disasters, can be

prevented and stamped out by vaccination. Extensive experience in the United States Army and elsewhere has proved positively, in the last three years, that typhoid can be prevented by proper vaccination.

"The nation is fortunate in having as its Chief Executive a man who does not fear official red tape, moss-grown precedents,



MAIL ROUTES IN ALASKA.

or the opposition of the ignorant and fanatical followers of fantastic cults, but who will calmly, fearlessly, and sensibly place at the disposal of any stricken or afflicted community all the available resources of the Government and of modern science for the prevention of disease and the saving of life."

MIRACULOUS HARVESTS

AT FIRST GLANCE there seems something fabulous about the report of a method of cultivation whereby twenty seeds of grain yield an increase of over 700,000, and that within a year! But the tale is sober fact, accredited by competent and trustworthy witnesses. A detailed account of the method is given in a late number of *Le Correspondant* (Paris). While the prodigious increase mentioned was obtained in an exceptional case with a personal attention and care making it equivalent to "laboratory work," it is declared that practical experiments on a larger scale were very successful. We read:

"The principle is simple. It consists in preparing seed-beds in widely spaced lines on very mellow land; then at the end of two months dividing the tufts springing from each grain, replanting each of these rooted shoots thus detached; and finally in hoeing and earthing up these new plants many times in such manner as to provoke at all the points brought into intimate contact with the earth the growth of numerous adventitious shoots, each of which bears an ear.

"It is, in sum, a combination of 'slipping,' transplanting, and pruning.

"The system is, in truth, not new, but a very ancient one, used immemorially by the Chinese, and to it is due the enormous yield of their fields, which have been treated like gardens.

"While our peasants throw broadcast handfuls of grain on the harrowed earth, offering rich pasturage to pillaging birds and rodents, the Chinaman, after furrowing the earth with his wooden plowshare, without turning it, crumbles each lump in his hands till it is like fine powder. This done, at planting time he walks slowly down each furrow carrying a grain-drill which is a marvel of ingenious simplicity.

"Picture to yourself two pointed plowshares about twenty inches apart and connected by a transverse bar supporting a hopper filled with grain, from which issue two slender bamboo tubes designed to conduct the grains so that each will drop in the wake of one of the shares. The diameter of each tube is just great enough to allow the passage of one grain at a time without letting it drop until it receives the impulse of a slight shock given by means of the handles which complete the apparatus.

"The sower pushes the drill in front of him, inclining it now to the right and now to the left, in such sort that each inclination causes the issue of a single seed, which is instantly prest under by the track of one foot or the other. The seed-plot is thus made in the form of a 'quincunx,' each planted grain being at a distance of sixteen to twenty inches from its neighbors in every direction.

"At the end of a few weeks germination begins. When the young plant is ten or twelve inches in height, there are a score of stalks about its stem each provided with a fringe of rootlets. The farmer covers each with loose earth by means of careful hoeing, thus raising the level of the furrow. Each stalk again proliferates, and there are soon fifteen to twenty new stalks around its stem, which detach themselves. All are the indirect issue of a single grain, which proves therefore to have been the parent of 300 to 400 stalks, each bearing an ear.

"Transferring this method to experimental fields and perfecting it, it has been found possible to separate from the stem each of the primitive stalklets with its own roots, transplant it, and then treat in the same way each of the new plants thus formed.

"Thus Philippe Miller planted a seed in the experimental gardens at Cambridge in June, 1776; in August, 1777, he obtained as a harvest from this single seed 576,000 seeds. For unknown reasons the experiment was not repeated until June 12, 1903. On this date our own compatriot Bellenoux treated in this manner twenty grains of wheat planted in one square yard of carefully mellowed earth. On August 9 he separated and replanted the numerous stalklets springing from the earth. On October 8 of the same year, then on March 3 of the next year, and finally on May 13 he repeated the operation. On July 30, 1904, each of his twenty grains had produced 604 clumps bearing 28,388 ears, containing a total of 709,761 grains.

"This prodigious harvest corresponds to a yield of nearly three tons to the acre."

To the objection that this was essentially a laboratory method, and therefore impractical, it is replied that recent experiments have proved its success on a large scale:

"Toward the end of October, 1911, a Frenchwoman, Mlle. Louise Chevalier, residing at Tiflis, in the Caucasus, planted one grain of barley. As soon as the young plant issued from the soil it was earthed up with care, and produced fifteen stalks. In February and March, 1912, two new earthings produced ninety-nine stalks. By May 12, the single grain had produced 212 stalks, and on June 10 our compatriot harvested 236 stalks, 212 ears, and 5,300 grains.

"This yield of 530,000 per cent. encouraged her to put 2½ acres of land under cultivation. One of our Tiflis readers, to whom we owe these interesting figures, tells me that the field is now (December) in its first earthing, and that from a planting of one grain in a space eighteen inches square there have sprung 20,000 clumps, each of twelve to fifteen stalks, which will be correspondingly multiplied this spring.

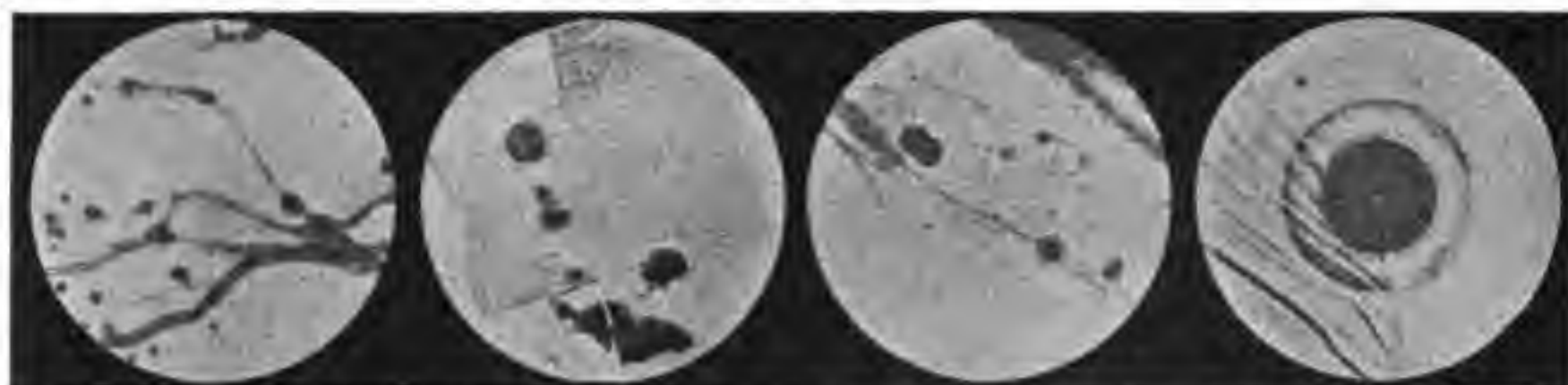
"Further still, an Algerian colonist, Mr. Bourdiol-Humbert, has been planting wheat and oats in the same fields for five years, without the application of manure. He makes his furrows thirty-six inches apart and plants the seeds therein at a distance of twenty inches from each other. Then he harrows the earth constantly, stirring the soil, destroying its parasites, and keeping it pulverized. For five years, without fertilizing, without distribution of crops, and without rotation, he has harvested an average yield of 1,800 pounds of oats per acre and 1,600 of wheat; while his neighbor's yield was a scant 830 pounds of oats and 500 of wheat."

The writer concludes by warmly urging the undertaking of similar experiments in France, and they would be doubtless equally fruitful of good in America.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TO WARN LINERS OF ICE

THE BREAK-UP of the ice off the North Atlantic coast is to be watched this spring by a vessel whose business it is to be to warn Atlantic liners of possible danger. Every steamship will know hereafter just when there are bergs or ice-fields, and how and when they are moving. Last year two of our scout-cruisers acted as ice-patrols after the *Titanic* disaster, and this year the derelict-destroyer *Seneca* and the revenue cutter *Miami* will patrol the steamship lanes. Another sentry will also be on duty. Says *Science* (New York, March 28):

"We learn from the *London Times* that an arrangement has been made for . . . stationing a vessel for ice observation to the north of the steamship routes across the North Atlantic. In accordance with the advice of a special conference summoned by the Board of Trade to consider the best means of giving effect to this recommendation, it is proposed that a vessel should be stationed off the east coast of North America to the north of the steamship routes during the coming spring to watch the break-up of the ice and to report its movement on the way to the routes. The *Scotia*, a whaler, formerly employed in the Scott Antarctic Expedition, has been chartered to carry out this work, and it is anticipated that she will be ready to leave Dundee, where she is at present lying, about the end of this month. The vessel is being fitted with a Marconi wireless installation having a long range, so that she will be able to keep in touch with the wireless stations in Newfoundland and Labrador. The cost of the expedition will be shared between his majesty's Government and the principal Atlantic steamship lines. In order to make the necessary observations in connection with the movement of the ice, there will be three scientific observers in the *Scotia*. As the vessel will from time to time be stationary, it is expected that these observers will be able to make oceanographical and meteorological observations as to currents, etc., which will be of general scientific interest, as well as of direct value to the work in hand. The *Scotia* is a wooden bark of 357 tons, built at Drammen in 1872, and is fitted with an auxiliary steam-engine."



"TUBULAR" HALOS PRODUCED BY THE FLOW OF RADIOACTIVE SOLUTION ALONG MINERAL VEINS.

URANIUM AND RADIUM HALOS IN ONE ROCK SPECIMEN (URANIUM HALO ON RIGHT).

CONCENTRIC HALOS PRODUCED BY RADIUM E AND RADIUM C.

GREATLY ENLARGED PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING SEVERAL CONCENTRIC HALOS.

HALOS IN ROCKS

CURIOUS TINY HALOS occurring in certain minerals are described and discussed by Prof. J. Joly, one of the world's authorities on subjects of this nature, in the Huxley Lecture delivered at the University of Birmingham, England. It is published in the new English scientific periodical *Bedrock* and reprinted in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, March 1). Professor Joly believes that the halos are due to specks of radioactive matter entangled in the minerals, which have sent out, through long ages, a bombardment of particles so small that they travel straight through the solid substance until finally stopped by the atoms in their way. The halo marks the limit of their progress. Some interesting deductions are made from all this by Professor Joly, who says:

"In certain minerals, notably the brown variety of mica known as biotite, the microscope reveals minute circular marks occurring here and there, quite irregularly. The most usual appearance is that of a circular area darker in color than the surrounding mineral. The radii of these little disk-shaped marks when well defined are found to be remarkably uniform, in some cases four hundredths of a millimeter and in others three hundredths, about. These are the measurements in biotite. In other minerals the measurements are not quite the same as in biotite. Such minute objects are quite invisible to the naked eye. In some rocks they are very abundant, indeed they may be crowded together in such numbers as to darken the color of the mineral containing them. They have long been a mystery to petrologists.

"Close examination shows that there is always a small speck of foreign body at the center of the circle, and it is often possible to identify the nature of this central substance, small though it be. Most generally it is found to be the mineral zircon. Now this mineral was shown by Strutt to contain radium in quantities much exceeding those found in ordinary rock substances. Some other mineral may occasionally form the nucleus, but we never find any which is not known to be specially likely to contain a radioactive substance. . . . When the circle is very perfect and the central mineral clearly defined at its center we find by measurement that the radius of the darkened area is generally 0.033 millimeter. It may sometimes be 0.040 millimeter. These are always the measurements in biotite. In other minerals the radii are a little different. . . .

"The question arises whether the darkened area surrounding the zircon may not be due to the influence of the radioactive substances contained in the zircon. The extraordinary uniformity of the radial measurements of perfectly formed halos (to use the name by which they have long been known) suggests that they may be the result of alpha radiation."

What "alpha radiation" is and how it may account for these curious halos are thus explained:

"It is now well established that a helium atom is expelled from certain of the radioactive elements at the moment of transformation. The helium atom or alpha ray leaves the transforming atom with a velocity which varies in the different radioactive elements, but which is always very great, attaining as

much as . . . a velocity which, if unchecked, would carry the atom round the earth in less than two seconds. . . .

"When an alpha ray is discharged from the transforming element into a gaseous medium its velocity is rapidly checked and its energy absorbed. . . . A highly remarkable fact was found out by Bragg. The effect of the atom traversed by the ray to check the velocity of the ray is independent of the physical and chemical condition of the atom. He measured the 'stopping power' of a medium by the distance the ray can penetrate into it compared with the distance to which it can penetrate in air. The less the ratio the greater the stopping power. The stopping power of a substance is proportional to the square root of its atomic weight. The stopping power of an atom is not altered if it is in chemical union with another atom. The atomic weight is the one quality of importance. The physical state, whether the element is in the solid, liquid, or gaseous state, is unimportant. And when we deal with molecules the stopping power is simply proportional to the sum of the square roots of the atomic weights of the atoms entering into the molecule. This . . . obviously enables us to calculate what the range in any substance of known chemical composition and density will be, compared with its range in air."

This being the case, Professor Joly points out, we can at once account for the definite radius in the halos as simply representing the range of the ray in biotite. The furthest-reaching ray will define the radius of the halo. He goes on:

"Now here we possess a means of at once confirming or rejecting the view that the halo is a radioactive phenomenon and occasioned by alpha radiation; for we can calculate what the range of these rays will be in biotite, availing ourselves of Bragg's additive law, already referred to. When we make this calculation we find that radium C just penetrates 0.033 millimeter and thorium C 0.040 millimeter. The proof is complete that we are dealing with the effects of alpha rays."

How this phenomenon may give us some clue to the age of the minerals in which it occurs, and also to some of the peculiarities of the earth's crust itself, is thus explained:

"Finally, there is one very certain and valuable fact to be learned from the halo. The halo has established the extreme rarity of radioactivity as an atomic phenomenon. One and all of the speculations as to the slow breakdown of the commoner elements may be dismissed. The halo shows that the mica of the rocks is radioactively sensitive. . . . We are evidently justified in the belief that had other elements been radioactive we must either find characteristic halos produced by them, or else find a complete darkening of the mica. The feeblest alpha rays emitted by the relatively enormous quantities of the prevailing elements, acting over the whole duration of geological time, and it must be remembered that the halos we have been studying are comparatively young, must have registered their effects on the very sensitive minerals.

"And thus we are safe in concluding that the common elements, and, indeed, many which would be called rare, are possessed of a degree of stability which has preserved them unchanged since the beginning of geological time. Each unaffected flake of mica is thus unassailable proof of a fact which, but for the halo, would probably have been for ever beyond our cognizance."

LETTERS AND ART



AMERICAN AND FRENCH CARICATURE

IN WHAT may be termed our new school of cartoonists—Robinson, Minor, Cesare—one is often reminded of a French counterparts, Forain. Whether they derive from him or are merely coevals is a problem yet to settle. Mr. R. L. Roeder, who takes up the question and treats it in part in the *Boston Transcript*, is content to call our fellow workers merely "counterparts" of the Frenchman whom he judges "the first of living caricaturists." To compare him with the American group would, he declares, be "a flattering estimation" of them. In the pages of the *Paris Figaro*, Forain's drawing has for years

on their backs, a man giving aid, a tender, impotent priest bending with a ritual gesture, behind him an acolyte, robust and quiet, waits patiently for the end of the ceremony; no more than that. Description usually magnifies the idea of death and invests it with horror; here it depreciates it and produces another kind of terror, far subtler, because here the inference reflects on life. It is as if the artist, evoking the scene, threw you this sharply nonchalant question: 'Life being what it is, what is there so terrible in death? Look there!' But this pity of indifference at the supreme moment, when the end and the delivery are in sight, becomes yet more keen when it considers a scene in which life, unrelieved by death, is the subject. You have there the drawing of the paralytic woman. Three figures compose the design, each inclining toward the other. A nun is standing, raising by the arm an old peasant woman, who, bent with age and disease, rises, assisted by her husband, from a wheel chair. She is the central figure; we see merely her back and head, then the stiffened arms, supported on either side; with that the whole story is told. There is no attempt to render it by the expression of her face, a doubtful expedient, and one apt to miscarry; but it appears in the few hurried lines of her body and in the attitudes of her companions. Nothing could be more troubling than Forain's observation at this point: The distinction between the solicitude of the nun and that of the man. It is more eloquent in praise of the artist than a set eulogy. The man's eyes are on his wife; the nun's are downcast. Her impassive expression is not indifference, tho if he raised his eyes and caught it, he might think it such, for he frowns with distress. Her bitter patience



BLESSING THE TROOPS.

A few strokes picture regiments. Forain "expresses his idea without a superfluous mark."

been a feature of the Monday's issue. In any assembling of his work, as Mr. Roeder points out, "one begins by observing his great respect for the people." He was the son of a workman, and "no other class is so kindly observed." This fellow-feeling has "provoked his finest conceptions," and, moreover, it is "the law of his suggestive style." We read:

"I speak of sympathy in a caricaturist; essential if his ridicule is to prove of influence. It implies in this case a profundity of character above intellectual triviality. In Forain it has outgrown the barren province of satire and emerges in a recent series of etchings, executed at Lourdes, in the improvisations of an excited imagination, at last noble in expression; at this point the satirist passes away, burns himself out, and the naked mind celebrates Lourdes with all its powers of compassion, the shrine where miracles are invoked to restore sick creatures from the death that would cure them; but the shiver of hope can not pass his bitter pen. He gives them a life of record, and the work is his reward; because going back to Rembrandt nothing is so beautiful. Yet they are no mere story-telling. The satire on prosperity of beggars and menials and drunkards, the daily satire which any man can see shifting about him through a thousand shapes wherever he moves, in Forain is mastered and distilled into a style caustic and reticent as his own (and their) habit of thought. I would suggest that in this style the manner of the people is transubstantiated; its noble irony is theirs as well as his.

"If the scene represent a crisis, such, for instance, as the sacraments of the dying, one is made to feel, with awe, the insignificance of that crisis. For what is it? Two haggard men stretched

has been worn smooth by ceaseless contact with the harshest forms of suffering; her calm seems detached and unfathomable, and is in so far religious; it must impress a sufferer; certainly it excites the curiosity of an observer. If the sister has any thought at all, it is evidently clear, trained, and practical; whereas the vigorous peasant appears to us helpless as a child, affectionate as a dog, bareheaded, bewildered, and doting, his heart beating with greedy hope. Then as you look at the old woman's shoulders hung above her silly head and at her rigid body, as searchingly as if the artist's scrutiny were turned on you, you feel his question: What kind of a life froze up these bones? and what in fact could life mean to her, brutal and exacting, year after year, without outlook, without ambition, driven only by goading physical necessity, by treacherous heroes, of reward, longer and drier and more ingeniously abusive than a beast's until finally here we have the end of all effort, the consummation of many stubborn impulses, the paralytic's chair, this plank for the living?"

Forain has evolved a technical method, ample as Rembrandt's, says Mr. Roeder, by way of critical appreciation. "He expresses his idea without a superfluous mark; a few sweeping outlines suggest all that he needs of the figure, the several essential spots complete the study." He began by being literal, we are told, and only gradually eliminated superficialities; but "this synthetic style is always exact." "In one broad sweep of a young soldier's arm at salute he can put all the dapper contentment of the boy; he can stretch a beggar's hand so that it will beg forever; he can draw a politician's eye, with the good man in bed

vast and flabby and meditative, so as to transform the bedroom into a senate-hall and the servant carrying the breakfast-tray into an adoring public devouring the crumbs." It is only technically, judges Mr. Roeder, that Forain and the American can be compared. Further:

"Between him and Robinson, for instance, there is barely an illusory likeness, that of their gallant style. There is, I suppose, an inherent restriction in all exaggeration (and in particular of the grotesque) which makes all cartoonists alike, because all are limited; certainly it is true that there is more resemblance between the drunk than the sober. But to make technical power the ground of comparison in this case is to compare two instruments about equally perfect; until the performers play upon them there is no great distinction to be made; when they do, unfortunately there is no further reconciliation possible. The high-strung, nervous chagrin of Forain's humor and the dry, facetious cast of Robinson's are, to say the least, heterogeneous. No doubt comparisons are doubly odious when two caricaturists are pitted and the inference drawn with blood; but none the less selection breeds.

"Forain is an excellent caricaturist, but he is so because he is so much more.

"The lowest form of caricature is that which resorts to allegory; the highest, that which seizes its victim without violating the shape of life; that is legitimate sorcery. Consider in this light the American cartoonists. How often allegory is all! Roosevelt at a soda-stand, the faucets ticketed with his party measures—suffragism, tariff reform, etc.—and the question What will you have? Or the Mexicans as dwarfs playing on a powder-barrel, the United States; or a negro prize-fighter crunching the bleached bones of the vanquished. The last is a subject treated by a cartoonist (Robinson, I think) in the better vein I have indicated. He produces Governor Foss in the ring with a fatuous gesture deprecating the struggle: 'No, no, gentlemen, we can not stop it.' This is nearer Forain's manner, when to have a fling at a kindred subject, idyllic love, he draws the 'Bower.' A man and woman have taken to love the country; they are sitting under a trellis by the waterside. He sprawls blissfully across the table, holding her limp hand; she leans back languidly on a stiff, unyielding chair; while over the yawn she can not suppress a decent fan is fluttering. To this scene an empty siphon and two glasses stand witness; over it her abandoned roses hang their heads.

"Plainly Forain is no reformer; he is imaginative and cynical. When he draws a criminal's head in the dock (one of the Anarchists of a recent trial) his motto runs: 'Please move, Inspector; the photographers can not see me.' When he draws Jaurès, the Socialist orator who has been opposing in the Chamber of Deputies the projects of military reform aimed against Germany,

he puts him to bed and introduces the maid with the breakfast-tray, saying devilishly; 'Monsieur dreamed all night in German,' to which Jaurès with a guilty sigh: 'Ah, yes! I dreamed that I was speaking in the Reichstag.'



EVEN THE PENNIES OF THE POOR.

(Cassre in the New York Sun.)

The allegorical method dominating one of the new men among American caricaturists.

"It is useless, and it would be unjust, to oppose the superior refinement of Forain's humor to that of the Americans; nor do I think that (tho the most evident) the important consideration. And a conscious effort for refinement always ends in affectation. No, not refinement, but observation. Does an American caricaturist draw and observe life like Hokusai, for instance, the 'old man mad for design' who died almost a centenarian and cried then that if the gods had but given him ten years more he might have known how to draw, or, like Forain to-day, whose eye upon you is a ruthless inquisition, withering and dissecting, in every sense discomposing you, or, like Rembrandt the day before yesterday, inflamed with vision? These men were forever studying, noting, inquiring, consuming the world about them; they absorbed it with such intensity that the heat of their perception refined it; and so if their kind will do, the American caricature will refine itself inevitably, as consciously it never will."

In France, so we are told, "Forain's wit is applauded (as if wit were genius!) and Forain's eye is feared, because the dummies are recognized true to type." For years he has been publicly known as a caricaturist and nothing else, but his recent exhibition reveals his beliefs and "the man himself."



DIFFICULTY IN THE WAY OF SCIENTIFIC SELECTION.

CHORUS OF EUGENISTS—"What's the matter?"

—Boardman Robinson in the N. Y. Tribune.

IMMODEST COLLEGE ADVERTISING

MODESTY in declaring its own virtues may be bad for the products of commerce, but it seems to be thought good for colleges. At least the officers of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching think so. In their latest report they observe that "any college advertising which aims to attract students to an institution or to a department because that institution or department desires more students, is almost sure to be harmful." Such a statement seems to hit at the roots of one of the deep-seated activities of our college administrative system, but the Foundation is not without the evidence of the kind of thing it reprobates. A Western college is declared to include in the biographies of its professors such details as their editorships of college annuals, class notes on their relative popularity, degrees they are expected to receive, the scholastic attainments of their wives, the number of their children, and finally their portraits, which, to the cynical Foundation, "are ever unsatisfactory intellectual documents." The publicity bureau, as this critic sees it, tho it may be helpful, yet "can be made as sensational as the most advanced yellow journal could desire." The *New York Evening Post* appears to refuse to take the Foundation with all the seriousness it claims for itself, and facetiously remarks that this last characterization is "as high a tribute as could be paid to what some unenlightened persons still regard as a medieval institution." *The Evening Post* continues with citation and comment:

"Alumni associations also come in for a scoring on account of their efforts to recruit new students, and honorary degrees are not exempt from blame, especially when a small college confers more of them at a commencement than degrees in course. . . .

"There should be many scholarships," says Professor Stevenson, 'but they should be granted not as gifts, but only upon severe examination.' Even in the older institutions, which have been more careful than others in using scholarships as a bait for students, avers the Foundation, 'the distribution of fellowships in their graduate schools has generally gone on merrily. Without these bids, very many graduate schools would be entirely bereft of students.' The net result of all this advertising is to set forth every college as superior to every other. Each one has a location that is magnificent, glorious, unrivaled, or ideal; an equipment that is thoroughly or completely modern, remarkable, excellent, or superb; a faculty of experienced, cultured, superior, distinguished, leading, or inspiring teachers; the finest college spirit with the highest ideals."

What the Foundation wants to see are announcements and catalogs that are "sincere, honest, and modest," that present facts rather than claims. To which *The Evening Post* adds:

"Even this will seem a hard saying to many. To ask one to tell you his qualifications for a place, but to be modest in doing it, is much like urging him to win a race, but to be careful not to over-exert himself. Yet if an institution which professes the highest intellectual and moral ideals allows itself to forget all about them when it takes to blowing its own horn, it can hardly complain if, after a while, the rest of the world pays little attention to what it says about them at any time. A more specific remedy for whatever is wrong in the present situation is some sort of legal restriction upon the use of the term 'college' or 'university.' In his report for 1911, the United States Commissioner of Education transferred eighteen institutions calling themselves colleges to his list of secondary schools. His specialist in higher education estimated that only fifty-nine institutions were granting degrees that were wholly acceptable, and only 161 others degrees that were approximately so. These 220 institutions comprized less than one-fourth of the institutions in this country calling themselves colleges or universities. The first step, not only toward more appropriate college advertising, but toward elevating the general tone of our educational life, is the separation of the sheep from the goats."

Another sign that the college fetish is on the wane was shown by the *Popular Science Monthly*, where a writer recently held that "not every young man should be urged to go to college; entrance may be the first step on the road to hopeless failure."

THE LURE OF THE CRIMINAL

WE ARE FILLING our heads with a lot of sentimental nonsense when we take it without question that the criminal of stage and fiction and the criminal of real life are one and the same. Mr. Arthur Stringer, who knows something about both types, having dealt with them in real life for the sake of his fiction, declares they are about as wide apart as the poles. He finds it high time for some one to point out this fact and to stop the stultification of one's intelligence with such beliefs. The "crimewriters," he reminds us, have been "solemnly announcing themselves as realists." Even editors are beginning to affix foot-notes to say that their crime stories are transcripts of real life. A crime novel asserts that it is an actual portrayal of police conditions. A playwright gets an ex-convict to form a member of the cast. Some of the ways in which these so-called realists fool the gullible among us are set forth by Mr. Stringer in the *New York Times Review of Books*:

"I know of one novelist who describes a safe-breaking scene wherein the master-crook attaches a wire to a chandelier and an electrode to the end of this wire, and by the deliciously naive means of a mere lighting circuit burns his way through a ponderous steel door. It would be no more ridiculous to say that he pried that door off with his fountain pen. Another novelist with an international reputation has his villain sit on a steamer's deck and quietly read at the mast-head an incoming wireless message. It is of little consequence, of course, that the professional operator in the wireless room is compelled to have a microphone of the most delicate nature held close to his ear before he can even pick up that same incoming message. This same villain, I take it, could stand on the Singer Tower and hear a hairpin fall off a bureau up in Albany. An important feature in a reigning 'realistic' crook play is a Maxim silencer, which is used on a revolver, despite the fact that a silencer can not be and never has been attached to a revolver. In still another Broadway sleuth-play a woman under suspicion casually takes up a sheet of writing-paper from the desk of a man mysteriously murdered. The detective on the trail of the offender holds up this sheet to the audience, showing the finger-prints thereon imprinted as plainly marked as ink spots. Now, the murdered gentleman may or may not have had the hobby of inditing his correspondence on chemically sensitized note-paper. Or, on the other hand, the lady under suspicion may have been opening a tin of printer's ink in one of the rooms off-stage. But without one of these two extremely remote contingencies the overconvenient appearance of those nice black blots must be accepted as either absurd or miraculous."

These are perhaps only absurdities showing how shallow is the author's real knowledge of crime. His portrayal of the criminal himself, Mr. Stringer avers, is a more open and offensive sin:

"There is no such thing as a romantic criminal. By this I mean that there is no romance about professional crime. There is no Raffles in real life. As McClusky once said down at Police Headquarters: 'A crook is a crook at heart. Day or night, drunk or sober, he is swayed by his criminal instincts.'"

"The playwright who exploits crime loves to have his hero bad only nor'-nor'-east. When the wind is in the other quarter he is the gentlest of lovers and the most impeccable of characters. It is the same with the book criminal. Even his felonies are prompted by a supposedly ameliorating love of adventure. He follows the gentle art of burglary for the thrill that's in it. He likes the game for the game's sake. He makes house-breaking and highway robbery lose half their evil by losing all their grossness. He seduces you into the belief that it's quite fit and proper for him to take toll of the overjeweled ladies who are enjoying the same week-end with him in the same country house, or to exact midnight largesse from the altogether unsympathetic jeweler who has not appreciated his devil-may-care audacities, his good breeding, and his languidly enunciated epigrams. We remember that it's only human to sympathize with the bad and tolerate the good. We follow our fiction-made villain through his round of denatured adventures; we feel that he is being true to some wider scheme of things than the trivial laws that he is breaking; we like to witness his leap through the paper hoops of the temporal while swayed by those emotions which we regard as eternal. We watch him in a pink light, or we see him stalk through his

chapters like a Christy illustration, and we imagine that we have at last come face to face with the somber and true side of this seamy life of ours. But he's no more the real criminal of to-day than is Ali Baba or Robin Hood of yesterday. And his adventures are no more actual criminal life than were the adventures of the Forty Thieves. You are really eating pink gumdrops and, from their color, imagining them raw beef.

"The habitual criminal is always a defective. If he is not a weakling physically, he's a weakling mentally. His ranks are recruited from incompetents and degenerates. His mind may not differ much from the ordinary man's in many respects, but it is a mind that is either stupid and narrow on the one hand or passionate and uncontrolled on the other. He has a craving for alcohol, for drugs, or for artificial and unhealthy excitement. Only too often his spirit has been further brutalized by the cruelties of jail punishment. He is a man of no settled place of abode, no knowledge of trade, and no desire for honest work; no technical equipment for earning his living; no place in the industrial scheme of things. He is a graduate in idleness, who will live off a woman if he is able to, blackjack an invalid if need be, sleep in verminous lodging-houses, and poison his own enfeebled body with fusel-oil whisky. Inspector Schmittberger once told how even Monk Eastman begged to be put in a cell because he didn't have a gun and the Kellys were after him. 'When I'd thrown him out of the station-house,' Schmittberger said, 'he slunk into a hallway and went to his kennel by way of the roofs.' And, as this same Inspector has pointed out, the spirit of adventure no more enters into the make-up of the East Side criminal than does the respect for women or the will to work. As Schmittberger put it, he's usually a cadet out of work.

"The last time I was down at Police Headquarters I happened to see a burglar who had become famous, or rather infamous, in the evening papers. This devil-may-care robber, whose newspaper description had excited such sympathy among dove-eyed ladies, was being put through his Identification Bureau examination, mugged and measured. I watched him take off his poor old, run-over, gaping-toed shoes to get ready for the Bertillon measurements. There were no soles or feet left to his socks. He was not terrified, but just pathetically ill-nourished and ill-clothed and anemic and unclean and sunken-cheeked. His teeth were bad and his vapid blue eyes were foolish-looking. His whole life was foolish, just as his commitment for so many years up the river must have struck the presiding judge as foolish, if that judge was a man of thought."

This is one of the ways, as the late P. T. Barnum found out, that the public loves to be fooled. And we love it, adds Mr. Stringer, because "under the veneer of civilization exist our racial and elemental passions." Further:

"As Felix Adler has said, the criminal instinct is more deeply rooted than is generally imagined. In us survives an older and rebellious spirit of adventure. It crops out in childhood, when the healthy-bodied boy aches to be a pirate or a Deadwood Dick. Then, as life becomes more restricted, we have a greater weakness for the audacity of man rebelling against powers older and greater than himself. The more we are hemmed in by law, the more we like the man who can defy what we have to respect. The core of romance is peril. There is a zest in uncertainties. The romantic criminal unmasks our potentialities. . . . In fact, nearly all the literature of the world is about its wicked people, from Adam and Cain down to the 'Iliad' and Ali Baba and Shakespeare and Hugo and Stevenson. But there is much written about the wicked that will never be literature, and the first and greatest reason why it can't be literature is because it isn't true. It is neither true to humanity nor true to facts."

RECORDING THE INDIAN'S MUSIC

THE FAD OF "RAG-TIME" has set going all sorts of speculations and theories regarding its origin. Most people instinctively assign it to the negro; but the Indian also, according to Miss Natalie Curtis, is to be credited with a hand in it. The syncopation, which is a predominant feature of all rag-time, as she observes in *The Craftsman*, "is an absolutely essential element in the songs of our North American Indians of many tribes." Miss Curtis, who is an authority on the music of our aboriginal tribes, insinuates that here, indeed, may be the ultimate source of this peculiar rhythm, for "doubtless the negroes in the South heard the tom-tom and the sharply



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INDIANS SINGING FOR UNCLE SAM.

The figures from the reader's left are the recording operator, Geoffrey O'Hara, the chiefs, Medicine Owl, Big Top, and Long Time Sleep, of Glacier National Park Reservation.

accentuated rhythms of Indian song from the surrounding tribes with whom they mixt to some extent prior to the removal of the Southern Indians to Indian Territory."

In connection with this insistent inquiry, if for no higher motive, it is interesting to record that Mr. Geoffrey O'Hara, recently appointed by the Interior Department at Washington to record the tribal songs and music of all American Indians, began his work in New York City by taking his first phonographic records of the songs of the Blackfeet Indians who were here on a visit from Glacier National Park, Montana. *Musical America* (New York) gives these statements:

"During the stay of the red men in New York, Mr. O'Hara is having them sing into phonographs, and the records will be sent on to Washington to be put in the Government archives, thereby preserving for all time the music of the original Americans, who are rapidly passing to the Happy Hunting Grounds.

"The accompanying picture shows the Indians singing to the phonographs under the direction of Mr. O'Hara. The Indians could hardly grasp the idea at first of how they could sing into a tin horn and thereby record their music. After the first song had been sung, however, the reproduction was given them in a few minutes and the magic of the operation was bewildering to them. They thought it was the most wonderful of all the wonders they have seen since their invasion of Greater New York. Mr. O'Hara will have them sing daily to his phonograph while the Indians are in New York."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



LIFTING THE BAN ON THE THEATER

THE TRADITIONAL HOSTILITY to the theater held so long by the Church has within the past few weeks been impugned in religious gatherings on both sides of the ocean. The Methodist denomination have formerly been particularly determined in their stand, and successive General Conferences have refused to rescind the disciplinary regulation frowning upon attendance at theatrical entertainments. Yet in a recent annual conference in New Haven, Conn., Prof. Henry Wade Rogers, a prominent Methodist layman, is reported to have "expressed in strong terms his disapproval of the rule in [the Book of Discipline, which puts under formal ban the practise of theater-going." *The Congregationalist* (Boston), which calls attention to this fact, thinks that "the raising anew of the question by Professor Rogers may indicate another attempt at the next General Conference to secure the removal of this objectionable clause." And it goes on to enumerate other efforts:

"This same general subject was agitated at the recent meeting of the Free Church Council of Great Britain in Newcastle, when a prominent delegate argued earnestly that no formal attitude of opposition should be taken by the churches to the theater, when such an attitude was contradicted so openly and constantly by many members of the churches. In Chicago the Methodist ministers have devoted a meeting to the discussion of the subject."

The Congregationalist also prints in the same issue an article by Prof. Henry H. Walker, of Chicago Theological Seminary, who points out the wholesome influence of certain plays which have been running successfully in recent years in a number of American cities. He mentions "The Servant in the House," "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," and "The Dawn of a To-morrow," and believes that this class of plays "should have the recognition of those who stand for the higher life of the community, and that the general position of Christians should be one, not of total abstinence, but of wise discrimination." He declares that the theater "is vindicating its right to be counted, not simply as an educational agency, but as an agency making for righteousness and social justice," adding:

"That the theater renders this ministry in its own way, different from the way of organized religion, is a distinct advantage, for it makes an appeal to multitudes whom the Church and kindred movements seldom if ever reach. There never was needed more than to-day the spirit of just discrimination in the judgment passed upon the theater by the Church. That which is corrupt in it should be unqualifiedly condemned. Plays that are a stench in the nostrils of decency should be driven to cover by an aroused public sentiment. But just as truly should the good and uplifting receive the support and encouragement of good men. It ought to become more and more profitable to serve the public with that which elevates taste and ministers to the creation of ideals. It ought to be made financially hazardous to attempt anything else. The theater is the public's servant, not its master. It caters to public demands. It thrives on the public's purse. We, the public, may have what we want, when we want it, and when we are ready to pay the price for it, not in coin, but in discrimination, in the condemnation of the evil, in sympathetic support of the good. The problem is by no means uniform. The size, character, ideals, and spirit of the local community are vital factors involved. Still, any community which has enough of religion and morality to support schools and churches can also unite in the creation and support of healthful amusement for all of its citizens."

The editor declares that he is in "heartly accord" with the principle of cooperation advocated by the theological professor, saying:

"The dramatic element is too deeply rooted in the human

instincts, is so capable when wisely guided, not only of furnishing the needed recreation for multitudes engaged in monotonous toil, but of being made subservient to moral ends, that to denounce and taboo all its manifestations is unreasonable and injudicious. Most churches of our own order have frankly admitted that the uncompromising attitude toward the theater, which circumstances might have justified in former times, cannot wisely be held to-day. Indeed, many modern parish houses are built with stages and footlights and other provision for an occasional entertainment of the dramatic order, and in chapels and Sunday-school rooms plays are frequently given and considered a legitimate part of the Church's ministry to the social life of the community.

"With such marked recognition within the Church of the dramatic instinct, and with so large a proportion of Church members attending the theater, at least occasionally, formal action discountenancing the theater seems perilously close to hypocrisy. Far better is it for the Church to bring its influence to bear in all legitimate ways, to banish demoralizing plays and to prevent the theater from becoming so purely commercialized that it will pander to the lowest instincts of humanity."

Certain cities are mentioned as doing useful pioneer work:

"The old city of Northampton in Massachusetts is this year trying out an interesting experiment in undertaking to control as a municipality the theatrical performances offered the public. The generosity of a prominent citizen, the cooperation of the city authorities, and the interest and assistance of Smith College professors have made it possible to organize a group of actors and actresses recruited from different parts of the country who are now known as the Northampton Players. They make their home in the city, are recognized socially, and are looked upon as contributors to the better life of the city in some such way as the public school teachers are serving it.

"Every week a new play is brought on, the character of which is satisfactory to discriminating supporters of the movement and which at the same time is attractive and popular enough to insure good audiences from night to night. These players themselves like this more permanent and normal relationship to the community better than they do the nomadic life of average stage folk. The rates are reasonable and the response from factory workers and other manual laborers, some of whom have hitherto squandered their earnings and time on cheap picture shows, is gratifying. This Northampton experiment has reached the point where its value both in furnishing legitimate entertainment and in bringing all classes of citizens together in profitable contact with one another is evident. In Pawtucket, R. I., largely through the initiative of a Congregational minister, Rev. J. D. Dingwell, a civic theater has just been opened.

"No earnest Christian will frequent or countenance the theater that impairs his spiritual life or chills his zeal in Christian service. Its value to him in the way of recreation and diversion is not unlike that of a good novel. But the earnest Christian will also recognize the fact that a multitude of young people may not have enough discrimination to use the theater without being harmed by it. To prevent such deterioration of character through establishing in young lives habits of self-restraint and a loyalty to the leadership of Jesus Christ in this and all other difficult matters is the duty of the Church. In addition to that, it should be ready to recognize and aid the members of the theatrical profession and the workers for social betterment who are striving to make the theater a blessing rather than a curse to America."

The Christian Work (New York), speaking of the farewell performances Mr. Forbes Robertson is now giving in London, observes:

"A glowing appreciation of Mr. Forbes Robertson appeared in *The Daily News* recently from the pen of 'A. G. G.' in which the great actor's peculiar quality is expressed in a single sentence: 'He is a moralist before he is an actor,' wrote Mr. Gardiner; 'a spiritual influence more than an artistic satisfaction.' An actor may not only be a Christian, but a teacher of Christian truth as well."

A SAINTHOOD OF SCIENCE

TO MAN has been given "a triple gospel—of his soul, of his goods, of his body." These words of Sir William Osler's naturally bring the query, what should be "the attitude of the Church toward the gospel of the body, toward the men who have given us this gospel?" Henry Fairfield Osborn, director of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, and a paleontologist of note, puts this question in *The Churchman* (New York, Prot. Epis.), and answers it by declaring that there should be a statue of Louis Pasteur in the Cathedral of Saint John the Divine, and that we should "institute a new order of sainthood" for men who, like him, "showed the way to the physical redemption of man." Some such tribute, thinks Dr. Osborn, would have been rendered to Pasteur if he had lived in "the early centuries of the Church before there had arisen any divorce between the study of nature and the matters of the spirit," and "had won the love of his generation and the reverence of succeeding generations by his mighty works." And the writer adds:

"Our belief to-day is that Pasteur should stand as a symbol of the profound and intimate relation which must develop between the study of nature and the religious life of man, between our present and future knowledge of nature and the development of our religious conceptions and beliefs."

Not that Professor Osborn is here propounding any new theory. He quotes St. Augustine and Dante to show their "theology was imbued with a deeply theistic view of nature." But since their days

"the Church has passed through a very critical period of skepticism as regards nature. This is perhaps an original view of skepticism, but there is no way of evading its application; if nature represents the wisdom and goodness of God, to be blind to its interpretation is a form of skepticism—devout and well intentioned tho it may be. . . . If the laws of nature are manifestations of the divine power and wisdom, as we proclaim in our services, the attitude of the Church toward these laws should not be hesitant, defensive, or apologetic, but active, receptive, and aggressive."

"Considered in this way, the great scientific inquiry of the latter half of the nineteenth century, so far from being regarded as destructive, is a constructive, purifying, and regenerating movement; it takes us back to the lost faith of our fathers, a faith which spiritualized the Old Testament, a faith which finds in nature a manifestation of the divine order of things. If Newton opened to us the new heavens, Darwin showed us the new earth, Pasteur showed the way to the physical redemption of man. If we were to rewrite the Litany in the twentieth century, for the passage 'From plague, pestilence, and famine, good Lord, deliver us,' we should read, 'From ignorance of thy laws and disobedience of thy commands, good Lord, deliver us.'"

From the standpoint of "this older teaching of Augustine and Dante," according to Dr. Osborn,

"The life work of Louis Pasteur was more than humanitarian, it was more than scientific, it was religious. He regarded nat-

ural processes which in their superficial view appear relentless, cruel, wholly inexplicable, as part of a possibly beneficent order of things; he again revealed through his profound insight, through his unparalleled toil, discouragement, and even scorn on the part of his contemporaries, deeper laws which are beneficent, protective, and restorative in action. He was the evangelist of Osler's 'third gospel':

"And the third gospel, the gospel of his body, which brings man into relation with nature—a true *evangelion*, the glad tidings of a conquest beside which all others sink into insignificance—is the final conquest of nature, out of which has come man's redemption of man."

And this brings the final question regarding the recognition of such service:

"Should we not institute a new order of sainthood for men like Pasteur? Could we find one more eminent for consecration, piety, and service in life and character than this devout investigator? Entrance to this order would be granted to those who through the study of nature have extended the bounds of human knowledge, have bestowed incomparable blessings on the human race, have relieved human suffering, have saved or prolonged human life. Would not a statue of Louis Pasteur in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine proclaim the faith of the modern Church that the two great historic movements of Love and of Knowledge, of the spiritual and intellectual, and the physical well-being of man, are harmonious parts of a single and eternal truth? On the base of such a statue might be inscribed the words written at the most perplexing period of Pasteur's life:

"God grant that by my persevering labors I may bring a little stone to the frail and ill-assured edifice of our knowledge of those deep mysteries of Life and Death where all our intellects have so lamentably failed."

CHANGING A CHURCH NAME—Many persons are not altogether pleased with the sound

of their own names, but, so it is pointed out, most of these dissatisfied ones "have the good sense and good taste not to make themselves ridiculous before their neighbors and friends by changing their names from Smith, Jones, and Robinson to something more high-sounding and aristocratic." A parallel to the disgruntled minority is found by G. Monroe Royce in the section of the Protestant Episcopal Church who wish to change their name to "The Holy Catholic Church of America." The diocese of California has indeed voted for this change. In *The Independent* Mr. Royce writes:

"The leader of this movement on the Pacific coast is a clergyman with English orders, who has not been a dozen years in this country, and who is still a 'British subject.' This gentleman is carrying on a most active, vigorous, and militant 'campaign for the change of name,' to use his own words, and is asking the public to subscribe to his war chest. He has circularized the whole clerical body of the Church, and has succeeded, so it seems, in capturing the diocese (California) in which he is at present residing, and he has accomplished this result in spite of the opposition of the bishop of that diocese. He must therefore be an opponent worthy of respect, whatever one may think of his propaganda. The leader of this agitation on the Atlantic coast was also a 'priest' with English orders and without American citizenship. But this distinguished doctor of



HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN.

Who suggests a new order of sainthood for men like Pasteur.

divinity is no longer in orders and has left the country. . . . "These men are not, of course, conscious of anything like disloyalty to this historic American Church; they are simply out of touch with the temper of the American people, which has little patience with such ecclesiastical tomfoolery."

"The American people have, once for all, accorded to a certain Christian Church organization the name *Catholic*, and they have at the same time accorded to all other Christian Churches the comprehensive appellation of *Protestant*, and all King George's horses and all King George's men can't pull these two names down from the places which have been assigned them by this common consent. This may be the result of ignorance, and these agitators may know much more than the rest of us about the proper meaning of *Catholic* and *Protestant*. But illiterate as this verdict of the American people may be, it is a final judgment, and I advise these very superior persons to accept it and cease making themselves a nuisance and the Episcopal Church ridiculous."

MR. MORGAN AS A CHURCHMAN

ALL THE CRITICISM of J. Pierpont Morgan is stilled when it comes to the discussion of his church activities. As a financier, of course, he represented all that to the trust-breaker is anathema. But his rector and his bishop have a personal story to tell that will not be uninteresting even to those who find a flaw in his other activities. From the Rev. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's, New York, we learn that none of Mr. Morgan's manifold interests in the world of high finance ever minified his interest and attention to religious duty. He worshiped weekly in St. George's when in the city, passed the collection plate there, and, indeed, "he was the most approachable of men whenever anything pertaining to religion and the church required his attention." He was never a talker; nor was he very patient with those who liked long-drawn-out discussion of irrelevant matters. But "he was always generous to every project that required financial assistance, or the trained, far-seeing observation of a comprehensive mind." If, in the councils of the church, he seldom address the chair himself, observes Mr. Reiland, it was "because of humility rather than shyness," but "no one and nothing escaped his observation, or failed to receive his criticism or encouragement as the matter deserved." In *The Outlook* (April 12) Mr. Reiland writes further:

"Mr. Morgan's devotion to religion is perhaps best known in St. George's Church, New York, of which he was a lifelong member, and which, as an institutional church, represents his idea of applied Christianity. He became a vestryman in 1868, junior warden in 1885, and senior warden in 1890, which office he held at the time of his death. No one knows the extent of his generosity in and about St. George's. He was regularly at the Sunday morning service when in this country, and always took up the collection in the center aisle. On communion Sunday he remained to receive communion. He followed every word of the service and sermon with devout attention, and the present rector is thankful for his habit of giving wise and helpful criticisms of services, sermons, and general parochial policy."

"He came early to the church, eagerly mounting the steps, specially animated with a kind of youthful joy when surrounded by the members of his family. After putting aside hat and coat, he would walk up and down the broad aisle greeting every one who cared to speak to him, rich and poor alike, or take his stand with the parish clergy near the entrances to welcome the gathering worshippers. Mr. Morgan has frequently said that, next to his immediate family, nothing on earth was so dear to his heart as St. George's Church."

"His warm-hearted personality, his cordial hand-clasp, will be missed, as greatly as they were eagerly looked for, by hundreds to whom they meant no less than encouragement in a common faith and the blessing of a friend. He did not like to place a contribution in the collection plate 'to be seen of men,' but often sent his gifts privately. Tho he liked especially a certain pew, and sat in it when he found it vacant, he was glad to feel that the size of the congregation sometimes forced him to sit

elsewhere, and prided himself upon being the warden of a really free church."

Mr. Morgan's religious feeling found its outlet chiefly in music. The rector of St. George's has some interesting facts to narrate:

"He was enthusiastic for congregational singing, urging that all music, and especially the hymns, should be selected to that end. His knowledge of hymns was remarkable, even to the choice of tunes, and the custom of always using certain tunes with the hymns in the services at St. George's is to a great extent due to his interest. I never knew any one who felt so strongly about the choice of hymns. Altho I had known Mr. Morgan for several years, my first conference with him when I came here was largely about St. George's music. He said, 'Please do not change our hymn-singing till you know our method. When I don't like a hymn tune, I always sit down.' I never saw him sit down. Upon the completion of the new Centennial Chapel last fall, he came from his office Saturday afternoons and entered the chapel alone. As soon as I learned of this habit I used to go over regularly to meet him there. Sometimes I found him kneeling in prayer, or reading, or singing a hymn without organ, and alone. He seemed as happy as a child if I sent for one of our organists to play the hymns for us. He would stand in the chancel singing and beating the time, with book in hand, thoroughly enjoying every moment. The doors were always closed—no one but the aged sexton and myself knew that the great master of men and things was worshipping in the temple."

"His last words as the steamer left the pier on January 7 were:

"'Watch over dear old St. George's.'"

"Mr. Morgan has been called a 'broad churchman,' and so he was, very broad and deep. His was not the breadth of extended thinness, but breadth with depth. He disliked any but the plainest, heartiest service in which all could join. He used to say, 'St. George's way is what I like, and I hope it will never change.' Frequently he urged his acquaintances to attend services. Public worship with him was the outward visible sign of an inward religious conviction. His religion was no Sunday affair. He worshiped in spirit and in truth."

"No one who was present on his last Sunday here will ever forget how he stood out, almost in the aisle, beating time with his book, singing with strong voice and moist eyes his favorite hymn—'Blest be the tie that binds.'"

"We think of it now."

From these parochial views of the great financier we turn in *The Churchman* to the estimate of him presented by the Bishop of Albany, William Croswell Doane. Here we see him as participant in the larger affairs of the church:

"He was a statesman in the church and always had the time, or made the time, to discuss with the keenest and most intelligent interest every detail of its doings. During the last Lambeth Conference, day after day, great matters of international Christian relations were discussed in the library at 13 Princes Gate, by Mr. Morgan and his household of bishops, and in those talks his great brain and heart had much influence upon the results of the conference."

"It was due entirely to him that the Archbishop of Canterbury came to America to the General Convention in Boston. He had declined to come, but Mr. Morgan finally persuaded him, and he was Mr. Morgan's guest, from the time that he left England till he got back there, traveling always in his private car. The Archbishop, before leaving, said, 'I have seen everything in America except a railroad ticket.' Whereupon Mr. Morgan sent a man out at New London to buy a ticket, and crossing out the word 'New,' gave him the ticket, which read 'London to New York,' and that ticket is still preserved among the treasures at Lambeth Palace."

"He had a clear vision of the importance to the whole of Christendom of a close, personal understanding between the Church in England and the Church in America."

"There are few places and fewer people who will not miss him and mourn him, New York, London, Paris, Rome, Florence, Egypt, Aix-les-Bains, Mt. Desert Island, Highland Falls, and even the far parts of the East, where he was deeply interested in the unearthing and excavating. There hardly lives the man whose death would be so mourned in so many nations."

"He had a larger and a deeper power of loving and of being loved than any man I ever knew, and he has left sad and empty many places and many hearts that will miss him more and more. For him, he has passed out of this life peacefully and painlessly."



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If the Victor-Victrola did nothing but bring to you the soul-stirring arias and concerted numbers of opera, beautifully rendered by the world's greatest artists, that alone would make it a treasured addition to your home.

But besides the compositions of the great masters, the Victor-Victrola brings into your home a wonderful variety of music and mirth, that satisfies alike the longing for musical harmonies and the taste for sheer entertainment.

And as you sit and enjoy all these musical riches, you will marvel at the varied accomplishments of the Victor-Victrola and thoroughly appreciate its value as a companion and entertainer—a treasured possession in your home.

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Always use Victor Machines with Victor Records and Victor Needles—the combination. There is no other way to get the unequalled Victor tone.

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MOTOR TRUCKS

ONE of the dire consequences of the flood in Ohio was the crippling, or entire suspension, of transportation facilities. Steam railroads and trolley lines were practically all put out of business. There remained in these circumstances as the only vehicle for transportation purposes the motor-car and truck. These were at once employed in conveying survivors away from the flood district and in carrying food and clothing to these and others who had survived the flood. A writer in *Motor World* presents impressive details of the good work done by the motor vehicles:

"From every available source of supply, pleasure cars and trucks were rushed to the scene of the disaster; from those factories that were not visited by the flood or that were but partly damaged, cars in nearly every state of construction were put on what had once been the roads in the hands of factory mechanics; speed laws were forgotten for the time being, and the erstwhile despised test car with its two little bucket seats soon became a tremendous factor in assisting the rescue work. Private owners, having rescued their families and those of their neighbors, turned back into the stricken district to carry others away from the reaching fingers of the flood.

"In Indianapolis, when the water started to creep over the banks of Fall Creek, practically all of the test cars were hurried to the spot and immediately took up the work of conveying the residents to higher ground. Later, when the levee gave away, nearly every self-propelled vehicle in the city was engaged in the rescue work, and when the waters receded it was no uncommon sight to see the tops of touring cars showing through the murky current where some family in its flight to safety had been forced to abandon the car and take to the water.

"Although the water rose to within 50 feet of the Henderson plant and did not touch it, it was closed temporarily, so that every available car could be pressed into service. The National factory was another that was just outside the flood zone, and tho the factory was not shut down, every available car was sent to the "firing line." Over almost impassable roads the first helpers were carried to Peru, Rushville, Connersville, and Broad Ripple, by the National's best car drivers.

"At the Pathfinder plant the force of the current was so great that it unearthed the great 5,000-gallon gasoline tank in the factory yard, and when the flood reached its greatest height the second floor of the plant was turned into a temporary medical establishment, in addition to housing the burden of the entire stock of cars and parts that had been moved up before the water covered the lower floor. Before the water became too deep for the Pathfinder trucks, a number of the families living near the factory moved their pianos and other household goods to higher ground, tho as yet they have been unable to replace them in their homes.

"When, on the first day of the flood, the Indianapolis trolley cars ceased running, the only public conveyances were the big 'buses running on Delaware Street. Later, big motor-trucks and 'buses helped out. Some of them were free 'buses and on some of them a fare of 25 cents was charged, tho on none of those supplied by manufacturers was any demand for payment made. The city pumping station was flooded early, and it was only because the automobile fire apparatus was able to get to the few fires

quickly that a great conflagration was averted. Dealers were unusually active in carrying on rescue work, and in one typical case a Studebaker '25' went into the flooded district carrying food and came out carrying no fewer than eighteen refugees.

"It was in Dayton, Ohio, that the blow fell most heavily, and it was there that the motor-truck performed its most effective work. Immediately danger threatened, the National Cash Register Co.'s fleet of twenty-five Packards was pressed into service conveying passengers and freight out of the clutches of the flood, and within three hours after they left Springfield, a fleet of Kelly-Springfield trucks loaded with supplies pulled into Dayton, having traversed roads that for the greatest part of the distance were no roads at all.

"The first vehicles to arrive at the stricken city from the outside were eight Packards. They were loaded into a special train at the Packard factory in Detroit, and within twenty-four hours were busily engaged in carrying on rescue work in the streets of Dayton. The first of them to be unloaded conveyed twenty Red Cross nurses out to the N. C. R. relief station, two miles away from the depot. A little later ten more Packards arrived by what remained of the railroad, and these, together with every other vehicle in the city, immediately were put to work carrying the lame and the halt and the blind and those who were otherwise sound but who could not stem the current, to places of safety.

"When the flood hit city and country, it is estimated that upward of 1,000 horses and cows were drowned, and outside of the necessity of replacing the horses as draft animals, it was absolutely essential that their carcasses be removed from the streets, for they represented a menace to health. It was not until after they had been floating around for several days that it was possible to remove them, and their removal then required the utmost dispatch.

"It was in carting them away to places where they were less likely to contaminate the atmosphere that the value of the motor-trucks for such work stood out most boldly. Even where it was possible to remove them with horse-drawn trucks, it was necessary to use a motor-truck to drag the carcasses onto the other vehicle. The horse-drawn vehicles could carry only two horses to the load, and the best record made was five trips in one day. Each motor-truck, on the other hand, carried from four to six horses a trip and made the round trip to the dumping ground, a couple of miles outside."

MOTOR-TRUCKS AS AN INFLUENCE ON TRAFFIC REFORM

R. M. Hutchinson, Jr., contributes to *Automobile Topics* a suggestive paper on the reform which motor-trucks promise to bring about in the traffic of congested centers in large cities. The width and arrangement of streets in many of these cities are such that traffic frequently suffers greatly under the new conditions which have grown up since these streets were laid out. While the delays that ensue may not seem important to casual observers, it could easily be demonstrated that the losses incident to these delays in large cities run up into millions every year. Several cities have effected something by way of a relief. For example, in New York City, certain gains have been made by taking down projecting steps and narrowing the sidewalks



Feel as Husky

After a day's work as in the morning.

There's no reason for feeling "fagged" or "worn out" after the day's work if body and brain are properly nourished.

Give Nature a chance.

Consider quality of food rather than quantity.

Grape-Nuts FOOD

made of wheat and barley contains the elements of a perfectly balanced ration for strengthening and sustaining both Body and Brain.

"There's a Reason"

Grocers everywhere sell Grape-Nuts.

Postum Cereal Company, Limited,
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Windsor, Ontario, Canada

in order to provide greater space for vehicles. But there is a limit beyond which work of this kind can not go. A change, however, in the motive power of vehicles—that is, the change brought about by the motor-car and truck—has already done much to give relief. Mr. Hutchinson says:

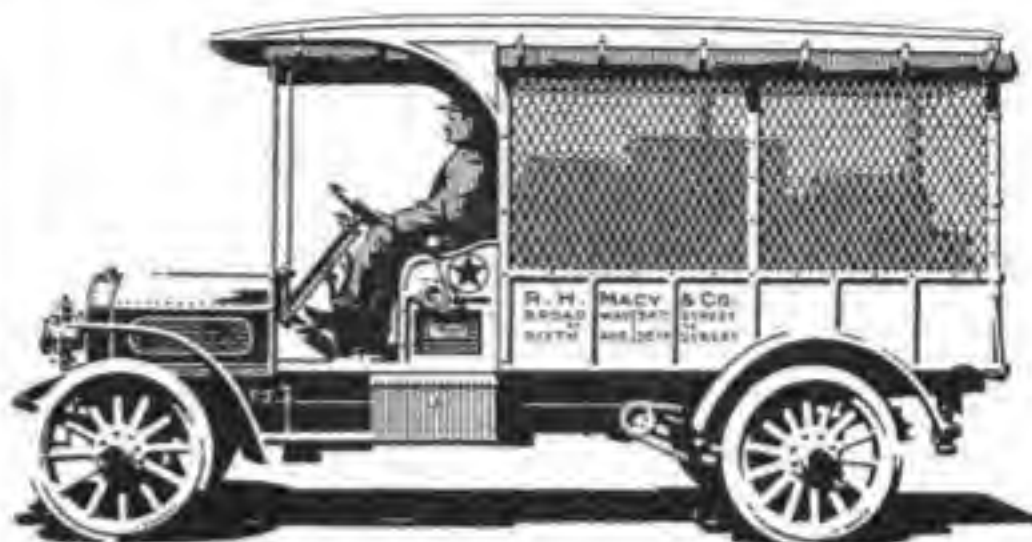
"As the length of the vehicle is a most important factor in preventing traffic congestion outside of its speed, naturally the relief must come through the general utilization of self-propelled vehicles. In using a horse-drawn business vehicle the 'wheel base' of the motive power—the horses—is nearly equal to that of the vehicle; in other words, space is becoming such a premium in large cities that, economically speaking, the use of horse-drawn vehicles is bringing about a collective and individual economical loss for which we all must pay a tax. This tax appears indirectly as one of the principal factors in the present high cost of living. Of all things transportation, efficient and economical, constitutes one of the biggest items in the expense of merchandise distribution.

A single-horse delivery wagon, for illustration, has an overall length of about 18 feet and occupies 90 square feet of area. To house this one-horse vehicle demands 114 square feet of ground space. The business motor vehicle, which on an average could do as much work as two of the one-horse delivery wagons, has an overall length of about 10½ feet or a total of 60 square feet of area whether on street or in a garage. Here is a saving of valuable street space of practically 33½ per cent. and approximately 60 per cent. for dead storage. For larger capacity vehicles, the comparison is more startling. A 5-ton horse truck needs 25 feet on the street, or 200 square feet of space; the stabling area of the same horse equipment represents 281 square feet. A 5-ton motor-truck of equal capacity and doing as much work in some cases as a half dozen two-horse teams takes up only 176 square feet on the street or in the garage.

"If the economy in street space was the only ground on which the business motor vehicle could base its claim for effecting traffic reforms, this alone would justify its more general use by the business public. Economy in valuable street space is, however, but one of the many ways in which motorized transportation can eliminate an enormous waste which we suffer from the delays in getting our merchandise carried over city streets to-day. It can be proved to the satisfaction of any skeptic that a good motor-truck can do on an average two and one-half times as much work in an equivalent time as the horse, which increased rate of speed of doing work economizes street space to an extent of approximately 75 per cent. in favor of motorized traffic as against horse-drawn vehicles. In other words, the same amount of work can be done with about one-fourth of the street congestion or quadruple the present volume of traffic can be accommodated through general motorized transportation before we will have outgrown in most of our cities the present street lay-outs and highway movement of merchandise.

"If, as has been estimated, every user of a double-horse team in New York suffers a direct loss averaging \$600 per year, due to delays incident to traffic congestion, which are unavoidable by the driver, the aggregate loss, figuring a total of 60,000 teams in New York City, runs into \$36,000,000 per year. This sum of money invested in motor-trucks figuring that the average business firm has principal need for a two-ton vehicle, would mean that these merchants could supply 12,000 trucks without making any outlay visible to them, or outlay which could be entered as a capital charge on their books.

(Continued on page 960)



International Motor Trucks

Proved by Years of Successful Service

Mack 12 years in use **Saurer** 18 years in use **Hewitt** 10 years in use

A mileage of 100,000 miles—and no signs of wearing out. This is the record made by the first truck bought of us five years ago by R. H. Macy & Co., the New York department store. That is why this company recently ordered four more of our 1-ton trucks.

Consider what this department-store truck had to do:

1. Each day it made hundreds of deliveries—quick starts, threaded through congested streets and speeded 15 miles an hour on clear running.
2. Made from 60 to 80 miles, day after day.
3. On Saturdays, during holiday time and on emergencies it ran for 20 to 24 hours per day.
4. It kept at work 300 days a year and each year rounded out from 16,000 to 24,000 miles.

Hundreds of our trucks have made records of over 100,000 miles without signs of wearing out.

And yet some people are still waiting for motor-trucks to prove efficient long-life service.

Our trucks have been proving this point for 10, 12 and 18 years.

Capacities: 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6½, 7½ and 10 tons

Bodies for every business use.

Let us show you what the right truck and body can do for your business.

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Sales and Service Stations: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Baltimore, Newark, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Atlanta, Kansas City, Denver, Minneapolis, St. Paul, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Washington, Albany and other large cities

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THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

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MOTOR-TRUCKS

(Continued from page 957)

In five years the team owners of New York City could invest in 60,000 trucks, which would have displaced nearly all teams. Continuing the illustration still further, in eight years' time the entire business vehicle traffic in New York would be motorized without the owners' taking anything out of their business to accomplish this desideratum."

TRUCKS FOR DEPARTMENT STORES IN CHICAGO

Five of the largest department stores in Chicago and others less famous locally expect soon to do away entirely with horses for delivery purposes and to substitute for them motor-trucks. When the change has been completed, the number of horses replaced will, it is believed, reach a total of 1,600. The change will mean the operation of between 700 and 900 more motor vehicles in Chicago than are operated now. An estimate has been made of the saving in street space effected by this change, the saving being important as a relief to congestion. The estimate places this saving at about two miles. Chicago department stores have used motor-trucks for some time. Following is the account which *Motor Age* gives of some of the results:

"The first machines were of large tonnage, and were used for hauling the heavy transfer loads from the main stores to the delivery substations north, west, and south. The machines were put into use not with any thought of financial gain other than that resulting from better service. With the motor vehicle the load could leave the down-town store an hour later than was required of horsed wagons, and arrive at the shipping or distributing point in time to meet the small horse wagons, there, at the regular schedule hours for delivery. Thus each truck saved one hour for each of three or four deliveries a day. This paid in service. After a time it was seen that if certain things could be done with the trucks to keep them continually moving that they could be made to pay actual dividends over horsed service.

"Then it was that a few large gasoline cars were put in for furniture work, delivering bulk loads in house-to-house work. These trucks are now doing better in the matter of cost than any other machines in the department-store service, some of them running 60 to 100 miles a day.

"When it was found that these machines were a success smaller ones were tried out by a couple of the firms, for the longer hauls to the suburbs. In this work loads were smaller, so that smaller trucks were put to work. These running from six to nine miles from the store before commencing deliveries then engage in house-to-house delivery work and have proved a success both as to service and cost. From one to two hours is saved on each delivery and with more reliability than was possible with horses, especially in winter work.

"These machines did not prove a success in near-at-hand delivery, however. In fact, most of the down-town firms never even tried them out in this work, knowing from their own study and figuring that they could make better time with the horse equipments where so many stops and waits were involved. It was then that the electric vehicle began to be considered.

"At first with these vehicles there was the great disadvantage of limited mileage, but this has now in part been overcome. Chicago is an ideal city so far as topography goes for the operation of electric vehicles with their great weight, since there are no

hills and pavement stretches in all directions from the central district. True, some of this is poor paving, but every year sees some improvement. With no hills and many good road surfaces, with much of congestion as well to contend with, the electric has a good chance to make a showing over the gasoline car for the short hauls and many stops.

"The heavy hauling to the substations is all done by gasoline cars. These run for an average of six miles from the store to the substations north, south, and west, and there the load is taken off and distributed to the wagons for the different routes. Originally horse vehicles of small size were in use for this final distribution and package work. Now electrics are planned for all of this except suburban work, where fast gasoline cars of small tonnage will be used.

"The nineteen gasoline cars now used pretty well take care of the long-distance work of one firm, so that the bulk of the new machines will be for the house-to-house delivery. This will mean electric equipment for the most part.

"One firm is not yet convinced of the coming of the motored vehicle for house-to-house work, but is enthusiastic over the hauling of the big machines for transfer work and furniture hauling. The eventual motorization of this equipment would mean possibly 100 motor vehicles.

"We favor the gasoline truck," said the shipping clerk of this firm, "on account of its mileage capacity. It can do things impossible to the electric. For instance, we had a breakdown on the north side one afternoon. A big truck from Hammond got in about 4 p.m. and was sent north with a load at once. With an electric this would have been impossible."

THE GREAT INCREASE IN AUTO EXPORTS

From tables officially compiled and embodied in a recent report issued by the Department of Commerce at Washington, it appears that the exports of motor-cars from this country have caught up with, if they have not surpassed, those of Great Britain, and are close on the heels of those for France. These tables cover the industry from its beginning in 1897 and are tabulated for the three countries, and for each year down to 1912, as follows:

Year Ended December 31.			
Year.	Unit. K'gdom.	France.	U. S.*
1897.....		\$121,000	.....
1898.....		340,000	.....
1899.....		832,000	.....
1900.....		1,834,000	.....
1901.....		3,070,000	.....
1902.....	\$837,000	5,883,000	\$950,000
1903.....	1,674,000	9,898,000	1,207,000
1904.....	1,747,000	13,825,000	1,895,000
1905.....	2,637,000	19,568,000	2,481,000
1906.....	4,228,000	26,833,000	3,497,000
1907.....	6,725,000	28,098,000	5,501,000
1908.....	6,423,000	24,779,000	5,278,000
1909.....	8,141,000	28,541,000	5,992,000
1910.....	13,460,000	31,510,000	11,190,000
1911.....	17,246,000	30,795,000	15,509,000
1912.....			25,657,000

*Year ended June 30.

The reader will note, as the most remarkable fact in this table, an increase in the exports from this country in 1912, as compared with 1911, of more than \$10,000,000. This gain is pointed out by a writer in the *New York Times* as "nearly double the total value of the export trade in any year since the advent of the business in 1902, with the exception of the two immediately preceding years." The writer of the report remarks that England "still imports a larger number of complete motor-cars than she exports, but the imports for 1912 were only about 1,000 instead of over 4,000 in 1904." The value of the complete cars exported, however, is "greater than the imports."



MRS. WOODROW WILSON AS A LANDSCAPE PAINTER

A comparative few only know to what extent the Lady of the White House is a landscape painter, or have seen the actual work of her brush. Her two most representative paintings, personally selected by Mrs. Wilson and presented with her special permission, are given *in their full and original colors*, for the first time in any magazine, in the May number of

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Aside from the surprise that awaits a first acquaintance with Mrs. Wilson's art, the pictures lend themselves beautifully to framing.

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CURRENT POETRY

AS an introduction to "The Muse in Exile" (John Lane Company), his latest volume of verse, Mr. William Watson prints his address on "The Poet's Place in the Scheme of Life," which he delivered in many parts of the United States during his recent visit. It is strange that so popular a poet should be so firm in his belief that poetry is to-day a branch of literature ignored by the public. He speaks of the "innumerable persons in whose scheme of life the poet can not properly be said to have a place at all." "The art of poetry," he says, "is, more than all others, the art which of late has appealed with constantly diminishing force to the audience which it addresses." And later he speaks of "the indifference of the reading public to contemporary poetry." In an age in which there are more poets than ever before, in which the magazines give space not only to numerous brief lyrics, but also to the long narratives of John Massfield and Wilfred Gibson and the epics of Alfred Noyes, in which five magazines devoted exclusively to verse find an appreciative public—in such an age, it is strange to find a poet with such beliefs. He expresses the same idea, with consummate skill, in the lines which we quote below. It is unfortunate that Mr. Watson has so uncomplimentary and so erroneous an opinion of the age in which he lives, but he utters his views with such grace and artistry that they deserve attention. The concluding prophecy is splendidly delivered.

The Muse in Exile

BY WILLIAM WATSON

Verse—a light handful—verse again I bring,
Verse that perhaps had glowed with lustier hues
Amid more fostering air; for it was born
In the penurious sunshine of an Age
That does not stone her prophets, but, alas,
Turns, to their next of kin, the singers, oft
An ear of stone; in bare, bleak truth an Age
That banishes the poets, as he of old,
The great child of the soul of Socrates,
Out of his visionary commonwealth
Banished them; for she drives them coldly forth
From where alone they yearn to live—her heart;
Scourges them with the scourge of apathy,
From out her bosom's rich metropolis,
To a distant, desert province of her thoughts,
A region gray and pale; or, crueler still,
Gives them, at times, gusts of applause, and then
Remands them to new fringes of unconcern;
Nay, to atone for some brief generous hour,
Holds back their dues, husbands the heartening
word,
Until they dwell where praise cheers not the
praised,
And scorn and honor are received in like
Silence, and laurel and poppy are as one.
Let me not slight her. Let me do no wrong
To her whose child I am, this giant Age,
Cumbered with her own hugeness as is the wont
Of giants. Yet too openly she herself
Hath slighted one of Time's great offspring; she
Hath slighted song; and song will be revenged.
Song will survive her; Song will follow her hearse,
And either weep or dance upon her grave.

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For in Life's midmost chamber there still burns
Upon the ancient hearth the ancient fire,
Whence are all flame-like things, the unquenchable
Muse
Among them, who, tho meanly lodged to-day,
In dreariest outlands of the world's regard,
Foresees the hour when Man shall once more feel
His need of her, and call the exile home.

The anniversary of Swinburne's death has called forth several poems in his memory. Of one of these, which appears in *The English Review*, we reprint a part; for it is distinguished by sincerity and force as well as by color and music comparable to that of the work of Swinburne himself.

To Algernon Charles Swinburne

(Died April 10th, 1909)

BY JOHN HELSTON

This April night that takes into its breath
The nightingale's first passion, faint and sparse,
Surely thy name it saith,
Like music in the heath,
A shining music shaken from the stars!
With Song's immortal crown,
Tho death thy life enthrone,
To-night my soul would humbly look to thine,
Here, where mine eyes looked last upon thine
own,
Here, where thy feet a thousand times have
trod,
Nor clearer should the starry-circled zone
Burn, than thy glory, if aught be divine
And Love and Truth and Beauty make for
God,
Shall I not find thee here,
Master? nor know thee near?
I feel the fires of heaven on mine eyes:
The dark to mortal sight,
The earth-line halves the night,
I share the endless glory of the skies.
And seems to me the winds have answer given,
Blown earthward from behind the stars in heaven.

The spirits of all winds and seas and suns,
The many-throated music made in spring,
Move in thine own; with that deep chord
that runs
Throughout Time's heart-beats, ever
echoing,
Yea, Master, is such music in thine own,
That in thy song Time's pulse awakes and falls,
Or with large sounds of wonder
Thy words are rolled in thunder
And boom of breakers on the landward walls,
Where clanging deep to deep reverberant calls
And all the mouths of ocean make their moan,
On seaweed pinions glides
Above the swirl of tides
Thy singing, as of sea-winds bred and blown.
Yea, Master, is such music in thine own!

Here where thou wendedst I have oft-times
wandered
When the larks hold their joyous evening choir
Until the shadow-lengthening day retire
From off the gorse and broom with gold-dust
squandered,
Nor grudge all hours of light their lift's refrain;
Leaving to dark, laments, for Itys slain,
Of that bright bird thou, living, lovedst so well,
Alas! now nightingale and lark no more
Can charm thy heedless ear; or Death restore
To thee, within thine island tomb, a subtler spell—
Sea voices on the shore.

Alas? Nay! Wherefore shall I weep for thee?
Who art not for man's tears but for Time's
praise:
Nor shall of man be counted all thy days,
"O sweet strange elder singer," bear with me!
I weary, and awhile am fain for rest;
Oh, lend me of such peace as fills thine own,
An hour!—then of thy strength to feed my breast
(That I may stand alone)

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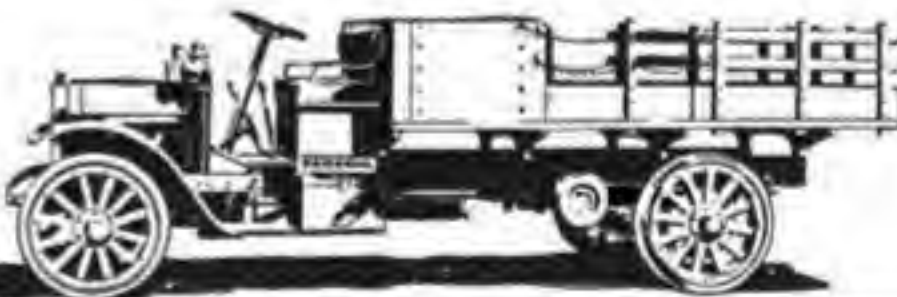
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With fire of singing as with fire of flame—
(I ask but of thy strength, not any fame)
Some spark of that which dwells about thy name,
With such a light as burns along the west.
Once more I wait and watch: the day is gone:
Comes night, and a great silence o'er the land:
And down the dusk, like dead leaves blown upon,
Thy footsteps echo past me as I stand!

The following lines (from *Harper's Magazine*) are attractively simple, and
their symbolism is graceful and unaffected.

At Evening

BY B. MACARTHUR

I feel an envy very deep
For those frail little birds that fly
Across the tranquil evening sky
Before the world has gone to sleep.

Each evening e'er the light is done
There falls a hush, as tho the Lord
Were wont to speak a wondrous word—
The promise of another sun.

The traffic of the air is still,
The clouds are motionless and flushed,
The very wind is listening, hushed,
As tho to hear the Master's will.

And then the swallows' twittering flight!
Audaciously, yet half in fear,
As tho they knew he held them dear,
And so forgave them every night.

They hasten past; the sun is low,
The Master's word at close of day
Is spoken—yet the swallows stray
Enraptured in the afterglow.

Ah, for that confidence divine!
The knowledge that, however late,
I seemed to let the Master wait,
His pardon and his love were mine!

Here is a poem in Stephen Phillips's old
manner, full of delicate and shadowy
tragedy, suggesting rather than describing
terrors. We take it from *The Westminster Gazette*:

The Unheard Ghost

BY STEPHEN PHILLIPS

I dare not sleep, now thou art dead,
I toss until the morning red;
On what path wouldst thou have me go,
Spirit, whom I have injured so?

At times the lilac, or the rose,
At moonset through my window blows;
I breathe again the bank of grass,
Whereon that hour did sweetly pass.

Yet not from wind I gather fear,
But that thy words I may not hear;
I shrink not from the silvery beam,
At midnight on my bed astream.

A something muffled, yet alive,
Able to injure and deprive;
To stand between me and my God,
Lone-treading ways we two have trod.

Ah not the requiem o'er thy tomb,
Did not fulfil thy wandering doom;
Still comes a voice that is not voice,
Yet aye forbids me to rejoice.

My wrong to thee I know, how well!
And thou art quickened by my hell,
At thee, unheard, I tremble most,
The voiceless fury of thy ghost.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

SLEUTHING FOR SHOPLIFTERS

ONE of the cleverest woman store detectives in New York is an Italian girl of twenty-one. She is not over five feet one, and is of proportionately slight build, but her size has nothing to do with her courage and tenacity whenever she grapples with a thief. Whether it be man or woman, she marches the light-fingered person to the office of the manager, where the culprit must either make a satisfactory explanation or be turned over to the police. The young lady is Miss Amelia de Santis, and she tells of some of her experiences in an interview with I. Stephen, a reporter for the New York Press:

I was sitting down one day watching the crowd, for it was a bargain day, and the place was pretty well filled with shoppers, when I saw a handsomely dressed woman edge up to a shopper who was complacently trying on various hats. She had noticed the well-filled bag slung on the shopper's arm, and, taking advantage of the crowd seething around the mirror, she opened it carefully and extracted a roll of money. I darted toward her and grabbed hold of her hand.

"Madam, your bag has been opened. Have you lost anything?" I asked the shopper, for you must catch the thief at the very instant she extracts her hand from the bag; otherwise it is impossible to identify money and the thief easily makes a getaway.

"Oh, goodness!" the woman wailed in a shriek that sounded all through the floor, "somebody's taken my money. What shall I do?"

I forced the other woman's hand open and saw the money. The shopper named the exact sum, and I asked the pickpocket to come to the office with me.

Of course, as soon as I caught hold of her hand she started to fight.

"This is an outrage. What do you mean by accusing me? I am Mrs. So-and-So, and you will pay for this. Let me go this instant."

Then the "stall" came forward. The pickpocket was a small woman, but her companion was large, and she came forward with a great show of indignation.

"What do you mean by accusing my friend? She is a wealthy society woman, and I will see you are properly punished."

All the time she was speaking she kept poking me with a heavy box she carried (for just that purpose probably), while the first woman beat and scratched me with might and main. I kept calling for help, and several floor-walkers ran up and released me. By that time three women had fainted, among them the woman whose money I had secured.

"Now, you will have to come to the office with me," I told them. "You may just as well go quietly, because I'll get you there anyhow."

When we reached the stone stairway which leads from the floor where the robbery was committed they started in once more. This is the most dangerous part of the arrest, for the stair is steep, and if we

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all fell downstairs we might get very severely hurt, if not killed. They picked me up and tried to throw me, but I elung on.

"I won't fall down alone," I reminded them. "If I go you come with me, and it's a broken neck for one of us." They saw the sense in this and went quietly down the stairs. (We never use the elevator because of the commotion it makes among our patrons.)

But when we arrived at the landing we had the fight all over again. These women knew what was before them. If you open a pocketbook and take even \$1 it is grand larceny and carries a year's sentence with it. However, I got them into the office at last with the woman whose purse had been picked. Judge Swan sentenced them to one year in the penitentiary. They were notorious pickpockets and had their pictures in the Rogues' Gallery.

There is one couple of shoplifters which I have had arrested twice. They are Fred Morris and Nellie Nap. The first time I managed to get the man only, and he was sent up for a year. He got off with eight months because of good behavior, and one day when I thought he was safely locked up he walked into the store where I was working. Nellie Nap was with him.

Their plan was to carry a big valise, and while the woman, who was fashionably dressed, was engaging the saleswoman's attention, the man placed the big valise under a number of imported gowns and, under cover of examining these, he was dropping several of the gowns off the hangers into the big bag. He played the part of the husband who was very interested in his wife's new gown, and by the time madam was satisfied he had made quite a collection.

I watched the whole game quietly, but of course I could not arrest them in the store, so I followed them to the street.

"You are carrying away some merchandise which you have not paid for," I said to the man when we got outside. "Now, please come back to the store quietly, for it is no use to make a fuss. I saw you take the things."

The man laughed and ran off. I followed, blowing my police whistle like mad. They ran up the stairs of the elevated and I dashed after them. I had on a hobble-skirt and had to tuck it "way up" so as to be able to sprint. But I didn't think of that—the only thing I thought of was getting that couple. The man turned every now and then and tried to beat me down. He was desperate, for he knew that getting in trouble immediately after his release from prison meant a long term.

I thought he was going to kill me before we reached the top of that stair, but I kept on blowing my whistle, and a policeman got there in time to arrest them. The man was sent up for a long term, and the woman, who was tubercular, was remanded.

A cook in a restaurant stole several pieces of jewelry and Miss de Santis followed him until he went outside. She asked him to return, and he came very quietly until they were alone at the foot of the stairway leading to the office. There he unwrapped a big apron he was carrying and Miss de Santis saw that it contained several knives. He took a big butcher knife and, seizing hold of her, said: "If

you don't let me go I'll dig this right into you." The girl gave a yell for help and grabbed hold of Muller's arm. Assistance came in time to save her. When the reporter asked her if she had many cases of kleptomania, she said:

Kleptomania? Fudge! That is only a term that is applied to a thief who happens to have social standing. We treat them all alike. Of course, we do not take all cases to court. Many of them are arraigned in the chief detective's office, and if all the goods are returned and the person who has stolen goods has some good excuse, such as poverty or ill-health, we let them go with warning to keep out of the store; but we treat them all alike.

One of the women who gave me the hardest tussle I ever had was the wife of a wealthy lawyer, who was living at the Hotel Aster. Her home was in Connecticut, and she had come to New York to do some shopping. Believe me, she was some athlete! She gave me a flat fight all over the place, and by the time I got her to the office I was pretty well beaten up.

I watched two women one morning stow away \$300 worth of imported waists. I followed them to the street and asked them to return with me. They were both heavy women and they looked at me and smiled.

"Why, the idea! Do you mean that you are going to take us back?"

"Yes, indeed, madam," I replied, "and you had best come nice and easy."

"Why, girlie," one of them said, "you couldn't take us back. You are not big enough."

I was standing between them. I put my police whistle in my mouth, and taking hold of their sleeves at the wrist in such a way that they could not run off, I blew the whistle once. Then they came.

These women were "Ruby" Harris and Ruth Wilson. They were released on \$1,000 bail, but before the case came to trial Ruth Wilson was caught again and sentenced to a year in the penitentiary. When she gets out she will be sent up again for the offense in our store. They were very slick workers.

Judge Malone asked me to demonstrate to him how it was possible to place \$300 worth of waists in concealment in a busy store. So I took a big muff, and with the table in front of the jury box as the counter, I soon showed him how I could pack away the waists in the muff and under my coat.

Magistrate Herbert complimented me on my work, said that I was a very bright detective, and that he would certainly recommend me for the first vacancy for a first-grade detective. I should like to be a first-grade detective, but one has first to be a matron, and as it is necessary to be thirty years old to get that position, I should have to wait nine years. However, I have been told that this might be arranged.

I did some work for Commissioner Dougherty on the Fowler bomb-throwing case lately, and he has promised to give me another chance soon.

Sometimes we have very funny cases in the store. One woman stole an alarm-clock, with other things. Just as she was leaving the clock went off. She was so excited when I spoke to her that she could not hear the clock, which was smuggled under her coat, and even when I tried to



One touch of Nature and the World's alive—
The dog, the motor, the crowded pit.

Your Week-end, Your Hupmobile And a Breath of Life in the Open

The fleeting Hupmobile—the car that "runs wherever a dog can"—turns at last into Farmer Hoskins' lane.

You remember that Day—that one Perfect Golden Day. It is given to each of us to Live and Treasure just one such day. Dawn was just breaking—a spring day, the Dawn of a New Summer—when you and Billy and Ned and Steve left the drowsy city street and streaked for that Lake.

But Hoskins Junior, has beaten you to it. He grins through his freckles, holds up his string and then leads you off through the hickory grove to the Enchanted Lake of your Dreams.

Then, when the shadows are slanting through the hickories and the fish stop biting, you pile into the Hupmobile, and wing through the falling evening back to the city—in actual miles very far from the Lake of your Dreams, but in the Hupmobile—very near.

You, who long for freedom now and again from the everyday grind—can have your perfect day, too, with a Hupmobile.

And at a cost ridiculously small, as automobile costs are measured.

The Hupmobile is distinctly a car of the American family. It is the only car that both millionaire and man of moderate means can approve; for there is no other car with style, stamina, comfort and power that so closely approaches its companions of costlier price.

Build your week-end plans around a Hupmobile; give your loved ones such a Summer as they have never known, with this sturdy Car of the American Family.

Write for catalog and the Hupmobile dealer's name.

Hupp Motor Car Co., 1243 Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Hupmobile

Hupmobile "32" Touring Car, \$1000 f. o. b. Detroit

In Canada, \$1180 f. o. b. Windsor

Four-cylinder motor, cylinders $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bore by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch stroke, cast en bloc. Unit power plant. Sliding gears.

Full floating rear axle.

Wheelbase, 106 in. Tires, 32x3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Equipment of windshield, mohair top with envelope, jiffy curtains, speedometer, quick detachable rims, rear shock absorber, gas headlights, Prest-o-Lite tank, oil lamps, tools and horn. Finish, black with nickel trimmings.

"32" Six-passenger, **\$1200**
In Canada, \$1430

"32" Roadster, **\$1000**
In Canada, \$1180

"20" H. P. Runabout **\$ 750**
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F. O. B. Detroit or Windsor, fully equipped.

NEXT MONTH

A Hupmobile week-end on the banks of "that" trout stream.



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TROUSERS hang evenly, shirtstays smooth about the waist. Light, Medium or Extra Heavy. Extra lengths for tall men. Signed Guarantee on every pair.

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Book on "DISEASES OF DOGS" FREE.

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No darning for me *this* trip, Dad.

Notice their
style, too. If we
stay six months
we're fixed for
lose."



So soft and
stylish, and can
be had in such
light weights,
that many say, "These hose can't
wear." Yet six pairs are guaranteed to
wear a full six months.

Holeproof Hosiery
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Try Holeproof
—mercerized
—six pairs for
\$1.50. This

process alone adds 22% to the strength
of this grade, as well as a silky lustre.
Six pairs guaranteed six months.

The Simple Reason

We pay an average of 74 cents a
pound for the yarn in Holeproof.
Common yarn costs 32 cents. 74
cents is the top market price for
cotton yarn—Egyptian and Sea Island.
Ours is 3-ply, long fibre, fine strands.
Durable and soft, but of the maximum
strength. We spend \$60,000 a year
or inspection, to see that each pair
of Holeproof is perfect.

The 25c Grade—Mercerized

We now do our own mercerizing.

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd., London, Canada

"Wear Holeproof Hose and End the Mend"

Hose for the Whole Family

The genuine Holeproof bears this
signature: *East-End*. Six pairs of
men's cotton Holeproof, \$1.50 to \$3
a box; women's and children's, \$2 to
\$3 a box of six pairs; infants', \$1 a
box of four pairs, guaranteed six months.
Silk Holeproof for men, \$2 a box of three
pairs; women's silk stockings, \$3 a box of
three pairs. Three pairs of silk guaranteed
three months. Genuine Holeproof sold in
your town. Ask for dealers' names. We
ship direct where there's no dealer, charges
prepaid on receipt of price.

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proof.



For long wear, fit and style,
these are the finest silk gloves
produced. Made in all lengths,
sizes and colors.

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FOR WOMEN

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that tells all about them and
write for the name of the dealer
near you who handles them.

(10)

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Branch Office, Flatiron Building, New York City.

On Approval—Freight Paid

draw her attention, she declared she had
bought the clock and did not like to be
seen carrying bundles.

Another time an Italian opera-singer
lifted a great many small articles, which he
hid away in the large coat he was wearing.
When we brought him to the office he veho-
mently expostulated against his arrest.
He assured us he was a great man who had
sung before all the crowned heads of
Europe, and that nothing less than an
international disaster would follow the
insult.

He was the queerest bird I ever caught.
Under his coat he wore the spangled cos-
tume of Romeo, and he looked as if he had
escaped from a museum. He told us that
in his home city he was allowed to go
through the stores and pick out what he
wanted; then when he got home he took
his time in selecting the articles which he
approved and sent the rest back to the
store. His eloquence, however, was wasted,
for he was arrested, and after he had been
held for fifteen days for investigation he was
sent to the city prison for ten days to learn
more about the laws of the United States.

Altogether I enjoy my work immensely.
It is never dull, and I would rather do it
than anything else in the world. My ambi-
tion is to be a great detective some day, and
I won't mind the hard work in reaching it.

WHALEY OF THE NEW HAVEN

WHEN the New York, New Haven
& Hartford Railroad recently de-
cided to inaugurate a general policy of
bringing its service and equipment up to
the top notch, the board of directors cre-
ated the new office of vice-president in
charge of operation and elected Albert R.
Whaley to fill it. They wanted a man who
knew the business from all-round experi-
ence, and Whaley happened to be just the
kind they were looking for. He began as
a brakeman, and worked his way up until
now, it is said, he is paid a salary of \$25,000
a year. The story of his rise appears in the
New York Press:

Thirty-four years ago Mr. Whaley was
a freight brakeman drawing \$1.62 a day
from the old Providence & Worcester Rail-
road. He was sixteen years old then. His
progress since that time has been remark-
able.

It was not until he became manager of
the Grand Central Terminal in 1907, how-
ever, that his possibilities as one of the
highest executives of the road became ap-
parent. But he made a record that at-
tracted the attention of the railroad world.
This resulted in the action of the Board of
Directors at their meeting yesterday mak-
ing him a vice-president.

Under handicaps greater than any of his
predecessors had ever encountered, due to
the excavation and reconstruction work in
the Grand Central yards, Mr. Whaley de-
creased the delays in the movements of
trains in and out of the yard approxi-
mately one-third.

For six years he handled from 650 to 750
train movements a day with an average de-
lay of less than one minute a train. The
magnitude of this achievement may be ap-
preciated when it is understood that the

ordinary traffic movement over the terminal tracks is the heaviest in any terminal of the size in the world.

In addition to ordinary traffic, all the material excavated in connection with the reconstruction work and everything required for construction purposes had to be moved over the same tracks, which added greatly to the number of trains to be operated there. Yet Mr. Whaley was able to make a new record for the prompt arrival and dispatching of trains.

The man who has been called thus prominently to the attention of the railroad world was born in Rhode Island a little more than fifty years ago. He began his railroad service with the Providence & Worcester Railroad, remaining with that company until 1891.

Then, when the consolidation of the Providence & Worcester, Old Colony, and other local lines into the present New York, New Haven & Hartford System went into effect, he was placed in charge of all train crews which had headquarters in Providence.

In 1899 he became superintendent of the Worcester division of the Consolidated Railroad, in which capacity he played a prominent part in the electrification of the Providence, Warren & Bristol line of his division. His successful experience with electrical operation resulted on May 1, 1907, in his being transferred to the Grand Central terminal here.

WHEN ADRIANOPLE FELL

TO say that the Bulgarians were astonished when they entered Adrianople and found that the people had plenty to eat and were faring well generally, is to put it mildly. The besiegers, as well as nearly everybody in Europe and America, had been under the impression that the city's population was almost destitute of food and a prey to cholera, typhoid, and many other diseases. The correspondents behind the lines of the Balkan Allies were not mistaken when they said the Turkish defenses were weak, but they missed the mark when they told us that the populace were in dire straits—that is, if we are to believe Luigi Barzini, correspondent of the *London Daily Mail*, who was one of the two first newspaper men to enter the city with the Bulgarian troops. Barzini tells a graphic story of General Ivanoff's triumphant entry, and describes the living conditions of the civilian residents. He writes:

The long and careful preparations lasted about twenty days. Cases of shells were slowly transported by night to the appointed positions, which were well hidden behind the heights. Conveying the ammunition across pathless fields occupied an enormous time. No wagon could carry more than six rounds for the heavy guns, and a good 50,000 rounds were amassed in the casemates of the big batteries. The country was still covered with snow when, unseen by the enemy, the active preparations began.

These preparations were concealed by the reverse slopes of the distant heights, where

BUILDING

Guaranteed Limit of Cost

BUILDING procedure has been allowed to drift along with wasteful inefficiency for centuries; but why should waste continue simply because it is established practice?

The Hoggson Single Contract Building Method requires that every item which is to enter into a building operation shall be considered before work on any part of the building is begun; how else can the limit of cost be determined in advance?

If the limit of cost is not determined before foundations are started, how can it be guaranteed?

If you have no financially sound guarantee of the limit of cost, how can you know that the cost will be satisfactory?

A BUILDING operation requires the services of eight professions and forty-

six or more trades. How can the work of all these professions and trades be co-ordinated efficiently except by one organization which is constituted, part by part, to meet these various requirements?

IN many kinds of business, efficiency is rapidly eliminating waste and indirection is giving way to method—building must fall in line.

In what other business does an owner deliberately divide responsibility and then look for satisfactory results?

By concentrating responsibility in a single contract covering your entire building operation from plans to completion, you can obtain a financially sound guarantee of the cost and quality of the whole, as a whole.

Cost and convenience of arrangement must always be considered in deciding whether a building operation is successful or not. Banks, Hotels, Clubs, Libraries, Churches, Hospitals, Residences require expert services for arrangement, and a predetermined limit of cost is essential. The Hoggson Building Method is especially adapted to such operations.

A small book describing the method (but without pictures), mailed on request.



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There's a Berry Brothers' product for every varnish need—each one tried, tested and as perfect as human ingenuity can make it.

Look for our name and trade-mark—and you need look no further. You can find them at first-class dealers everywhere.

Write and tell us what varnish problems you have before you—a room, a home, an office building, anything. We have special booklets, prepared by experts, which fit the case—and they're free.

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Ask your dealer about the Berry Wagon, the delight of three generations of children. W. W. Denison, the artist who illustrated the "Wizard of Oz," has prepared a booklet, beautifully illustrated in color, describing the trip of a Berry Wagon around the world. Get a free copy for the children—from your dealer or from us.



hundreds of men prepared emplacements for mortars, shelters, and magazines. Immense convoys made a sweep of over seventy miles in transporting the material and projectiles. But meanwhile the siege continued day after day without any variation.

At three o'clock in the afternoon of March 24 the action began. It began with a general cannonade on all sectors, an intense bombardment from every side, but less intense on the point which had to be taken by assault, for it was necessary to conceal the plan and mislead the defense.

But at four o'clock in the morning black masses of Bulgarian infantry who had rested on the grassy slope began creeping slowly, in the profoundest silence, toward the Turkish advanced positions.

The Bulgarians arrived within 400 paces of the Turkish positions, and not a rifle-shot had been fired. One might have thought that the entrenchments had been abandoned if the small, black profiles of the motionless sentries had not been seen outlined on the moonlit sky.

It took the storming party more than an hour to traverse two kilometers. The first glimpse of dawn was beginning to clear the horizon. Suddenly, at the word of command, all the Bulgarians bounded to their feet, uttering their immense superhuman yell of assault, the terrible, prodigious roar of a people in fury. "To the bayonet! To the bayonet! Hurrah!" the soldiers shouted, hurling themselves forward. It is curious that they crossed three wire entanglements without raising any alarm. In a few seconds the Bulgarians found themselves at the last barrier, and the Turks, taken by surprise, abandoned their positions, practically without offering any resistance.

When Chukri Pasha caused a sheet to be hoisted as a white flag on the wireless mast of the Haderlik fort of the northwest sector, 20,000 men were prisoners, and another 30,000, having cast away their uniforms, were hiding in the city. Chukri was to be a prisoner without conditions. Colonel Markeloff approached to ask for his sword. He found him on foot, perfectly calm, together with Colonel Aziz Bey, governor of the city. Aziz Bey unsheathed his sword and silently handed it to the Bulgarian officer. Chukri replied, "You see, I am without arms," and clapt his hand to his thigh, where there was no sword. But it was only a question of etiquette.

At midday in the hall of the headquarters a profoundly moving and indescribably solemn scene was witnessed. Chukri Pasha, with dignified gesture, extending his gloved hand, offered his sword to General Ivanoff, who restored it, saying, "Vous êtes un brave. Tenez votre épée, général," and victor and vanquished gravely saluted each other.

Descending from the tragic corpse-strewn heights, the victorious troops met with their first surprise. In the meadows close to the town great herds of cattle and flocks of sheep were feeding tranquilly, and the fields were cultivated. A few steps more brought them to the suburbs, and in the suburbs, just as in any other Turkish town in the most prosperous period of its existence, were droves of chickens and turkeys, whose mortality did not seem to have been much above the normal.

Don't get caught with leaky roofs when the spring thaws come

Remember the roof on your house, garage or other buildings that leaked a few drops last fall—a little investigation now may mean a big saving when you put on a new roof or replace an old one.

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There is a **Certain-teed** Roofing and a simple method of applying it for every building on the farm. Look for the **Certain-teed** label of quality and 15-year guarantee on every roll and crate of shingles. Get prices from your local dealer—he will save you money.

Valuable Book Free You will find many valuable suggestions in our new book, "Modern Building Ideas and Plans"—it tells you what to do and what not to do—it suggests economies and conveniences that will save you money. A book of this kind would ordinarily sell for \$1—but as it shows the use of our **Certain-teed** Roofing on all kinds of model homes and farm buildings, we offer it to you at 25 cents. We prefer to have you go to your lumber, hardware or building material dealer, who will gladly get you a copy FREE. If you write us, enclose 25c to cover cost, postage and mailing.



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Recent Fires

in fire traps and in fire-proof buildings alike have demonstrated anew the fire-resisting value of

THE SAFE-CABINET

The flames that swept away the municipal building at Zanesville, Ohio, destroyed most of the city records. Those contained in THE SAFE-CABINET which stood in the hottest part of the fire were uninjured.

The configuration that attacked the eighteen-story skyscraper of the Union Trust Company in Cincinnati totally wiped out the records of many firms whose offices were gutted of everything burnable. Yet the contents of THE SAFE-CABINET in the very heart of the flames were undamaged.

Write for the story of these fires and for our catalog.

Dept. L-2 THE SAFE-CABINET CO. Marietta, O.
Agencies in most cities. If you don't find us in your telephone directory address the home office

Perhaps it was the population that suffered? Not at all. Among the first houses of the city poor children are serenely playing, perfectly indifferent to the war and the dramas of the peoples. The sight of these children is reassuring. Two Turkish women, and two peasants with long green tunics and ample trousers, pass down the street. Others seated on the threshold of a house sift barley, while chickens peck up the scattered grains. These are commonplace pictures, which are important only because they are seen in Adrianople at the end of a siege, and they give testimony to an incredible normality. The children, as is usual at their age when they are in perfect health, are more frank; they run to the threshold in order to get a better view of the new visitors.

A NEGRO MATHEMATICAL GENIUS

THE adding-machine manufacturers would take the shortest possible cut to the bankruptcy courts if everybody could add columns of figures as fast as Charles W. Cansler, the colored principal of a negro high school in Knoxville, Tenn. Cansler is a natural mathematician, and some of his quick handling of figures seems almost incredible, says the Knoxville *Sentinel*, from which we take this account of his work:

A very common feat for him is to permit any one to put down columns of figures with totals aggregating into the thousands, while he has his back turned to the black-board, or while he is securely blindfolded so that he can not see the figures being written on the board. At a given signal after the figures have been placed upon the board, and after the blindfold has been removed, he steps to the board and immediately writes the result, or the total of the several columns. This feat is done so quickly that one wonders how he has had time to see the figures separately, to say nothing of adding them and writing down the result as a whole from left hand to right hand as he does. He also multiplies large numbers of figures and writes a single product, carrying in his mind processes that involve millions. He gives instantly the squares of large numbers, and does other feats with figures which bewilder. He astonished those who witnessed him beat an adding-machine in giving the results of the combination of several columns of figures.

Unlike many prodigies, he has a well-balanced mind, and is a member of the Knoxville bar as well as principal of the Austin high school of this city. He has traveled considerably over a number of States and has given exhibitions of "lightning calculations" of figures. In speaking of some of his experiences as a traveling mathematician to a *Sentinel* reporter, Cansler said:

"I never tackled a crowd, whether on the street, in a public school, in a university, or in a business house, that I could not interest, at least for a little time, and tho, of course, I have been called upon times without number to explain just how I do these feats, I have been unable to do



White sheep give more wool than black sheep—there are more of them.

REMINGTON stenographers do more of the world's work than other stenographers—there are more of them.

Nature only knows why there are more white sheep than black.

All the world knows why there are more Remington operators than others.

REMINGTON is the machine in which the most operators have confidence—and the machine which gives them the confidence to make good.

REMINGTON is the machine in which the majority of good business schools have confidence—the confidence to turn out competent, efficient operators—the thing on which the very life of those schools depends.

REMINGTON is the machine in which business men and business houses have confidence—because the big majority of good stenographers are Remington trained and "go to work the first day without breaking in."

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mailed in the United States every business day in the year.

Isn't that the answer to the question, "which machine?" for your office?
Throughout the world Remington is a synonym for typewriter efficiency.
It is the voice of the business world.

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Typewriter Company

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SNUGTEX
The Fabric Belt

This Elastic Comfort Feature
Is found only in SNUGTEX BELTS. The elastic extends between the two loops. It allows just enough give for comfort yet holds snugly. Adapts to every waist and demands no special adjustment. Perfectly automatic and out-of-the-way. In cases of emergency with impossible waists. Wasted \$1.00. Special Fabric 50c. If not at your dealer's write Department S. Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned.

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The Grace of Comfort for Rider and Horse.

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For Men and Women—saddles every feature of comfort, style and durability, combining the practical suggestions of the most prominent riders of the world with the latest "new" manufacturing processes. Send for illustrated catalogue describing styles and accessories and giving the names of many prominent riders.

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Dr. Roberts Bartholow Professor Emeritus of Materia Medica, General Therapeutics, etc., Jefferson College, Philadelphia, said in "Practical Treatise on Materia Medica and Therapeutics," 1899, that Buffalo Lithia Water "contains well-defined traces of lithia and is alkaline. It has been used with great advantage in gouty, rheumatic and renal affections."

Dr. George Ben Johnston Richmond, Va., ex-President Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, ex-President Medical Society of Virginia, and Professor of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery, Medical College of Virginia, says: "When lithia is indicated, I prescribe Buffalo Lithia Water in preference to the salts of lithia, because it is therapeutically superior to laboratory preparations of lithia, lithia tablets, etc."

Edward M. Edberr, M.D., Ph.D., Ch.D., Ph.G. University of Vienna, Chicago, Ill., declares: "I have found Buffalo Lithia Water of undoubted service in the treatment of Uric Acid Gravel, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout."

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WATER CO. BUFFALO LITHIA
SPRINGS, VIRGINIA**

so, as I have possessed such a faculty from childhood. I know that these feats require great concentration of mind, for after every exhibition I feel fatigued and mentally exhausted. When I can not concentrate my mind upon my work, I find that I make mistakes. I had such an experience a number of years ago in a Michigan city where I had several nights' engagements, and where on the first night a state of nervousness made me unable to proceed with my entertainment, but after the first night I was able to work to the satisfaction of those who were present. One night in Lansing, Mich., I was exhibiting to a large crowd who seemed to be pleased with the character of my entertainment, when I announced that I would tell any one instantly the day of the week of any date, past or future, immediate or remote. A white gentleman who was present, accompanied by his wife, immediately arose and gave a date. I announced immediately the day of the week, whereupon he insisted that I was wrong and was corroborated in his statement by his wife. I again asked for the date, which being given as before, my mental calculation gave a result as before. He continued to insist that I was in error. I asked the pastor of the church where I was exhibiting to find a calendar or almanac of the year in question, which, being found, showed conclusively that I was correct."

THE NEW GENIUS OF THE MISSOURI PACIFIC

FOLLOWING the railroad warfare between the Gould lines and Harriman system, the Missouri Pacific, for many years the principal source of revenue for the Gould interests, fell upon evil times. Its ups and downs may be glimpsed from the fact that its stock sold at 125½ in 1902, hung around 100 during 1903-4-5 and '06, plunged down to 28 in February, 1908 (after the panic), struggled back to 65 or 70 in 1908 and '09, sagged down to 33¼ in the fall of 1911, and is now around 40. Some said it was a victim of Harriman's more or less evil genius, while others openly charged that George J. Gould neglected it for society life. It probably would be impossible to fix the blame accurately, but there is no question as to its history. Governor Stubbs, of Kansas, once asked the Legislature to order the company to suspend operations on one of its lines, because it had become a danger to life. There are 7,000 miles in the system, and to drag it to the washtub and clean it was a mighty big job, but, if we are to believe the Kansas City Star, Benjamin F. Bush, who became its president in April, 1911, has done that very thing. He has not only given it a good cleaning; he has practically rebuilt a good deal of it, and is busy making over the rest. The Star tells a lively story of his unusual performance:

Bush came to the presidency of the Missouri Pacific system from that of the

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Western Maryland, which he had just pulled through a receivership. His election followed a prolonged disagreement between the bankers interested in the road.

Bush at once started on an inspection tour of the system, which took all except 44 days of the first year. During that period he traveled 90,000 miles, or an average of almost 300 a day. He lived in his private car. He is as democratic as a book agent. It was his custom on reaching a station to walk into the depot and call for the agent. "I'm Bush," was his greeting. "What's your name?"

He's that sort of a man. There's no fuss and not a pinfeather about him. A cat could push open his office door. Any one who wants to see B. F. Bush on business can see him—and all the quicker if the business is a kick. He is a big, husky man, with a large, warm hand that grips hard, and is perfectly friendly and wholly businesslike. He regards a dress suit as an unmitigated nuisance, often misses lunch, and smokes black cigars of 100 per cent. efficiency.

The family Bible states that it is 53 years since he was born in Wellsboro, Pa.; but he doesn't look it. On that first inspection trip he rode over one of the principal divisions in company with the superintendent. For one whole day he sat on the observation platform silent. At night he said to the superintendent: "What does this road need?" "Everything," said the superintendent. "Rebuild it," said Bush. "We have the money. Get to work."

He put in 5,000,000 ties, rebalanced the roadbed, fenced it, put in cattle guards, and furnished new rolling-stock. On an Arkansas branch trains had been held down to four miles an hour for safety's sake. They are running now at 40 with comfort and at 60 miles an hour with safety.

Bush cleaned up 7,000 miles in four months. Time-expired officials could be seen leaving the Mop's general offices under the red lights marking the exits at any hour. He rebuilt the force as rapidly as he did the road. A day's work on the Mop ends now when the work is done—not at 4 o'clock.

Now let's eat the pudding. For the fiscal year of 1912—the first in which his work showed—he added \$1,726,657 to the operating revenues and decreased the operating expenses by \$2,049,344, an increase in the net operating revenues of \$3,776,001. For the five months ended November 30, 1912, the net railway operating revenues were increased by \$2,444,710. He obtained a surplus of \$732,566, as against a deficit of \$1,701,234 for the same period in 1912, a total increase in surplus of \$2,433,800. With an increase of \$3,391,235 in gross business, his transportation expenses only increased \$720,191.

He is president of the Missouri Pacific, with 7,000 miles; of the Denver and Rio Grande, with 3,000 miles; it is understood he is soon to be made president of the Western Pacific, with 1,000 miles, and entirely likely that he will be the head of the International Great Northern, with 1,142 miles. His digestion is perfect; he gets up at 5 o'clock in the morning, and goes to bed at 9 o'clock at night; his salary is \$100,000, and he never had a valet.

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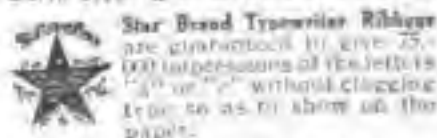
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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Usually.—Tom—"What's the difference between betting and bluffing?"
JACK—"A good deal."—*Yale Record*.

Sollicitous.—He—"I wish I had money. I'd travel."
She—"How much do you need?"—*Judge*.

Awful Prospect.—"Pop, did you look like me when you were a boy?"
"Yes, Willie; why do you ask?"
"Oh, nothing."—*Puck*.

One Kind.—Willie—"Paw, what is light fiction?"
Paw—"Gas and electric light bills, my son."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

A Sidestep.—Knicker—"The income tax will be collected at its source."
MILLIONAIRE—"Well, I consider that heaven sends me mine."—*New York Sun*.

Federal Aid.—Mantell—"I had no idea that Banks was worth more than ten millions."

Dunlop—"He wasn't till the Government dissolved his trust."—*Brooklyn Life*.

Disappointed.—FOND MOTHER—"Don't forget to put your toothbrush in your suitcase, Bobby."

Bobby (going to the country for a week).—"Oh, shucks! I thought this was going to be a pleasure trip."—*Chicago News*.

Inside Information.—MOTHER—"If you could have eaten that entire jar of jam without a single twinge of conscience, you must be thoroughly bad."

Willie—"No, mother; I am confident there is something good in me."—*Yale Record*.

Rations Reduced.—Sir Leopold McClintock, the Arctic explorer, was once giving an account of his experiences amid the ice-fields of the north.

"We certainly would have traveled much farther," he explained, "had not our dogs given out at a critical time."

"But," exclaimed the lady, who had been listening very intently, "I thought the Eskimo dogs were perfectly tireless creatures."

Sir Leopold's face wore a whimsically gloomy expression as he replied:

"I—er—speak in a culinary sense, miss."
—*San Francisco Argonaut*.

Precocious George.—"What's the idea, George?" inquired Mr. Washington. "Why do you chop down this cherry-tree? Have you anything against cherry-trees?"

"No, sir."
"Maybe you are in favor of deforestation?"

"No, sir."
"Doing this for a moving-picture concept?"

"By no means."
"Then why chop down a tree?"
"I just thought of going on the stump," replied the future father of his country, and then Mr. Washington realized that George was a born statesman.—*Kansas City Journal*.



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His Chance.—GATEMAN—"Hold on there, young feller. A dollar for the car!"
STUDE—"Sold!"—*Cornell Widow.*

The New Standard.—KNICKER—"Is she interested in the Tariff Bill?"
BOCKER—"Yes; she says she won't marry a man who doesn't pay an income tax."—*New York Sun.*

Peevish.—"I had to kill my dog this morning."
"Was he mad?"
"Well, he didn't seem any too well pleased."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Great Climax.—"Did the play have a happy ending?"
"You bet it did." Some one in the gallery hit the villain square in the face with a tomato."—*Houston Post.*

Carelessness.—OLD LADY (who has been lunching with her son)—"Here, William, you left this quarter on the table by mistake. It's lucky I saw it, because the waiter had his eye on it."—*Life.*

Easy Marks.—SCHOOLMISTRESS—"Master Isaac, what wrong did the brothers of Joseph commit when they sold their brother?"
ISAAC—"They sold him too cheap."—*Tit-Bits.*


Utilizing Gravity.—MAN (on dock)—"What are you rowing with that trunk in the bow of the boat for, Pat?"
PAT—"Shure, an' if it was in the stern, wouldn't I be rowin' uphill all the time? An' this way I'm rowin' downhill all the time!"—*Yale Record.*

Discretion.—"I say, Tom, lend me another ten, will you?"
"Heavens! Why don't you go to work and earn money?"
"Don't dare to, my boy. People would think the governor had disinherited me, and that would ruin my credit."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Better Part.—"Who's that impressive-looking woman over yonder?"
"That's Mrs. Peckum. She's a remarkably strong-minded woman, and they do say that she commands a very large salary."
"How does she earn it?"
"She doesn't earn it. Her husband earns it, and she commands it."—*Puck.*

Non-testable.—"Our product is thoroughly tested before leaving the factory. No man can sell stuff to-day that has not been tested."
"We manage to sell our product without testing it."
"That's odd. What do you sell?"
"Dynamite."—*Washington Herald.*

Crafty.—OLD GENT—"Well, sonny, did you take your dog to the 'vet' next door to your house, as I suggested?"
BOY—"Yes, sir."
OLD GENT—"And what did he say?"
BOY—"E said Towser was suffering from nerves, so Sis had better give up playin' the planner."—*Tit-Bits.*



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Frequently.—"Pa, what is party loyalty?"

"Hope of a good job."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Nearing a Bargain.—**EDITH**—"Have you given Jack his final answer yet?"

ETHEL—"Not yet—but I've given him my final 'No.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

A Tip.—If a girl worked half as hard to please a man after marriage as she does before marriage, lots of lawyers would starve to death.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Unnecessary.—"You ought to brace up and show your wife who is running things at your house."

"It isn't necessary. She knows."—*Houston Post.*

Disappointing.—**PASTOR**—"I hea' we got a diamond pin in de collection plate this mornin', sah."

TREASURER—"You are mistaken, sah. It was a dime an' pin."—*Yale Record.*

Explained.—"Is that your ladder?"

"Sure!"

"It doesn't look like yours."

"Well, you see, it's my stepladder."—*Williams Purple Cow.*

The Ways of Lily

Lily smashed the Royal Gems
And drowned the keeper in the Thames!
What does this girlish prank denote?
Oh, just that Lily wants to vote.

—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Cruel Knock.—"I see that the Dayton baseball team is missing and can't be located," said the Cincinnati fan.

"Yes," replied the Brooklyn fan, "our town never has any luck like that."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

And He Tried Again.—"What's the matter?"

"She has rejected me again. She says this is final."

"Did she say how final?" inquired the older and more experienced man.—*Washington Herald.*

Horsy.—"Why is a horse that can't hold its head up like next Wednesday?"

"Don't know."

"Why, because its neck's weak."

"Oh, I heard that joke about a week back."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Mr. Pinchot, Take Notice.—"Mr. Skinclothes was seated on the rock reserved for visitors and was deeply interested in the proceedings of the Antediluvian Congress. A long-bearded patriarch had the floor and delivered a speech despite the jeers of the other members.

"I warn you," announced the patriarch, "that unless we pay more attention to forest conservation, we will have floods that may do great damage."

"Who is the old patriarch?" asked Mr. Skinclothes.

"That is Senator Noah," replied the attendant.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

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What adds more to the home and its environment than a beautiful lawn—nature's carpet of rich emerald-green turf and velvety texture? It gives that much sought for touch of quiet, peacefulness and comfort.

Such lawns are not hard to grow, but discretion **MUST** be used as to the seeds sown. There are many classes of grass seed, yet there are few that really grow the kind of lawn you would like.

Thorburn's Lawn Grass Seeds

have produced the most beautiful lawns everywhere, for more than a century. Our mixture is the result of years of constant study and practical application to the adverse conditions existing in day country, the composition of the very best seeds in available nature. Thorburn's Lawn Grass Seeds are able to give excellent results under all conditions. Just give them a trial.

The Thorburn Lawn Grass Seed
For 100 sq. ft. — 1 lb. For 1000 sq. ft. — 10 lbs.
For 1000 sq. ft. — 25 lbs. For 10000 sq. ft. — 250 lbs.
For 10000 sq. ft. — 500 lbs. For 100000 sq. ft. — 5000 lbs.

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Established 1802 — 111 years ago
33H Barclay Street, New York

Far Enough.—"And before we were married you said you would be willing to die for me."

"I know it."

"And yet you refuse to beat the rugs!"

"Sure. Dying is my limit."—*Houston Post.*

A Den

What is a den?

A den is when

The broken chairs,

The rugs with tears,

The pictures cracked,

The table backed,

A tickless clock,

Desk that won't look

Are gathered in a heap by me

And put into a room for pa.

—*Houston Post.*

Good Magnet.—**HELPER**—"We're going to have a big crowd here, and it'll be some job to keep 'em moving."

MANAGER—"That'll be easy. Take down that rear exit sign, post up the word 'Free,' and they'll all bolt for it."—*Judge.*

Beatitude Explained.—"Why does the Bible say that peacemakers are blessed?" asked the Boob.

"Because they are the shock-absorbers on the journey of life," replied the Wise Guy.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

April 11.—The Chinese "declaration of independence" is sent to foreign capitals.

The Judicial Committee of the House of Commons decides that Sir Stuart Montagu Samuel, Radical member from a London district, is disqualified for membership by a banking-business transaction for the Indian Government.

April 12.—Mrs. Pankhurst is released from Holloway jail after a hunger strike.

April 13.—Three shots are fired at King Alfonso of Spain by Rafael Sanchez Allegro, a supposed anarchist.

The Mexican Federal garrison at Naco, under General Ojeda, flees into Arizona and surrenders to American soldiers.

José Valdez is elected President of San Domingo.

April 14.—A general strike, called by the Belgian Socialist trade-unions, begins, and 250,000. It is estimated, quit work. The strike is intended as a means of compelling the Government to extend the manhood suffrage law.

April 16.—Cable dispatches say 100,000 additional laborers have joined the Belgian strike.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

April 12.—Ambassador Chinda, of Japan, protests to the State Department against the enactment of the proposed Anti-Allen Land Ownership Law in California.

The nominations of Dudley Field Malone, of New York, for Third Assistant Secretary of State, and Prof. John Bassett Moore, of New York, for Counselor of the State Department, are sent to the Senate by President Wilson.

GENERAL

April 11.—A compromise is agreed upon in the Buffalo street-railway strike.

The Ohio Legislature adopts a mothers' pension law.

April 13.—Albert C. Frost, ex-president and promoter of the Alaska Central Railroad, and four codefendants are acquitted of land-fraud charges by a jury in the Federal Court at Chicago.

April 15.—Jersey City adopts the commission form of government.

The California House of Representatives passes an Anti-Allen Land Ownership Bill.



The Pro-Suffrage
Number of

Life

is now being prepared. If you believe in Woman Suffrage send your contribution to the Editor of LIFE. Suitable matter will be accepted at usual rates. Remember that this number of LIFE is not a joke. It will present honestly and fairly the Cause of Woman's Political Rights.

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These pretty Blue Birds are symbolic of Macbeth's story of the quest of the two peasant children for the Blue Bird, bringing happiness or Good Fortune. Their quest is vain until they do a kindly deed for a little cripple, and lo! the Blue Bird is in their own humble cottage!

The Birds are solid silver, heavily enameled a beautiful blue, and gilded on the backs. The quaintness of the pins and the sentiment they express make of them delightful gifts or cherished additions to one's own toilette. Illustrations actual size. Sent neatly packed to any address on receipt of price. Write for our free 80-page book of One Hundred Birthday Gifts.

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5% to 6%**

We issue each month a small pamphlet containing short descriptions of various high grade investments. This list includes bonds secured by first mortgage upon railroads, steel steamships, hydro-electric properties, farm lands, timber lands, Chicago down-town real estate and the plants of well-known industrial corporations. The bonds are available in \$500 and \$1,000 denominations and maturities from one to twenty years. In each instance the issue has been investigated by us thoroughly and purchased outright. You will find this booklet of great assistance in selecting an investment for \$500 or larger amounts.

Ask for Circular No. 808 R

**Peabody,
Houghteling & Co.**

(Established 1865)

105 S. La Salle Street, Chicago

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE



THE RISING INTEREST ON BONDS

THE financing undertaken this year by the Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, and Pennsylvania railroads, because of the price at which the bonds and stocks were issued, is believed to mark "a new epoch in borrowing rates for American railroads." That opinion is now held not only in this country, but in Europe. It is recognized that investors have come to require a higher yield, as a result of the operations of economic forces, such as the rise in the cost of living and excessive demands on capital. These are the same causes which in recent years induced many holders of high-grade, low-interest bonds to sell them and invest the money in other properties yielding larger returns, such as industrial preferred stocks and bonds.

The new St. Paul bonds, of which \$30,000,000 are issued, bear 4½ per cent. interest and were offered to the public at 99½. While they were subscribed for in excess of the amount, the interest rate and the price both indicate how radical is the change that has come over the investment market for high-grade railway issues. It is not so many years since 4 per cent. was a standard rate—in fact, not so many since bonds could be put out at 3½ per cent. Some experienced bond dealers believe the day has passed for a lower rate than 4½ per cent., while some place the coming rate as high as 5.

These conditions have brought to the front once more the question whether railway companies must not soon obtain advantages as compensation for their increased interest charges, and other new expenses which have been brought about by higher wages and the increased cost of materials. Such compensation could come about only through permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to raise railway rates. There are those who hold that the commission, as now constituted, is more favorably disposed toward the roads than it was formerly. Prevailing conditions in the markets, for labor, material, and money, however have forced upon the roads many economies in administration to which they have not been accustomed in former years, and this in itself will no doubt be found a distinct gain for the stockholders.

Should any of the seasoned dividend-payers, in consequence of these conditions, be forced to reduce their dividend rates, it seems not at all unlikely that the commission would ultimately yield. Among stocks already threatened with reductions are the New Haven and Illinois Central. Low rate conditions with these roads are not, it is true, responsible wholly for situations which endanger the dividends of those roads, but they are in part, and with the New Haven a considerable part, that road having been more seriously affected by inability to raise rates than almost any other prominent system in the country. As for roads which do not pay dividends, and which, if they ever paid them, paid intermittently, the situation is still more serious, inasmuch as they could not save themselves by a reduction in dividends, but

would have staring them in the face a threat of insolvency and all the evils of receiverships.

There are experts in investment conditions who hold that these dear rates for capital will ultimately have a good influence on the market for bonds. One expert is quoted as saying bonds are now "on a sounder basis than they have occupied for months," while another, who is foremost among bankers in New York, declares that the higher rate of interest "portends a distinctively favorable change in the investment situation." He believes that, in a not remote future, prices in the bond market will recover "a substantial part of the ground lost in the past year."

MILLIONAIRES WHO MADE BAD INVESTMENTS

The filing this month of the appraisal of the estate of John Jacob Astor, showing a total valuation of somewhat more than \$85,000,000, brings to light the fact that Mr. Astor had large sums of money invested in properties that are now worthless. While their face value was only a small percentage of the value of his good securities, they were sufficiently large to illustrate the point often made that no man, not even the most experienced, ever has a uniform success in his business ventures.

This was notably true of Jay Gould, Russell Sage, and E. H. Harriman, all of whom left estates nearly as large as Mr. Astor's. Among Mr. Gould's securities were 97,513 shares of a railroad company, the value of which at his death was marked down to \$487,565, whereas the value at par would have been \$9,751,300. In the list of Mr. Gould's properties, were nine other items, nominally of large amount, but actually of no value, and they were so marked by the appraisers. In Mr. Sage's estate were many properties without value. In some of them he had as many as 3,000 shares. Mr. Harriman had an equally large number of worthless properties. They comprized railroad stocks and bonds chiefly, but there were also stocks in real estate improvement companies, construction companies, typewriter companies, coal companies, and mining stocks. These worthless securities altogether had a par value of \$4,041,876. Mr. Harriman had eighteen other investments, the face value of which was over \$20,000,000, but the appraisers were not able to mark them as worth more than \$6,070,828.

It is to be borne in mind that these worthless stocks, and these other stocks, appraised at much less than their par value, did not necessarily represent heavy losses to Messrs. Gould, Sage, and Harriman. To determine what their losses were, the important point would be to know how much they paid for the stocks. The likelihood, however, is that many of them represent losses, and very considerable ones. A writer in the *New York Evening Post*, discussing the problem of how these experienced men came to make such poor investments, inclines to the belief that

"many of the securities came to them on defaulted loans," while others "unquestionably represent investments made practically out of charity to friends." The Harriman list at least shows "a considerable amount of money devoted to propositions in which he was personally interested and from which he obviously did not look for any return." With all allowances made, the writer believes the lists show "a large number of investments deliberately made as speculations in which they were led astray just like the man in the street."

Further light on the losses which rich investors often meet with was recently shown in an auction sale in New York of securities that originally were sold to investors through misleading prospectuses and the honeyed eloquence of clever promoters. In the auction market securities of this kind are certain to reach their proper level. Those who come to buy are wise men in their generation. The certificates have already been subjected to careful tests as to their present or prospective value. On a single day in April there were sold, as one lot, stocks in a coal company of a par value of \$300,000, bonds of a mortgage company of a par value of \$220,000, stock in a railroad company with a par value of \$300,000, bonds of the same railroad company of a par value of \$300,000 and stock in another railroad company of a par value of \$150,000. The entire collection brought \$125. Another offering consisting of oil and refining bonds of \$60,000 par value brought \$60. Another varied collection comprising 200 shares of a silver mining company, 200 shares of an exploration company, 20 shares of a mining company, and 25 shares of a steamship line, went as one lot for \$5.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STOCK ISSUE

The fall in April in the price of Pennsylvania railroad stock to 114 (the price a year ago having reached 126) followed an issue of \$45,000,000 new stock, which brings the total amount outstanding up to \$499,265,635. Altho foreshadowed in the company's annual report, the announcement, says a writer in the *New York Times Annalist*, "came sooner than expected and was accompanied by heavy short selling." The price at once declined sharply, and this, of course, led to decline in the rights which have been worth only about 1 1/4 or 1 1/2. Pennsylvania stock, for a considerable time, has been selling below the level at which, for some years, it had been regarded as a good purchase for investments. At prevailing prices, it yielded about 5 per cent, altho Pennsylvania was looked upon as a stock very close in safety to a bond. When offered, it had been well absorbed by investors. Its stockholders now number 77,000, many of them women. The *Annalist* writer represents that in Philadelphia stockholders "are naturally looking with alarm at the enormous increase in the company's capital,"—especially as this increase has brought no increase in the net income for the stock. He says on this point:

"In 1904, when the total outstanding stock was \$301,285,650, the net income applicable to dividends equaled 9.29 per cent., which is precisely the return for the year 1912, when the outstanding stock was \$453,880,560. For a time expansion of capital was accompanied by expansion

The Investment With Multiple Safeguards

No. 3—Ample Earning Power of the Underlying Security

THE experienced investor does not stop with determining the reliability of his investment banker and the large margin of safety in the particular investments offered him. These factors being established, he carefully examines the earnings of the property or corporation behind the bonds he considers purchasing, since these earnings must pay the principal and interest of his investment.

Obviously, property which has no earning power is not the best security for a loan. Unimproved real estate, for example, earns nothing. One who borrows money on unimproved real estate must pay the principal and interest from other resources or permit the security he has pledged to be sold to pay off the loan. It is evident that an investment based on such security is not the best investment. Bonds, to be sound, must be backed not only by ample security but by ample earning power.

The First Mortgage Bonds owned and offered by us are thoroughly safeguarded in this respect. They are directly secured by absolute first liens on newly improved, centrally located Chicago property of the highest class, which must produce net earnings much more than ample to insure the safety of the bonds.

First Mortgage Bonds — 5 1/2 to 6%

In no case is the total bond issue greater than one-half of the conservatively estimated value of the security. The bonds are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000, and mature serially in from two to fifteen years without any release of the original security.

We give reasonable assurance of convertibility through our custom of repur-

chasing securities from our clients, when requested, at par and accrued interest, less a net handling charge of 1%.

We call your especial attention to the fact that no investor has ever lost a dollar of either principal or interest on any security purchased from us in the 31 years in which we have been engaged in handling this class of investments exclusively.

"The Investors Magazine," a semi-monthly publication, together with literature of value to every careful investor, will be mailed on request.

A list of carefully selected issues has been prepared. Write for circular No. 2473



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6%
NET

For 30 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$700 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 317 325 Certificate of Deposit also for saving investors.
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Circular No. 43 showing remarkable growth and development of this company, mailed on request.

In past four years the company increased

Track mileage operated 90%

Generating capacity 196%

High tension transmission lines 123%

Connected load (H. P.) 113%

Gross earnings 119.75%

Net earnings 128.24%

Surplus after bond interest 219.42%

PRICE 97 AND INTEREST

(To yield about 5.20% per annum.)

J. S. & W. S. KUHN, Inc.

345 Fourth Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.

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New York—37 Wall Street

Boston—Kuhn, Fisher & Co., Inc.

London—Eng & J. S. & W. S. Kuhn

(European Agency), Ltd.

Pioneers Hall, Austria Press

Income on Investments

A wise investor, in considering investment securities, will first satisfy himself as to their soundness. Unless he is buying for long time investment he will next make sure of their marketability. The third consideration, and one which, while of importance, should be secondary to the others, is the income.

We have prepared a circular which describes several corporation, short term, and railroad securities that possess the first two qualifications and that yield incomes of from 4.65% to 6%. We will be glad to supply this circular to you if you are interested.

Ask for Circular E-444

**Guaranty Trust Company
of New York**

140 Broadway

Capital and Surplus, - - \$30,000,000
Deposits, - - - - - 177,000,000

Conservative Investors

are more concerned with stability in price, safety of principal and prompt payment of income of investments than the chance of speculative profit with its consequent greater chance of loss.

Municipal Bonds

are now, always have been and always will be the ideal securities for conservative investors. Business conditions, political attacks and foreign complications do not affect their intrinsic value.

If YOU want investments of this character, please consider the following:

Bonds of Larger Cities

Yielding 4% to 4.55%

New York City	3½%	due 1954
Grand Rapids, Michigan	4%	due 1931
Minneapolis, Minnesota	4%	due 1942
Baltimore, Maryland	4%	due 1961
Houston, Texas	4¼%	due 1920-52

Bonds of Smaller Communities

Yielding 4.25% to 5%

Mount Vernon, New York	4½%	due 1952
Barry County, Missouri	5%	due 1922
Webster Groves, Missouri	4½%	due 1932
St. Clair Co., Ill. Sch. Dist.	5%	due 1918-23
Bellingham, Washington	5%	due 1926
Austin, Texas	5%	due 1930-52
Fairmont, West Virginia	5%	due 1942
Fort Smith, Arkansas	5%	due 1923

Bonds of Drainage and Road Districts

Yielding 5% to 5½%

Calhoun Co., Texas, Road	5%	due 1952
Chickasaw Co., Miss., Road	5%	due 1925-37
Cameron Co., Texas, Drainage	5%	due 1929-38
Pemiscot Co., Mo., Drainage	6%	due 1930-32
Woodruff Co., Ark., Road	6%	due 1923-33
Mississippi Co., Ark., Drg.	6%	due 1927-32

The above issues are owned by this company and recommended as being safe, free from marked changes in price, and desirable in every way.

Send for circulars and place your name on our mailing list. Address nearest office, Department F.

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Pine & William 408 Olive Street 111 West Monroe Street

Farm Mortgages

Our Investments Appeal to
Conservative Investors
Send for descriptive pamphlet "A" and list
of offerings. 30 years' experience. Highest
references furnished.

E. J. Lander & Co. Grand Forks, N.D.

6%

Safety

Surplus earnings over five times
interest requirements.

6% Yield

We recommend for investment the secured notes of a strong public utility company serving one of the most prosperous and rapidly growing industrial communities in the Middle West.

Surplus earnings, year ended January 31, 1913, reported as nearly 5½ times interest requirements. Present earnings 20% larger than a year ago.

Full information sent on
request for Circular J-31

White, Weld & Co.

The Bankery 14 Wall St. 111 Devonshire St.
Chicago New York Boston

of income and larger dividends. In 1907, when the capital was \$314,604,200, 10.67 per cent. was earned and 7 per cent. dividends disbursed. In the following year, with capital unchanged, 8.96 per cent. was earned, and the dividend reduced to 6 per cent. A further increase in the stock to \$404,506,752 in 1909 returned 11 per cent., as compared with 11.66 per cent. in 1906, when the capital was \$305,951,350. There was a shrinkage in profits in 1910 to 9.28 on a capitalization of \$412,613,725; and in 1911 the surplus available for dividends fell to 8.63 on a capitalization of \$453,880,500. Meanwhile the price of the stock naturally followed the business of the road. It now stands at 115 a share, as compared with 140 in 1904. Before that year, in 1903 and 1901, two stock allotments of 33½ per cent. were issued at a premium of 20 per cent. They were the last of the premium issues. Since then the new stock allotments have been made at par."

This issue of new stock by the Pennsylvania gives special interest to a recent article in the *London Statist*, calling the attention of English readers to the magnitude of the Pennsylvania system. That magnitude is declared by the writer to be one that it is difficult for an Englishman to grasp. The writer undertakes a comparison of the mileage of the Pennsylvania road and the work it does with the mileage and work of the railways of the British Isles.

The length of the Pennsylvania, east and west of Pittsburg, is now 11,557 miles, while the length of all the railways in the British Isles is a little short of 23,500 miles; so that the Pennsylvania's mileage is one-half as much as the whole mileage of all the railways in Great Britain and Ireland. If the Pennsylvania system's sidings be included, we should have a total length of track of about 26,000 miles, as against 55,000 miles in the United Kingdom.

As to work performed, that being "a much more weighty matter," the amount done by the Pennsylvania system is declared to be "truly enormous." It is unfortunate that on this point English data do not exist for a proper comparison; at best the amount can only be guessed at. By a good process of guessing, it is concluded that the freight traffic in the United Kingdom reaches 13,000 million ton miles, whereas the freight traffic of the Pennsylvania exceeds 41,000 million ton miles, that is, the Pennsylvania conveys more than three times the amount of freight that the British and Irish roads convey. Stated in other terms, it appears that, whereas the railways of the United Kingdom now convey about 530,000,000 tons of freight an average distance of about 25 miles, the Pennsylvania system conveys 473,000,000 tons of freight an average of 87 miles. From this it appears that the freight tonnage of the Pennsylvania is nearly as great as the whole tonnage of the railways of the United Kingdom, while the average distance carried was between three and four times greater.

When it comes to passenger traffic, the greater density of the population in the United Kingdom gives the railways over there a much larger passenger traffic than the Pennsylvania enjoys. While the passengers conveyed by the Pennsylvania one mile last year reached 4,440 millions, the passenger mileage of the United Kingdom reached upwards of 14,000 millions. When the passenger mileage of the British railways is added to the ton mileage, the total

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Custodians of Trust funds make these securities their heaviest investments.

Chicago's unquestioned stability and our long experience make our offerings of First Real Estate Gold Mortgages (in large and small amounts) and First Real Estate Serial Gold Bonds (denominations \$100, \$500 and \$1,000)—drawing 5½ and 6 per cent.—the best.

During our nineteen years of continuous business not \$1 of principal or interest has been lost in an investment through us.

It is and always has been our custom to repurchase securities from our clients at par and accrued interest, less a handling charge of 1 per cent. Send for list 195 L.

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105 E. LA SALLE STREET
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Modern Preferred Stocks of the best type are not only protected by most stringent provisions and safeguarded in a way similar to that of mortgage bonds, but, in addition, have the added merit of yielding as high as 7% interest.

We invite particular attention at this time to the attractive feature of a preferred stock which is described in Circular K13 and which is as desirable for the man with \$10,000 to invest as the one with \$10,000. This circular will be sent on request.

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FARM MORTGAGES

are the safest and best investments when judiciously made. We offer First Mortgages on the richest producing farms in the world—the Illinois "Corn Belt."

The underlying security is readily salable for more than three times the amount loaned. We have specialized in them for more than 55 years. Never a cent lost to investors.

Write for List 215.
A. G. DANFORTH & CO., Bankers
Founded 1858
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A RIGID TEST

The panic of 1907 put to a Test the stability of public utility companies. The result showed a general increase in earnings during the period. This is one good reason for our belief in Public Utility Bonds.

We offer a Public Utility Bond with these features:

Absolute first mortgage.
Splendid franchise situation.
Net earnings 3 times all interest charges.
Underlying bond of a company whose securities have a market value of over \$5,000,000.

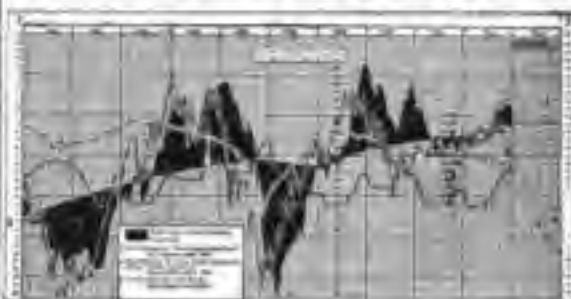
Price to net 5.50%

Ask for Circular L 143

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Before You Re-Invest Your April Dividends

Take your pencil and mark on the



Babson Composite Plot

the dates of your investments during the past ten years. Frankly, have you always chosen the most favorable time to buy, the time when fundamental conditions were just right to give you the lowest price and the highest yield? Now instead of looking backward and seeing what you ought to have done, why not look ahead and actually do it? The Babson Composite Plot indicates when fundamental conditions are ripe for buying stocks and bonds. Before you make your next investment, write for a copy of a valuable booklet explaining when to buy, which will be sent gratis to any person interested in the work of the Babson Organization.

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we have prepared a pamphlet entitled, "The Selection of Investments," which contains information and definite suggestions which experience has shown us are of value to those with funds to invest. We will be glad to send to those interested a copy of this pamphlet on application at one of our offices.

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Investment Securities
149 Broadway, New York

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50 WORDS ABOUT ODD LOTS

No. 32.

WHEN you seek investments, consider the superiority of securities.

Securities pay you money through dividends or interest. They rise and fall in price, and thus offer you the chance of speculative profit as well. They can be bought and sold in the quickest, simplest manner—with no red tape.

Send for Booklet 5 A—"Odd Lot Investment"

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots of Stock

Members New York Stock Exchange
MAIN OFFICE—74 BROADWAY
Uptown Office—42d Street and Broadway
NEW YORK

units of traffic conveyed one mile became however, only 27,000,000, whereas with the Pennsylvania they reached nearly 46,000,000.

SOME OF THE PAYERS OF LARGE INCOME TAXES

Financial newspapers here and there are printing articles in which attempts are made to estimate the amount of tax which the richest men in the country will pay when the proposed income tax shall have become a law. The bill provides for a 4 per cent. tax on all incomes in excess of \$100,000 a year. *The Financial World* applies this tax to incomes, based on "the most trustworthy estimates of the riches of some of the best-known men of wealth." Following are the results:

	ESTIMATED WEALTH	ESTIMATED INCOME	TOTAL TAX
J. D. Rockefeller.....	\$650,000,000	\$22,500,000	\$1,350,000
Andrew Carnegie.....	500,000,000	25,000,000	1,250,000
Edw. J. P. Morgan.....	250,000,000	12,500,000	600,000
Henry C. Frick.....	200,000,000	10,000,000	400,000
Edw. Russell Sage.....	100,000,000	4,500,000	180,000
Edw. Marshall Field.....	250,000,000	12,500,000	600,000
Robert L. Datt.....	200,000,000	10,000,000	400,000
James Stillman.....	200,000,000	10,000,000	400,000
Huntington Estate.....	100,000,000	5,000,000	200,000
W. Rockefeller.....	50,000,000	2,500,000	100,000
H. H. Flagler.....	50,000,000	2,500,000	100,000
Edw. H. R. Rogers.....	50,000,000	2,500,000	100,000
Mr. Jay Gould.....	75,000,000	3,750,000	150,000
Edw. G. M. Pullman.....	75,000,000	3,750,000	150,000
Mr. Leland Stanford.....	75,000,000	3,750,000	150,000
Edw. R. H. Harriman.....	70,000,000	3,500,000	140,000

In arriving at the income received by each of these men from investments, the writer assumed that it would average five per cent. on the capital. No account was taken, however, of certain special exemptions which many incomes will profit from when reckoning up the amount of the tax. The writer notes further that estates will be obliged to pay this tax as an additional tax to the one imposed under the inheritance-tax law. For example, the estate of E. H. Harriman has already paid to the State of New York in death taxes something more than \$700,000. It has also paid in Utah a few hundred thousand dollars, as a tax on securities owned by Mr. Harriman which were chartered in that State.

LOWER COMMODITY PRICES

"Easier general tendencies in various quarters," were found by *Bradstreet's* on April 1st in its study of commodity prices. While live stock, mutton and pork products had become more expensive, leading to continued complaint as to the high cost of meat, there were so many articles that had receded from the former level as to supply a lower index number. This number was \$9.2976, which reflected a decline of 1.1 per cent. since March 1st, and "the lowest price level since September of last year." Since December, the decline had been 2.5 per cent.; for four months the movement had been steadily downward. Of thirteen groups only four made advances. The index number, however, remains still high. It is 2.3 per cent. higher than it was one year ago. As compared with April, 1907, it is 3.7 per cent. higher. In detail the writer in *Bradstreet's* says:

"The advance in live stock was brought about by higher prices for beeves and hogs, altho sheep worked lower. Provisions rose because of increased quotations for hogs, mutton, pork, bacon, hams, lard, and codfish; but, on the other hand, dairy products

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fell off, with eggs reflecting the most substantial decline. Metals turned higher, owing chiefly to a rise in copper. Building materials went higher because of dearer glass and spruce timber. Breadstuffs receded; fruits also went off, while hides and leather declined, thanks to cheaper hides and union leather. Textiles fell on rather general decreases, more especially in domestic wool, but the force of the recession was offset by a rise in gingham. Coal and coke dropped as the result of seasonal changes in the price of anthracite coal, while at the same time Connellsville coke slumped. Oils receded because of lower castor oil. Naval stores dropped on account of a decline in turpentine, and chemicals and drugs fell with a loss in carboric acid. Rather marked decreases in hops and tobacco caused lower prices for the miscellaneous group."

INVESTMENT BANKERS AND THE STOCK EXCHANGE

One of the reasons cited for the decline in late years in transactions on the Stock Exchange has been the growth of investment banking. Just how large a share this growing business may have had in the decline could not be determined with much precision, but that it has been considerable seems to be generally conceded. Statistics of transactions on the exchange to some degree make its extent clear. Following is a table printed by Montgomery Rollins in his *Magazine*, showing the total number of shares traded in on the Exchange during the twenty-three years from 1889 to 1912:

Year	Sales in Shares	Year	Sales in Shares
1889....	72,014,600	1901....	265,944,659
1890....	71,282,885	1902....	188,503,403
1891....	69,031,689	1903....	161,102,101
1892....	85,875,092	1904....	187,312,065
1893....	80,977,839	1905....	263,081,156
1894....	49,075,032	1906....	284,298,010
1895....	66,583,232	1907....	196,438,824
1896....	54,654,096	1908....	197,206,346
1897....	77,324,172	1909....	214,632,194
1898....	112,699,957	1910....	164,051,001
1899....	176,421,135	1911....	127,208,258
1900....	138,380,184	1912....	131,128,425

A glance at this table will show that the low records reached in 1911 and 1912 were not reached in any other of these years since 1898. This is the more remarkable when it is remembered that the increase in general business in those years was probably unsurpassed by other any like period in the history of the country.

There was in that time, as Mr. Rollins says, a "tremendously increased output of securities" and the investment banker in all those years developed his business greatly. One of the notable means by which he did this was through the employment of young men, largely recent graduates from colleges, to solicit purchases of stocks and bonds recommended by their respective houses. These young men have become as familiar visitors in many businesses and professional offices as was the book agent or the life-insurance agent in earlier times. Not only have they solicited business in New York City, but in many others. Indeed, some houses employ them to travel, so that they have become parts of the great army of commercial traveling salesmen. It has been pointed out,—and this is really an important matter in the warfare going on against fraudulent oil, mining, and other enterprises,—that as these stocks and bonds put out by reputable investment houses have had solid values

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behind them, an educational work in wise investments has been accomplished.

While quoted prices for these stocks and bonds may decline with certain market movements, yet in the main they are safe as to interest, dividends, and principal. These houses, therefore, have shared with some of the magazines and newspapers the credit which belongs to the work already done through warfare made on fraudulent schemes for investments. Mr. Rollins comments as follows:

"In no way has the American public been so rapidly educated in the last decade as in the subject of money and its investment. The ordinary, every-day investor has absorbed an immense amount of ordinary, every-day finance. The one who does not pillory himself with pertinent questions is, indeed, uncommon! Be it man or woman, each not only desires to know the kind of bond, its rate, how long it may run, whether subject to earlier redemption than its maturity date, and so on, but inquires with very keen insight into such erstwhile, complicated details as net yield, amount of interest accrued, and what not.

"It is but fair to inquire into the reasons of this great enlightenment. It has been very largely accomplished through the medium of the magazines and certain of the more progressive daily newspapers. A fair treatment of the subject demands, however, that the well-intentioned dealers in investments should be given their full share of the credit for the good results accomplished. The periodicals have had the encouraging practical support in this aggressive work of the investment bankers, who realized that they had nothing to lose, but everything to gain from a broad educational campaign in the matter of investments. They have also cordially put their own shoulders to the wheel by treating their issues in such detailed and simple language as to be understood by the least experienced. They have sent out tons of literature of an instructive nature, with every endeavor to enlighten rather than to confuse, and it has proved to have been broad well cast upon the waters."

MONEY IN GREAT DEMAND

"Money," says *The Wall Street Journal*, "was never before so internationally nor so universally in demand on this planet for constructive purposes." As a sign of the international character of the demand, mention is made of a small railroad in the southwest which "searched the world for funds," and found them in Belgium, while Switzerland, for the first time in her history, has sold bonds in New York. Heretofore Switzerland has been ranked as a leader of money—never as an outside borrower. A German bank is mentioned as having recently borrowed in New York \$1,000,000 at 6 per cent. for one year, and would have been willing to take \$5,000,000 if it could have had that much. A large life-insurance company in New York recently lent in Montreal \$1,000,000 on real estate at 7 per cent., and several millions more could have been lent at 6 per cent.

The war in Europe, in considerable part, explains these unusual occurrences. It came at a time of universal business expansion, when the commercial needs of people were already great. Hence the strain on capital and the high rates; hence also these unusual incidents. The public has in small part only realized how great was the

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	Low price of last week (omitting fractions)	Div. rate	Approx. yield on low price of last week
Atchafalpa.....	100	6%	6%
Atlantic Coast Line....	123	7	5.7
Baltimore & Ohio.....	99	6	6
St. Paul.....	108	5	4.5
Great Northern.....	126	7	5.5
Illinois Central.....	121	7	5.9
Lehigh Valley.....	133	10	6.5
New Haven.....	115	8	6.9
Pennsylvania.....	119	6	5
Southern Pacific.....	98	6	6.1
Union Pacific.....	147	10	6.8
Norfolk & Western.....	104	6	5.8
Northern Pacific.....	114	7	6.2

"The foregoing list comprises the large well-established railway dividend-payers. It is possible, of course, that dividends in the case of New Haven and Illinois Central and possibly one or two other roads in the above list may be reduced. In the case of New Haven it looks as if the dividend must necessarily come down. Of the list as a whole, however, it may easily be said that their dividends are on a very firm foundation, and that in the current fiscal year, notwithstanding the rather backward condition of business generally, the railroads have not only kept up to the earning levels of the preceding year, but in most instances have done considerably better. Certainly when the standard railway dividend-payers begin to yield over 6 per cent., it is time to consider scale-down purchases even if not broad investment commitments."

In the Investment Department of *Moody's Magazine* is printed an article in which conditions as to some of these standard rails are pointed out in further detail as follows:

"Suppose we take an old-fashioned dividend-paying railroad issue like Chicago & Northwestern common. As this comment is being written, it is quoted at about \$135 per share. It pays dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and has for more than a decade. The yield at going prices, therefore, is 5.15 per cent. Is it a time to buy? Comparison gives an affirmative answer to this question, if the stock is looked at from an investment rather than a speculative point of view. The extremes of the fluctuations in this issue during the last five years are found to be 198½ and 134½, representing yields of 3.50 per cent. and 5.18 per cent., respectively. The mean investment yield for that period is 4.34 per cent. The advantage to the investor at current prices, then, is more than three-quarters of one per cent."

"Atchafalpa common shows an investment yield of close to 6 per cent. Its price range during the five-year period has been 127½-90½. It sold at its highest price just before being put on a 6 per cent. dividend basis in 1909, and at that quotation showed a yield of but 4.80 per cent. At the other extreme, its yield was 6.65 per cent., giving a mean of about 5.70 per cent., against which the present shows an advantage for the investor of one-quarter of one per cent."

"The record of Baltimore & Ohio is similar. It has been on a 6 per cent. dividend basis since 1907. During the last five years it has sold as high as 122½, to net about 4.90 per cent.; and as low as 93½, to net more than 6½ per cent. The present yield of about six compares with a mean of slightly over 5½ for the period under review."

"Coast Line shows an investment return at current prices of approximately 5.65 per cent. It has been on a 7 per cent."



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dividend basis but a comparatively short time. At its high price for the five-year period, it showed a yield of 4.70 per cent. as a 6 per cent. stock; and at its low, a yield of 5.85 per cent., with a mean of 5.26 per cent., nearly one-half per cent. below the present.

"Great Northern is now selling on an income basis of about one-quarter per cent. above the mean since 1909. At current quotation its yield is 5.45 per cent., compared with 4.50 per cent. at the high price recorded in 1909, and with 5.95 per cent. at the low of 1910. It has paid annual dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. regularly since 1899.

"Illinois Central returns about 5.70 per cent. at the current market. As a 7 per cent. stock, on which basis it has been regularly since 1905, it sold as high as 162½ in 1909, showing a yield of but 4.30 per cent.; and as low as 124 in 1910, showing a yield of 5.75 per cent. The difference between the mean investment yield for the five-year period and the yield at present prices is, therefore, only a little less than three-quarters per cent.

"New York Central at its extremes during the last five years gave net returns of 3.40 per cent. and 4.90 per cent., respectively showing mean of about 4.15 per cent. At its present price, the yield is 4.75 per cent., an advantage of more than one-half per cent. net.

"Norfolk & Western, a 6 per cent. stock since December, 1911, yields at going quotations about 5.71 per cent. on the investment. This compares with extremes of 4.20 per cent. and 4.70 per cent. at the various rates of dividends paid during the five-year period, and with a mean of 4.45 per cent., showing a greater relative advantage in this respect than any of the other high-grade stocks.

"Northern Pacific is still another which shows a difference of approximately three-quarters of one per cent. between the investment return at current prices and the mean return for the last five years. The two figures are 6 per cent. and 5.32 per cent., respectively.

"The difference shown by Pennsylvania in this respect is about one-half per cent. At current prices its investment yield is close to 5 per cent. It sold as high as 151½, or on a 3.95 per cent. basis, in 1909, and in 1911 as low as 118½, or on a basis about the same as the present, with a mean of 4.47 per cent.

"Union and Southern Pacific are somewhat more interesting to analyze in this fashion than any of the other standard stocks, in view of the problems with which the two companies have been unexpectedly confronted in their endeavors to work out a plan for complying with the Supreme Court's dissolution decree. Union common, as a 10 per cent. stock, yields about 6.60 per cent. at the current market, compared with a mean yield of only about 3.60 per cent. for the five-year period. Southern's present yield of approximately six, compares with a mean of five.

"Such a rule as the one whose application has thus been shown could not, of course, be set down as infallible. The investor's emotion, obviously, is to be sure that he is applying it to stocks whose dividend positions are capable of at least reasonably accurate determination. It may be said, with reference to the index that are summarized in this connection, that, with the exception of Illinois Central, their current rates of dividend were earned during the last five fiscal years by more or less assuring margins. Aulas for the outlook for the current year to end on June 30 next the following summary of results of operation during the period July 1, 1912, to February 1, 1913, is enlightening. It shows the increases in net earnings reported by



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		Per Cent.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe...	\$2,955,749	16.1
*Baltimore & Ohio.....	1,991,131	11.2
†Atlantic Coast Line.....	28,947	0.6
Chicago & Northwestern.....	3,319,863	30.7
Great Northern.....	3,407,383	17.4
Illinois Central.....	2,517,869	61.6
Louisville & Nashville.....	531,623	6.0
New York Central (fiscal year ends Dec. 31).....		
Norfolk & Western.....	1,339,099	16.1
Northern Pacific.....	2,682,852	18.6
Pennsylvania (fiscal year ends Dec. 31).....		
Southern Pacific.....	3,630,508	14.3
Union Pacific.....	2,962,465	14.3

* Reported to March 1, 1913.

† Decrease.

SAVINGS-BANK GROWTH SINCE 1864

Imposing is the word for statistics of savings-banks in the United States as given in the annual report for 1912 of the Controller of the Currency. These banks now number altogether 1,922. They are divided into two classes—the mutual banks, which number 630, and the stock banks, which number 1,292. Depositors in all these banks numbered, in 1912, 10,010,304 persons. The average deposit was \$442.72, the total of deposits the colossal sum of \$4,451,818,522.88. Figures are given for savings-banks in this country for a period beginning in 1863, in a table showing the number of banks in existence each year, the number of depositors, the amount of the deposits, and the average amount due each depositor, as follows:

Year	Number of banks	Number of depositors	Deposits	Average due each depositor
1863...	293	887,096	\$206,235,202	\$232.48
1864...	305	976,025	236,280,401	242.08
1865...	317	980,844	242,619,382	247.35
1866...	336	1,067,061	282,455,794	264.70
1867...	371	1,188,202	327,000,452	283.63
1868...	406	1,310,144	392,781,813	299.80
1869...	476	1,466,684	457,675,050	312.04
1870...	517	1,630,846	549,874,358	337.17
1871...	577	1,902,047	650,745,442	342.13
1872...	647	1,962,925	735,046,805	368.82
1873...	669	2,185,832	802,363,609	367.07
1874...	693	2,203,401	864,556,902	376.98
1875...	771	2,350,864	924,037,304	391.56
1876...	781	2,368,630	941,350,255	397.42
1877...	675	2,395,314	866,218,306	361.63
1878...	663	2,400,785	879,897,425	366.50
1879...	639	2,268,707	802,490,298	353.72
1880...	629	2,335,582	819,106,973	350.71
1881...	629	2,528,749	891,901,142	352.73
1882...	629	2,710,354	966,797,081	356.70
1883...	630	2,876,438	1,024,856,787	356.29
1884...	636	3,015,151	1,073,294,955	355.96
1885...	646	3,071,495	1,095,172,147	356.56
1886...	638	3,158,950	1,141,530,578	361.36
1887...	684	3,418,013	1,235,247,371	361.39
1888...	801	3,838,291	1,364,196,550	355.41
1889...	849	4,021,523	1,425,230,349	354.40
1890...	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506	358.03
1891...	1,011	4,533,217	1,623,079,749	358.04
1892...	1,059	4,781,005	1,712,769,026	358.20
1893...	1,030	4,830,599	1,785,150,957	369.55
1894...	1,024	4,777,687	1,747,961,280	365.86
1895...	1,017	4,875,519	1,810,597,023	371.36
1896...	988	5,065,494	1,907,156,277	376.50
1897...	980	5,201,132	1,939,376,035	372.88
1898...	979	5,385,746	2,065,631,298	383.54
1899...	987	5,687,818	2,230,366,954	392.13
1900...	1,002	6,107,083	2,449,547,885	401.10
1901...	1,007	6,358,723	2,597,094,580	408.30
1902...	1,036	6,606,672	2,750,177,290	412.53
1903...	1,078	7,035,228	2,935,204,845	417.21
1904...	1,157	7,305,443	3,060,178,611	418.89
1905...	1,237	7,606,229	3,261,236,119	423.74
1906...	1,319	8,027,192	3,482,137,198	433.79
1907...	1,415	8,588,811	3,690,078,945	429.64
1908...	1,453	8,705,848	3,660,553,945	420.47
1909...	1,703	8,831,863	3,713,405,710	420.45
1910...	1,759	9,142,908	4,070,486,246	445.20
1911...	1,884	9,794,647	4,212,583,598	430.09
1912...	1,922	10,010,304	4,451,818,522	444.72

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnall Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"G. T." Sand Lake, N. Y.—(1) "In speaking of the man let down through a roof, one said, 'See! There he comes. Four friends are carrying the box on which the poor man lies.' Should it not be *lies*?" (2) "There are base, subtle passions and prejudices which you often see *exemplified* in really good people." Is this good use of so good a word as *exemplified*? Should it not be preserved for good things—not base?"

(1) The word to use is *lies*; one should say *lay* only when one means "to cause to lie." (2) To *exemplify* is "to show by example; to illustrate." What the writer means is not "to show by example" but "to show as matter of fact," and the word *manifest* would express that meaning.

"C. B. D." Walton, N. Y.—"Who is Herbert Kaufman? The following are said to be from his pen. Where can they be found? 'The best way to get a chance is to take one.' 'Conservatism ceases to be a virtue when it stifles enthusiasm.' 'You can't acquire common sense by proxy.' 'Previous success is by no means the sole evidence of superiority.'"

An American Journalist connected with several London, New York, and Chicago periodicals and newspapers, and also the author of several books. No doubt in his writings. Better apply to him direct. Address him, care of *The Woman's World*, Chicago.

"H. R. F." Brooklyn, N. Y.—"What is the proper pronunciation of the word 'amateur'?"

One will approximate the pronunciation of the word *amateur* if one pronounces all but the last syllable of the following English words as if they were part of ordinary conversation: "am a turtle." One will come nearer the French sound in the third syllable if one, while saying *tur*, also rounds the lips as one does in whistling. The true French sound is hard for an English-speaking person to make.

"A. W. R." Paris, France.—(1) Kindly let me know whether or not the sentence, 'I contend that the German language is more nearly universal than French,' is correct with regard to the words, in italics and why? (2) Also as to the correctness of the following two: 'This glass is more nearly perfect than that one,' and 'This apple is more nearly round than that one.'"

The sentences, as you quote them, are all correct in form and exact in statement. The word *nearly* is an adverb modifying the adjective *universal* (*perfect*, *round*), and is put in the comparative degree by prefixing the adverb *more*. One would ordinarily make the statement in a lower way: "more universal—more perfect—more round," altho the adjectives (from the point of view of their narrower or specific meaning) can not be compared.

"M. L. H." Brooklyn Manor, L. I.—"Which of the following sentences is correct and why? 'It proved to be he.' 'It proved to be him.'"

One should say "he," because the pronoun is in a virtual nominative-predicate construction, as it would actually be in the sentence, "It is he."

"F. C." Edmonton, Alberta.—"In which of the following sentences is the word 'not' used properly? 'It is the practise to not appoint these persons.' 'It is the practise not to appoint these persons.'"

One should say "not to appoint." Even if one is tolerant of the "split infinitive," one should use it only when it makes a better construction than could otherwise be had.

"C. L. U." Chicago, Ill.—"Kindly state which is the correct preposition and reason for its use: 'He planted the field in corn,' or 'He planted the field to corn.'"

The Oxford Dictionary, under the term *plant* defined as "to furnish or stock (a piece of land) with growing plants," cites five passages ranging from 1585 to the present day, and in all of them the expression is "to plant (a field) with (so-and-so)." The Lexicographer knows of no authority (in literature) for the phrasing, "to plant a field in corn" or "to plant a field to corn." The last expression, "to plant a field to corn," if admitted to use, would have the special force of "to devote a field to corn."

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V. Stefansson.



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Wm. Stuart Keyburn, Congressman from Pennsylvania, says:
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W. S. Keyburn



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Garrett P. Servis, prominent scientist and writer, author of "The Second Deluge," etc., etc., says:
"I have tried many brands of tobacco, cool, bad and indifferent, before alighting upon Tuxedo, the ideal smoke."

Garrett Servis

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TOPICS OF THE DAY



THE ISSUE BETWEEN JAPAN AND CALIFORNIA

WHY SHOULD the ownership of a few farms in California cause grave concern to the governments at Tokyo and Washington, and awaken rumors of war in the press of two friendly nations? While mass-meetings in Japan shout for war with the United States, the venerable Count Okuma declares that "only the influence of Christianity" remains to prevent such an outcome, and President Wilson resorts to the unprecedented course of sending his Secretary of State to Sacramento to "counsel and cooperate" with the members of the California Legislature, many are wondering why there is so much international excitement over a matter affecting directly only a few farmers. California explains that "white supremacy and the American standard of living are at stake," and the Japanese reply that "the issue is one of discrimination, and reflects upon our national honor, and its importance is, therefore, not to be measured by the number of our countrymen materially affected." Speaking as a dispassionate observer, the *London Times* dissects the "inflammatory susceptibilities" in evidence on both sides by saying that "the Japanese consider the immediate dispute to be merely symbolical of the whole question of their future status in the world," while "the action of the California Legislature only represents one phase of the rising alarm in the United States at the growth of large populations not akin in spirit and tradition to the original founders of the American nation." Further:



GOVERNOR JOHNSON, OF CALIFORNIA.

"We would not willingly affront the dignity of Japan, nor offend its pride," he says, "but what of the dignity of California?"

"On a solid mass of ten million negroes there has been superimposed a dense layer of backward peoples from Southern and Eastern Europe, and the white races in the Western States have an additional dread of competition from Asia by folk who can underlive the white man."

"Japan, on the other hand, tho cherishing no impossible dreams, is gaining a foothold on the American Continent, and is keenly resentful of implications of racial inferiority. It is the humiliation which wounds her, and the proud and sensitive nation which has newly won a place in the world feels acutely that her sacrifices and struggles have not yet achieved for her all the recognition which she deems to be her due."

Sending Mr. Bryan to Sacramento, in the opinion of many editors, is practically a confession that the proposed legislation threatens to embroil us with Japan. The President's position is regarded as peculiarly embarrassing, because on the one hand, as head of the Federal Government, he is responsible for the treaty rights of Japanese subjects in this country, while, on the other hand, he has no constitutional right to prevent the California Legislature from acting as it pleases in the matter. In a telegram address to Governor Johnson, he appeals "with the utmost confidence" to "the people, the Governor, and the Legislature of California" to avoid "invidious discrimination" which "will inevitably draw in question the treaty obligations

of the United States." The assertion that popular feeling in California is strongly in favor of excluding the Japanese from land ownership seems to get some color from the fact that

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on April 15 the Assembly passed a drastic Antialien Land Ownership Bill by a vote of 60 to 15. Some of the lawmakers are quoted as saying that if no such law is finally passed by this legislature the people themselves will resort to the initiative to bring about the result they desire. "The people of California have become impatient of diplomacy and world politics, and are no longer to be denied in their imperative demand," says State Senator E. S. Birdsall, author of one of the measures in question, who thinks that "if the Antialien Land Law went to the people it would pass by a vote of 3 to 1." The two big propositions involved, says Senator Birdsall, are these:

"First—Have we the right to enact such legislation? If we have not, then the act would be automatically offset by the Constitution and existing treaty rights.

"Second—Is this a demand by the whole people of California? The latest and most conclusive answer to that is the overwhelming vote by which the Alien Land Law passed the Assembly."

The proposed legislation, according to the same authority, represents "the cool determination of American citizens of the West Coast to prevent the encroachment of a race problem and to maintain their own economic standards." And in a public statement Governor Johnson points out that other States—Arizona, Washington, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Texas, and even the District of Columbia—have enacted laws prohibiting the ownership of land by persons ineligible for citizenship, without any international disturbance ensuing. He says:

"Californians are unable to understand why an act admittedly within the jurisdiction of the California Legislature, like the passage of an alien land bill, creates tumult, confusion, and criticism, and why this local act of undoubted right becomes an international question. Of course, the California Legislature would not attempt to contravene any treaty of the nation, nor to do more than has been done by the Federal Government itself and many other States. To say that California must do less, or be subjected to harsh criticism and the charge of disrupting friendly relations with foreign Powers, is to deny to California what has been freely accorded to every other State in the Union and what has never been questioned with any other State.

"Our legislature is now considering an alien land bill in

to citizenship. The power to pass such laws is conceded, but immediately upon the exercise of this power by a great sovereign State, a remarkable and inexplicable outcry is heard all over the land and in other lands as well. . . .

"We of California ask therefore: Should California be singled



ELDER STATESMAN.—"S-s-s-s-s. Here's where I go through his clothes for some more taxes."

—Patrick in the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

out for attack when it is exercising the same right that has been exercised by so many States and by the United States itself?

"Japan, until 1910, had an absolute law against alien ownership, and in effect has it yet. What the United States Government has done, what has been done by many States of the Union, what has been done by Japan, all of which admittedly has been done in pursuance of unquestioned power and undoubted right—is now attempted to be done by the State of California, and no reason can logically exist for hysteria, for sundering friendly relations with any Power, or for offense and threats by any nation."

The treaty rights which are supposed to be threatened by California's attitude are thus set forth in Article I of the treaty of 1911 between the United States and Japan:

"The citizens or subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall have liberty to enter, travel, and reside in the territories of the other to carry on trade, wholesale and retail, to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, and shops, to employ agents of their choice, to lease land for residential and commercial purposes, and generally to do anything incident to or necessary for trade upon the same terms as native citizens or subjects, submitting themselves to the laws and regulations there established."

Since Article VI of the Constitution of the United States declares that "treaties made . . . under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land . . . anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding," the question here seems to be one of interpretation. Nothing in the Japanese treaty of 1911, says a writer in the *New York Evening Post*, seems directly to forbid the enactment by any State of laws prohibiting alien ownership of farms, or limiting the expressly permitted leases of land to the purposes of residence and commerce, excluding those of agriculture; or curtailing the duration of the leases declared to be permissible. "Whether the terms 'commerce,' 'manufactories,' and 'shops,' will be held by the courts to include any of the activities of agriculture is a question for the future," he adds.

The census of 1910 showed that there were then 41,356 Japanese in California, in a total population of 2,377,549. Washington and Oregon brought the number in the Pacific Coast States up to 57,703. According to many authorities the number has not appreciably increased since that time, because Japan has put a check on her coolie emigration to this country. Accord-



DISTURBING THE EQUILIBRIUM.

—Orr in the Nashville Tennessean.

general language and not discriminatory. If terms are used which are claimed to be discriminatory, those very terms long since were made so by many enactments and by the laws of the nation itself. Broadly speaking, many States have endeavored to prevent the ownership of land by those ineligible

ing to Mr. Kiyoshi Kawakami, a Japanese writer living in this country, the facts and figures in the case by no means justify the alarmist note sounded by certain Californians. In a letter to the *New York Times* he says:

"It is more than twenty years since Japanese began to be interested in agriculture in California, and yet farm lands now owned by them total but 17,000 acres. In a State with 12,000,000 acres of agricultural lands 17,000 acres owned by Japanese are but a negligible quantity.

"Those sections of California in which Japanese have been chiefly active in farming are the San Joaquin and the Sacramento Valleys. The northern half of the San Joaquin Valley, unlike the coast regions of the State, is noted for its rigorous winters and scorching summers. Because of this inclement climate the development of the country was long delayed. The Sacramento Valley and the southern part of the San Joaquin Valley consist mostly of lowlands, always damp and often inundated. This section was therefore long regarded as unhealthful, and was shunned by most immigrants. It was the Japanese who opened these regions at the invitation of California. He braved the heat and cold of the Northern San Joaquin Valley, and has converted it into a thriving fruit country, famous for its raisins and wines. He worked upon the unsanitary farms on the lower reaches of the Sacramento and the San Joaquin Rivers, and has made the country rich with onions, potatoes, beans, and fruits. Yet for this great contribution what has the Japanese received? Only 17,000 acres of land—8,000 acres in the Northern San Joaquin Valley, 7,000 in the Southern San Joaquin Valley, and 2,000 in the Sacramento Valley. The two great valleys are in themselves an empire, containing some 37,456 square miles of arable lands. If we may judge the future of the Japanese farmers in California from what they have achieved in the past twenty years, it seems not even the remotest possibility that they should become a 'menace' to the agricultural interest of the State.

"Besides the land owned by the Japanese, there are some 170,000 acres rented by them. Because of the increasing difficulty experienced in securing labor, landowners in California find it more convenient to rent their farms to Japanese, whom they regard as the most desirable tenants on account of their industry, reliability, and steadiness. As tenant farmers the Japanese have become an important factor in the agriculture of California, but it is highly improbable that they will attain as important a position as landowners. The price of land is high and is growing higher, and the American or white landowners are not willing to sell their holdings."



UP TO HIS OLD TRICKS.

—Macaulay in the *New York World*.

Another Japanese, himself a landowner in California, also testifies that most of the little land owned by Japanese there was originally so poor that the native farmers did not attempt to cultivate it. To a representative of the *New York World* he says:

"Florence, Cal., is a very good example. Nobody tried farming in Florence before the Japanese went there. And it is a sandy land. The Japanese made it one of the best strawberry-producing lands in the whole State. And by the effort of



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ALL READY IN THE EVENT OF POSSIBLE HOSTILITIES.

—Morgan in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*.

the Japanese farmers the land value advanced as much as ten times."

The other side of the picture, however, is thus portrayed by V. S. McClatchy, proprietor of the *Sacramento Bee*, who describes the Japanese in California as land-grabbers, who have a systematic and effective method of driving the native farmers off the land:

"They take charge of entire communities by methods of gradually displacing native-born Americans. Take, for instance, the case of an orchard. Japanese labor drives out all other labor, as the Japs will work for less money. Then, when there is no other labor, they will refuse to work unless given a lease of the orchard. Later they may force a sale of the orchard to them in the same manner. As soon as the Japanese become owners the surrounding property is no longer desirable.

"The entire strawberry district of Florin, Sacramento County, is now in the hands of the Japanese, and it was acquired in just this way. They have actually forced out the whites.

"We understand the danger, and you Eastern people do not. You would do what California is doing if you were placed in the same position.

"It isn't only in strawberries. It's in potatoes, and in prunes, and in oranges. All the way from Oroville to San Diego the Japanese are forcing the issue. They have seized the Vaca Valley, which is the richest valley in the State and the earliest to reach the market with spring vegetables. Once they get a hold in a neighborhood, they make it as obnoxious as possible for white owners who cling to their land. Land values all around them fall rapidly, and no laborers are to be had for white men's farms."

"California is not rabid against Japan, but it has learned that Japanese and white men can not live successfully side by side," says another journalist, with first-hand knowledge of the situation. California is right, insists Mr. Hearst's *New York American*, because "the Japanese would not make good citizens and do not make good residents." So, too, thinks the *Baltimore American*. The Tokyo Government, thinks the *Detroit Free Press*, "lacks ground for even a formal protest," and *The News* of the same Michigan city advises us to ignore Japan's "bluff." Another outside paper that believes the Nipponese land invasion to be a serious menace to the white man's

agricultural future on the Pacific Coast is the New Orleans *Picayune*, in which we read:

"The unwillingness of the States west of the Rocky Mountains to permit unrestricted immigration of Japanese or other Asiatics is too deep-seated to be overcome by any pressure that the eastern half of the country may be able to bring, and the sooner the Japanese realize this fact the better. Greatly elated by the easy victory won over Russia, in a war which the latter Power had to wage 8,000 miles away from its home base, the Japanese are deluding themselves with the notion that they can as easily defeat any other country. Knowing the practically defenseless state of the Philippines, they imagine that this country can be frightened into according them the same rights of residence and property ownerships as are freely accorded to Europeans, hence they are disposed to be bumptious and threatening.

"Our Government would make a serious blunder did it permit itself to be swerved a single hair's breadth from its traditional policy toward all Orientals by any amount of bluster that the Japanese may indulge in. The American people do not desire Oriental immigration or citizens of Asiatic birth, and no government would dare to disregard this popular mandate."

Native Californian farmers have assured their Assemblymen that "the Japs will do more harm if left alone to the property owners of California than all the scale, white-fly, or blight combined." Yet the Pacific Coast papers, curiously enough, are for the most part ignoring this burning topic in their editorial columns. The San Diego *Union*, it is true, remarks quietly that the Legislature must not be influenced by outside pressure or hysteria, but must "determine what is right and expedient and act accordingly." Even such commercial arguments as that the pending legislation would hurt the San Francisco Exposition and cripple the Pacific Coast's Oriental trade, it adds, are relatively unimportant and beside the mark. To the San Francisco *Past and Chronicle*, however, these arguments seem more substantial. If the California Legislature embroils the whole nation with Japan, warns *The Post*, the other States may refuse to participate in the fair. It admits, however, that while antialien legislation should be avoided at this session, "it may be ultimately advisable." And *The Chronicle* remarks:

"The fact is that this boycotting business can work both ways. And if California insists on boycotting aliens, its people may expect with perfect confidence a return boycott which will make us squirm."

The same paper declares that "the Japanese population among us is not increasing or likely to increase, and the number now here is not large enough seriously to affect any interest." Even more outspoken in its condemnation of the alien land laws is the Los Angeles *Times*, which urges the legislature to "go home at once" before it "bankrupts the State, destroys its credit, closes its factories, ruins its farmers, deprives its workers of their jobs, pensions mothers-in-law, involves the nation in a war with Japan, and makes California an object of derision from Bangor to New Orleans." "If California insists on her right to legislate against the Japanese," remarks the Portland *Oregonian*, "then if any fighting shall result, let California do it, while the other States look on." "It is time for California to realize that it is part of the United States—a fact involving responsibilities as well as privileges," admonishes the Chicago *Tribune*. "We believe out our way that California's proposed anti-Japanese legislation is unnecessary and unfair," says Mr. Hilton W. Brown, general manager of the Indianapolis *News*. "There might be some consolation in a war with Japan; California would probably get what is coming to it," remarks the Cleveland *Leader* sardonically. And the Florida *Times-Union* remarks gloomily: "It seems not at all improbable that California will force the United States into a war with Japan for a cause for which not 10 per cent. of the people of this country feel any sympathy."

Altogether, thinks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, the Japanese issue confronts the Wilson Administration with a more formid-

able aspect than it wore when encountered by either President Roosevelt or President Taft; and in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* we read:

"It must be hoped, and it may fairly be supposed, that some way will be found of 'saving the face' of the Japanese and of allaying their irritation, but no student of the situation can doubt that it contains the seeds of an irrepressible conflict which is certain sooner or later to occur and which may be precipitated when it is least looked for."

THE CAPTURE OF SCUTARI

WHATEVER PERIL to the peace of Europe may come from Montenegro's capture of Scutari in defiance of the Powers, the American press, at least, feel no hesitation in expressing their frank admiration for the doughty mountaineers and their king. America was represented in the trenches before Scutari by "whole battalions of American riflemen"—Montenegrins living here who went home for the war—says one well-informed writer, and all the Allies, in fact, were heavily reenforced from this country. With our recruits went our sympathies, it would seem. King Nicholas comes in for many warm tributes. "We have merely retaken our own," he said after the recapture of the town the Turks took before Columbus discovered America, "and we will hold Scutari against the Powers as courageously as we fought against the Turks." In February he said to a New York *World* correspondent:

"I and my subjects are determined to take Scutari and to keep it. I am an old man and this has been my life's object. Scutari was ours before the Turks took it from us by force of numbers 300 years ago. Scutari will be my capital in the future.

"If the great Powers try to prevent us from taking Scutari—and keeping it—we shall resist so long as one Montenegrin remains to fight. So if they do try, a European war is unavoidable."

Austria may compel Nicholas to give up his prize, but the feeling of his people may be judged from these words of ex-Premier Miyuskovitch, printed in the Paris *Matin*:

"We are now told that Austria intends to take it from us. If Europe permits her to do this she will have to take it over the dead bodies of all our male population. It would not be possible for King Nicholas, even if he were willing, to bow before the decision of the Powers; the Montenegrin people and army would oppose such a course as one man.

"Let the public opinion of Europe judge between the attitude of our poor little country and that of the six great European Powers."

The defiance of all Europe by this handful of Balkan highlanders brings the following praise from the New York *Tribune*:

"It has been a spectacle for gods and men to see the embattled fleets of the great Powers alined in the Adriatic blockading the Montenegrin coast, dictating the raising of the siege of Scutari and threatening dire penalties if the mandate were not obeyed; while Nicholas and his troops on the rocky heights above have ignored them and only persisted the more resolutely in siege and storm. Why not, indeed? Why had not the Montenegrins the same right to take Scutari, if they could, that the Germans had to take Metz, or the Japanese Port Arthur? Their right was the more confirmed because it was known that the only reason for disputing it was Austria's sordid desire to keep Montenegro and Serbia crippled and hampered by maintaining an Austro-Albanian fortress on the very frontier of the mountain state.

"Now, having achieved his splendid undertaking, suppose that Nicholas says with MacMahon, 'here I am; here I stay'? What will the Powers do about it? Will the Concert of Europe go to war against a state with only two-thirds the area of Connecticut, and with less than a fourth of the latter's population, to coerce it into the relinquishment of one of the most primary and fundamental rights of states, its title to which it has established with a sacrifice and a heroism seldom paralleled in history? We should greatly doubt if all or a majority of the great Powers would thus play the subservient monkey for the raking out of Hapsburg chestnuts."

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S "NEW FREEDOM"

AMID THE CRASH of precedents that are being broken these days, observes the *New York Tribune*, "the ancient rule that 'little Vice-Presidents should be seen and not heard' very properly goes down with the rest." And as Mr. Marshall releases himself from his self-imposed sentence to "four years of silence" he perhaps considers himself as much of an authority on "The New Freedom" as another. But, to use the *Louisville Courier-Journal's* phrase, the leading Eastern newspapers have "come down like a thousand o' brick" upon the Vice-President's recent observations on wealth. Mr. Marshall, at the New York Jefferson Day dinner and on several occasions later, warned rich men that the growing discontent among the poor might have serious consequences, that "hunger and a longing for happiness are abroad in the land," and that property rights are growing less sacred in the opinion of the multitude. This "going about the country outdoing Cassandra, Jeremiah, and Theodore in foretelling evil," occasioned much grave shaking of heads in metropolitan sanctums, and the *New York Times* and *Journal of Commerce* have been telling their readers what a dreadful calamity it would be "if there should be a vacancy in the Presidential office before the present term is over." The *Progressive Evening Mail* calls him a demagog and a "defamer of the American people." And an organ of Mr. Marshall's own party, *The World*, declares that for him "to give free rein to his tongue to no purpose but to stir up unnecessary class hatred is to render a great disservice to his party and the Administration."

But down in Louisville, Kentucky, such remarks from the New York papers are read with a smile by Colonel Watterson, and in a *Courier-Journal* editorial he ventures to surmise—

"that the Vice-President had no more thought of stirring up class hatred than the senior Senator from New York had last December when, addressing the members of the Chamber of Commerce, he told them that half the world believes them a lot of thieves."

So, too, we find Mr. Marshall protesting that he has said nothing new or revolutionary, that men like E. H. Gary and Wayne MacVeagh have said the same things, in stronger language. In his Jefferson Day address the Vice-President asked "thoughtless rich men" to consider what would happen should the "have-nots" decide to make common cause against the "haves." He continued:

"Suppose a Governor and a General Assembly in the State of New York should repeal the statute of descents for real and personal property and the statute with reference to the making of wills, on their death how much vested interest would any relative have in the property which fell from their nerveless hands at the hour of dissolution? The right to inherit and the right to devise are neither inherent nor constitutional, but on the contrary they are simply privileges given by the State to its citizens."

"Let backward-looking and inward-looking men read the returns of the last election. Let them put on masks, go down into the East Side and hear what people are saying about them. Let them not close their eyes and dream that what has been forever will be. . . ."

"The belief that there is an unequal distribution of wealth in this country has been supplemented by the belief that much of it has been obtained through special privilege, that it did not come by labor, skill, industry, barter, or trade, but through watered stocks and bonds, through corners on commodities, through corruption of legislatures, through the sale of impure foodstuffs, through wrecking railroads, through all the devices known to man whereby the law is not abrogated but chloroformed. . . ."

"The backward-looking and inward-looking men may be able to temporarily check the onward movement of the forward-looking men, but if they do it will be an unwise interference and may result either in a paternalistic system of government which can only endure upon the basis of ignorance and serfdom or in a socialistic system which will destroy both the opportunity and

desire of man to exercise in the fullest capacity his natural and acquired endowments."

Most of the explanations which Vice-President Marshall has made in reply to his critics are reassertions of these statements, with constant emphasis on their being not personal opinions, but a "fair presentation" of the trend of public thought. Mr. Marshall does not believe in socialism. He merely suggests "the folly of educating people, enlarging their views of life and teaching them to enjoy good things and then foreclosing the door of opportunity upon them so that they cannot enjoy life



INSOMNIA.

—Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

and obtain those good things." Two further declarations of the Vice-President may be noted, the truth of the first being generally denied by conservative dailies, the second being chosen by a Socialist editor as containing the essence of the Marshall speeches:

"Men of judgment have expressed to me the opinion that were a vote to be taken on the proposition that all estates over \$100,000 revert to the State upon the death of the owner—the \$100,000 being exempt—it would be carried two to one."

"One man in my State told me that he had \$100,000 and was about to set up in a business that was controlled largely by a trust and that he was warned not to proceed. He had figured out the amount that would be needed for his plant, how much his raw material would cost and what labor could be had. One of his own friends told him he had better not go on; the trust would drive him out of business."

Mr. Marshall's ideas on inheritance are seriously disquieted by a number of editors. Some agree that the right to devise and inherit is a mere privilege, which can be taken away by the State at will; others, with the *New York World*, say that it is "as much a right and no more a privilege than the right to hold property while living." The *New York Sun* and the *Houston Post* argue that such reversion to the State as Mr. Marshall speaks of would destroy all incentive to accumulation and "annihilate human enterprise." Tho it agrees with Vice-President Marshall as to the increase in socialistic and ultra-radical sentiment, the *Atlanta Constitution* does not share his fear of the coming dominance of socialism. It reasons "that 'big business' is already awaking and carrying out the theory of Vice-President Marshall by acquiring a very healthy conscience" and that "the needed reforms and readjustments in this country will come, not by socialism or even an approach of it, but through rich and poor, high and low, working together through the established political forms already at their disposal."

But Socialist papers like the *New York Call* and *St. Louis Labor* reply that the reform will come through the triumph of socialism, for tho the Vice-President is opposed to socialism, a



THE ANXIOUS BEAT.

—Murphy in the San Francisco Call.



"PRISONER, HAVE YOU ANYTHING TO SAY BEFORE SENTENCE IS PASSED?"

—Donahay in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SAD FATE OF OUR "BEST TARIFF."

million voters "are sternly set for it." And the St. Louis paper rather pities Mr. Marshall and sees only futility in his "cry of despair"—

"In going to New York and making his sensational speech there, Vice-President Marshall thought he could whip the lions of capitalism into line and permit the Wilson Administration to carry out some of its campaign promises. However, the lions of capitalism will not even get up in their den and take notice of Mr. Marshall. They will have a smile of pity for him."

THE TARIFF AND THE COST OF LIVING

THE CHIEF CONCERN of the Democratic tariff revisers, according to Mr. Underwood, is to lighten the burden of the consumer, and it seems to the New York *World* (Dem.) that "a tariff debate which promises to end in real benefits to the consumer is a novelty to the present generation." Whether the new schedules will actually bring any relief, however, the future alone will tell. Protectionists have their doubts about it. The feeling of the New York *Press* (Prog.), for instance, is that "we should rather have all the American people employed and able, out of their wages, to buy their bread and butter, high cost or low cost, than for a part of them to be at work and getting their bread and butter for less than before, with another part out of work and getting no bread and butter at all." But the Washington correspondent of another Progressive daily, the *Chicago Tribune*, looking over the result of Democratic labors, asserts, without reservation, that the "free market basket" is provided beyond question by the Wilson-Underwood Tariff Bill. President Wilson's insistence upon future free sugar and present free wool is considered due to his concern over the cost of living. He is said to believe that the consumer will feel the sugar tariff reduction at once, and free wool is thought by many friends of the bill to mean cheaper clothes and cheaper blankets in a few months, altho these statements are not accepted by many authorities connected with the production of the articles concerned. Sugar is not alone among the foods which are to be made cheaper. There have been "free breakfast tables" in previous tariff bills, but Mr. John Callan O'Laughlin, who represents the *Chicago Tribune* in the capital, finds after an examination of the agricultural

schedules "that the American citizen hereafter can eat for breakfast, lunch, and dinner food which will not bear a cent of duty." Just as an indication of what he means he mentions several articles taxed under the existing Payne Tariff, but now to go on the free list. There is oatmeal, which, he says,

"under the existing law pays a duty of 1 cent a pound; bacon and hams, 4 cents a pound; fresh meats, 25 per cent. ad valorem; milk, 2 cents a gallon; cream, 5 cents a gallon; condensed milk, 2 cents a pound; potatoes, 25 cents a bushel of 60 pounds; lard, 1½ cents a pound; corn, 15 cents a bushel of 56 pounds; cornmeal, 40 cents a hundred pounds."

Then there is the list of grains upon which the duties are cut down, and the fruits and nuts which are likewise affected. The lemon duty, for instance, is reduced from 69 to 24 per cent. Other important food articles to which Mr. O'Laughlin calls Chicago consumers' attention are the following, which will now pay only about half the present duties: Macaroni, butter and cheese, beans, beets, pickles, eggs, honey, peas, poultry, and vinegar.

Now, among the Democrats who will support the bill are many members who must face disappointed constituents interested in industries likely to be unfavorably affected. But their point of view, says Chairman Underwood, in his speech introducing the measure bearing his name, has hitherto been national. To quote certain notable paragraphs from the New York *Journal of Commerce's* report of this authoritative utterance, which the New York *World* calls by far the ablest ever delivered by Mr. Underwood:

"The real question we have to contend with is the rights and interests of the consumer, the mass of the people. The rights of the manufacturers are secondary to the rights of the great American consuming public.

"Now the main reason why a revision of these customs duties was demanded was because of the increased cost of living since the passage of the Dingley Law. All commodities have increased an average of 46 per cent. since the passage of the Dingley Law. It would be unfair to say that the whole increase is due to the tariff, but it is fair to say that the greater proportion of increase has grown out of abnormal protection.

"I want to say that tho we have reduced the tariff in favor of the consumer, it would be unfair to say that it will immediately reduce the cost to the consumer. But there is one law we can point to—the law of supply and demand. Retailers



"TOSS IT ABOARD, HAVEN'T TIME TO STOP."

—De Mar in the Philadelphia Record.



BLIND MAN'S BUFF.

—Richards in the Philadelphia North American.

OPPOSITE VIEWS OF THE NEW TARIFF.

have goods on their shelves bought under protection duties. The merchant will not buy more goods until he has sold these. But I do believe that when the present stocks of goods are sold and this bill becomes effective, the American people will receive a real reduction in the necessities of life.

"The cry has always been made when an attempt is made to reduce duties that it will impair industries. The greatest impairments of industries have been the shackles of protection, fastened like barnacles to the ship of industry. This has prevented our merchants from going abroad with their wares. It has stifled energy; it has put a premium on incompetency. We find that industries highly protected are running with equipment sixty years old. These enterprises are running uneconomically, and are asking the American people to pay them tribute on their ancient factories."

In the report of the Ways and Means Committee, presented with the Underwood Bill, the old tariff system is characterized, according to the New York *World's* summary, as "the basis upon which many economically impossible combinations have been constructed" and these combinations along with many collateral causes have brought about an artificial inflation of prices, while the consumer has been paying "an unjust and improper tax." The passage of the Democratic measure means not only a new basis of taxation, "an altogether new fiscal system," but likewise "a reduction in the cost of living that will come gradually, but surely, as the new economic era asserts itself." With this report are published certain figures upon which some of the foregoing statements from Mr. Underwood are apparently based. As *The World* summarizes them:

"There has been an increase of 93.2 in the wholesale price of farm products between 1897 [the year of the Dingley Tariff] and 1913; food has increased 46 per cent., clothing 35, metals and implements 48, drugs and chemicals 23, house-furnishing goods 24, miscellaneous 44 per cent. The average increase in all commodities has been 46.7 per cent.

"Then follows a list of 226 trusts which were formed in these years, with a list of the number of plants controlled and their capitalization."

The debate over sugar and wool hinges on the question whether the gain to the consumer is sufficient to outweigh the loss to the producer. Upholders of each end of the argument were quoted in these columns last week. In both cases it is generally acknowledged that the price of the raw material will drop. But will the difference simply swell the pockets of the

manufacturer and the dealer, or will it, at least in part, be reflected in our grocery and clothing bills? This must be left to the further discussion which is bound to come in Congress and in the press before the Underwood Bill reaches President Wilson. But just to show how far apart the debaters are, we first quote a Southern Democratic editor, then a sugar trade authority.

Taking as correct the New York *Globe's* (Ind.) estimate that free sugar and free wool together "theoretically mean a reduction of \$2.20 per capita in the annual cost of living," the Macon *Telegraph* remarks that

"a poor struggling family of five would save \$8 on sugar and \$3 on wool, or \$11 annually, and would welcome the opportunity. And a saving of \$198,000,000 annually by the American people as a whole is not a trifling matter."

But Mr. Truman G. Palmer, who is secretary of the United States Sugar Beet Industry, says in concluding a statement printed in the New York *Herald*:

"Those who figure that the refiners advocate free sugar for the purpose of giving the people cheaper sugar are counting without their host. While free sugar would give the refiners the power to reduce prices to a lower figure than could be met by the domestic producers, this power need be exercised only long enough to drive the home producers out of business, when the refiners, having gained their coveted monopoly, could sell sugar at the old price and pocket the extra \$52,000,000 a year, which now helps to run the Federal Government."

There are certain other "vulnerable spots" in the Underwood Bill which seem "quite indefensible" to the New York *Journal of Commerce*. This paper objects to "the discrimination against foreign shipping or the disguised subsidy to American shipping, concealed in the proposed 'discount' of 5 per cent. on all duties upon goods imported in vessels built in the United States and owned wholly by its citizens." But the average reader, perhaps, will have more interest in *The Journal of Commerce's* protest against "retaining duties on certain grains, including wheat, oats, and buckwheat, and removing them entirely from the cereal food products derived from these grains." This, it argues, will hurt our millers, "will be of no benefit to American farmers, and the duty on wheat and oats will add to the cost of cereal foods as surely as if it were levied directly upon them."

WHAT THE RAILWAY FIREMEN WIN

HIGHER WAGES and better working conditions are assured by the award of the board of arbitration in the dispute between the fifty-four Eastern railroads and their 31,000 firemen. "It is the most important labor dispute ever arbitrated under the Erdman Act," says the *Evening Sun*, which has nothing but admiration for the settlement of labor disputes in this orderly process. The fact that the board's decision, favorable as it is to the firemen, is also unanimous, incites this newspaper to point out the lesson of the folly and waste of strikes as against the fair and intelligent conduct of matters debatable before the arbitration board as a court of last resort. The public has been saved the privation and loss that must have resulted from a strike on all the railway lines of the East. The roads and their employees have just so much more to their credit in wages and dividends; and the good example of such a termination to a most serious dispute has "a value hardly to be exaggerated."

The three members of the board, Judge W. L. Chambers, Vice-President W. W. Atterbury, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Vice-President Albert Phillips, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, are unanimous in a decision that affects more than one-fourth of the total railroad mileage of the United States. Besides an increase in the daily wage of firemen, the award establishes a uniform scale of wage for the same class of workmen on all the roads involved in the case. The award takes effect from May 4, 1913, altho the firemen's demand was that it should be made retroactive, as of date July 1, 1912.

Estimates of the actual increase in the wage scale of the firemen vary. The *New York World* quotes ex-Judge Chambers, Chairman of the Arbitration Board, as placing it at "an average estimated at 6 to 12 per cent," and the same newspaper relates that "a prominent Pennsylvania Railroad official, after going over the award, said he did not believe the net flat rate wage advance would exceed an average of 8 per cent., and might not exceed 6 per cent."

The *New York Evening Post* cites an estimate of \$4,000,000 increase in annual expenses to the roads, about the same amount as was entailed by the engineers' strike, and it hints that the public will be asked to foot the bill:

"Whether these incidents are to be followed by similar movements affecting other departments of the railway service is a question for the future; but in any case the idea of a revision of railway rates to correspond to increased expenses, prominently put forward a couple of years ago and checked by the vigorous interposition of Attorney-General Wickersham, can hardly fail to be suggested afresh by these developments."

A similar idea is put forward by the *New York Sun*, which brings up and dismisses other sources of revenue as impracticable and concludes that:

"Increased rates, putting on the public the new burden, are the sole refuge of the railroads, and the necessity for these will soon be apparent even to the shipping community itself."

Yet public sympathy, notes the *New York Times*, seems to be with the men who have acquired a "habit of victory," while the railroads have acquired a "habit of defeat." So that—

"It would seem that the increase of wages must go on until public opinion changes through an alteration of the point of view developed by the demonstration of the effect upon users of railways. In that case the railway outlook is disturbing, unless perhaps these awards by public bodies may supply a basis for advancing rates."

Some new method of settling these disputes is needed, thinks the *New York Journal of Commerce*, which criticizes the arbitration system sharply:

"The awards are determined by expediency rather than justice or equity, and are the fruit of coercion rather than a sense of right. There is agreement to abide by the decision for a fixt period, but nothing is finally settled. Trouble is not permanently averted. There is need of a system of proceeding more judicial in character and more authoritative in effect, where the parties will have an equal chance for justice and the rights and interests of the public will be duly regarded."

"Amend the Erdman Act," says the *New York World*, and gives its reason:

"It is absurd that arbitrators should be named in any such case because of their personal bias. Yet that is exactly the situation which the Erdman Act creates by giving to each side the selection of one member of the arbitration commission. It is not reasonable that the balance of power should lie in the hands of a single individual who must resist the pressure borne upon him by the opposing interests of his associates."

Emendation is suggested, too, by the *New York Tribune*:

"Arbitration is a long and costly process. It should not be necessary to repeat it in a year. Nor should the public be subjected to the uncertainties arising from disputes between the public carriers and their employees every twelve months, as is now possible. An award should be made binding for at least three years."

The statement of President Carter, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, by telegraph to the *New York Tribune*, may be cited as the judgment of that organization on the award:

"The decision is a fair one, and perhaps the increase in wages is as great as could be expected under arbitration."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

TALK about the eternal fitness of things. Japan's new minister of finance is Baron Takahashi.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal*.

ANOTHER strange event must be chronicled for 1913. A president of Honduras has died a natural death.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

PERHAPS Mr. Carnegie could be persuaded to build embassy and legation buildings for our frugal government.—*Syracuse Post-Standard*.

MR. HAMMERSTEIN wants to give opera again. Possibly he could be persuaded to accept an Ambassadorship.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

WOMAN's place in the world seems to have been flint by the suffrage movement. It's on the first page.—*Detroit News*.

As interpreted by the Democratic party free wool means more clothes for New York and less food for Wyoming.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

IT would be less of a joke to any American State in stirring up war if it had to do all the fighting itself.—*New York World*.

IN Paris a newspaper is being printed on thin sheets of dough, so that it can be eaten after it has been read. Evidently the real Literary Digest.—*Charleston News and Courier*.

So far, all that Colonel Harvey and Colonel Watterson have got out of the new Administration are some new pictures for their papers, and some fresh texts for editorials.—*Dallas News*.

PRESIDENT HUERTA says that Mexico "will soon settle down to its normal condition." Is the prospect as bad as that?—*New York Mail*.

IT must be rather disconcerting to Democracy to have the tariff bill indorsed so enthusiastically by Europe.—*Boston Transcript*.

PRESIDENT WILSON has a remarkable memory. He is still keeping in mind the promises he made six months back.—*Buffalo Enquirer*.

If the militants scorn roast beef, how can they be expected to have any respect for the Bank of England?—*New York Tribune*.

Of course, President Wilson is the man who put the dent in precedent.—*Greenwood Journal*.

NEW YORK understands her own needs. Her new court-house will be the largest in the world.—*Boston Herald*.

REVISING the tariff may not make living cheaper, but it makes life more interesting.—*Washington Star*.

IT will go hard with Post-Impressionism, now that the National Child Labor Committee is aroused.—*New York Tribune*.

ONE feature of this wool schedule is that it may make it somewhat less profitable for wolves to deal in sheep's clothing.—*Hartford Times*.

ONE harmless summer amusement seems destined to be that of predicting the death of the Progressive party.—*Toledo Blade*.

FOREIGN COMMENT

ENGLAND ON OUR NEW TARIFF BILL

NO SUCH JOY is apparent in the English press as critics of the new Tariff Bill have led us to look for. Predictions that our factories will emigrate to England would make a strong article, but the English papers are not making any such forecasts. Instead, we find the expectation voiced by some that lower tariffs will turn America into a great exporting country, threatening Britain's place in the world's trade. One of the most eminent economists in England is Mr. L. G. Chiozza Money, M.P., who has had much influence in reforming the Board of Trade Returns and is a prolific writer on economics. He contributes an article to the *London Daily News* in which he bids the free-traders to moderate their transports over the Underwood Bill. Thus we read:

"I am sorry to see so many people hastily jumping to the conclusion that America's move toward free trade is a magnificent thing for British exporters. It is a conclusion of a very crude character, and those who have arrived at it show that they do not understand the respective parts which British free trade and American high protection have played in building up British exports. The truth of the matter is well understood and expressed by Mr. Underwood, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, in his statement which accompanied the new Democratic tariff. 'The future growth of our (American) great industries lies beyond the seas,' said Mr. Underwood, and he argues that the reformed tariff will fit the American manufacturer to capture the world's markets."

England has hitherto exported twice as much as America, and why, he asks. Protection has created "artificially high prices" in raw materials and manufactured articles, so that "America is handicapped in competing with European manufacturers." The consequences of the Underwood Bill are thus outlined in their effect on English industries:

"If the new Democratic tariff becomes law, the handicap of the American exporter will be partly removed. Many important materials will be put on the free list, and the duty on others will be greatly reduced. That will make a world of difference to American competition, and it will not make it easier, but in some cases more difficult, for the British manufacturer to enter the American market. It is perfectly true that in certain cases our exporters will find an immediate advantage, but let no one imagine that in the long run the breaking-down of the American tariff barrier, if it eventually proves to be that, will help to expand British trade. On the contrary, regarding the markets of the world as a whole, the American exporter will be assisted to a larger share of it, and we will lose part of what we should have had if American high protection had remained."

This opinion is shared by the *London Saturday Review*, which gives a long account of the provisions and tendency of the bill, and proceeds:

"How about foreign competition? What will be the effect of the lower tariffs on European trade, and on Canada, the West Indies, and Australia? So far as this country is concerned we are not sanguine that any material advantage will accrue to our trade. Formerly the tariff was excessive; the reductions will still leave it effective to bar any considerable increase in our exports of manufactures. The drastic cuts in the wool schedule may stimulate some new trade from the Bradford area; but when we note that the largest reductions are to be made in the yarns, and progressively smaller reductions in the more fully finished categories of manufactured cloths, there is some reason to fear that, as with Germany, an increased importation of yarns may be accompanied by a serious reduction in the quantity of cloths. The reductions are not designed to aid Bradford, but New England."

Some advantage will, however, accrue to Canada, continues this paper:

"Canada, on the other hand, is likely to derive much benefit from the proposed free importation of corn and meat, and the large reductions in the principal farm and forest products. The introduction of the new tariff is the fullest justification of Canada's determined refusal two years ago to indorse the reciprocity policy favored by the Laurier Government. Practically all that was then offered by the United States in return for material concessions and political sacrifices by Canada is now offered free. Mr. Borden should find his position in Western Canada considerably strengthened by the turn events have taken; and in advocating his great imperial policy in that part of the Dominion he ought no longer to find himself addressing a community torn between conflicting emotions of sentiment and interest. The gradual reduction of the sugar duties may also confer great advantage on the West Indies, tho it remains to be seen whether they can recover any of the foothold which they had before 1900."

Americans who expect the new tariff to lower the cost of our daily bread will be interested in this paragraph from the *London Pall Mall Gazette*:

"Those who have not read the draft tariff carefully appear to have jumped to the conclusion that it provides for the 'abolition of food taxes.' If they look again,

they will find that a duty is retained upon flour against all countries which do not themselves give free entrance to that commodity. In these circumstances it will take some research to discover where a single barrel of flour is to come from that can enter America free of duty even if President Wilson's tariff were to pass without modification. In any circumstances the



NOT WANTED.
COURT JONATHAN—"You're not wanted here—git!"
JOHN BELL—"Ditch here!" —*Westminster Gazette* (London).



TWO SPIDERS and a FLY.
THE FLY (who has invested capital and interest in American securities to avoid the British Income-Tax Spider)—"Hi! You can't get at me here—there's no Income-Tax Spider on this side!"
THE NEW DEMOCRAT SPIDER (U. S. A.)—"Isn't there? Don't you be too sure." —*Westminster Gazette* (London).

conditions of the United States and of Great Britain are so vitally different that the question of taxing foodstuffs involves no common issues."

On President Wilson's remark in his message about "the boasted genius of America" becoming "afraid to go out into the open and compete with the world," the *London Daily News* observes:

"The American business men have now to face that ordeal. They will not surrender to the necessity without a great fight, but they will, we believe, be beaten, for in President Wilson America has discovered a man who means everything he says and who has won the confidence of the country. And we do not doubt that in the end the result will be as beneficial to industry as



SETTLED.

DAME EUROPA—"You've always been the most troublesome boy in the school. Now go and consolidate yourself."

TURKEY—"Please ma'am, what does that mean?"

DAME EUROPA—"It means going into that corner—and stopping there!"

[Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons, has expressed the hope that Turkey will now confine its energies to consolidating itself in Asia Minor.]

—Punch (London).

it will be to the American consumer. Its effect on this country remains to be seen. Many years ago Gladstone predicted that our supremacy would remain unchallenged until the United States adopted free trade, and that then it would be seriously threatened. We do not fear the competition so long as we retain the system that has brought us such abundant prosperity. Free trade is a blessing not to one country at the expense of others, but to all countries that share its fertilizing influence."

The *London Chronicle* sees benefits for every one in the provisions of the new bill, both in America and abroad:

"The main feature is the enormous market which they will open in the United States for imports both of raw materials and of manufactured articles, and the great lowering which they must effect in the American cost of living. Wool and meat from Australasia, lumber from Canada, potatoes from Ireland, manufactures from England—what a destroying avalanche it must appear to Protectionist minds. How they must tremble for the future of American industries! Even so when railways were invented, men trembled for the future of carts and wagons, little foreseeing that where the new system displaced one, it created a demand for a dozen. To-day with more experience behind us we ought to see more clearly, and realize that the freeing of American trade can not be at America's expense, but that the stimulus given by it to world-production must be greatest of all in the United States themselves."

TURKEY'S HOPE IN THE SLAVS

HOPE is seen by Turkey in the direction of Russia, a strange quarter, in view of Russia's supposed designs upon Constantinople and Asia Minor. But Turkey now perceives that the Slavs, long oppressed in Poland, in the Balkans, and in Russia itself, are rising to be the most formidable race in Europe. The Slavs form a large fraction of Austria's population, and thus the double monarchy may be said to nurse a serpent in her bosom. For if the Slavs outside Austria begin to move, the Austrian Slavs will become a domestic danger. Such facts are what Turkey is advised by the *Ikdam* (Constantinople) to reckon upon, and to govern herself accordingly. This is the tenor of an article entitled "Our Duty After Peace." The fall of Adrianople has roused the fears and anxieties of the Ottoman Empire, and the only hope the country has is to save the pieces of its broken splendor and greatness. Hence we read in the *Ikdam*:

"The most important work before us is to consider the future of what is left to us. How shall we defend this little piece of Rumelia and our capital city? Facts, not fancies, are what we have to consider. The French, to counteract the power and influence of Germany, have adopted the policy of putting the Balkan peninsula under the control of the Slavie nations. There is no influence which can oppose the onward march of the Slavs. Greece is going to be Slavie, and the Albanians will then become Slavs too. There is now no Power for Albania to lean upon. Her hopes were centered on Austria. But if Austria is weak even before Montenegro, what is to be the future of Albania?"

"But Slav domination is not confined to the Balkan peninsula. Besides the Hungarians and eight or ten millions of Germans, the Austrian empire is Slav. The fact that Austria uses only remonstrances against Servia and Montenegro is due to Slavie influence, as I understand the case, that is, Austria is Slav. The policy of the Austrian Government is one thing; that of her Slav population is another. When her Slavs join with the Balkan Slavs, Austria can have no distinctive policy, and will grow weaker as time passes."

The great Slavie inundation, declares this writer, is to overspread the Balkans and Greece. It will reach even to Constantinople. To quote his words:

"The people of the portions of Albania that fall to Montenegro, Servia, and Greece will, in five or ten years, forget their native tongue and their nationality. No one of those States will allow the Albanians to use their own language, and they will not recognize their Albanian nationality. And so much of their country as remains as an Albanian principality will be engulfed by the waves of Slavism. The same will ultimately be the case with Greece, when all the rest of the Balkan peninsula is Slav."

No power of Turkey can cast up a dam or a levee that will withstand this deluge, he adds, and looks round with half despair, as he asks:

"In what way and how long can we defend the little portion of Rumelia left in our hands? It is natural that the Greeks have their eyes on Constantinople. But their road to it is longer and less safe than that of the Slavs, who can reach Stamboul quickly from the Rumelian side. How many soldiers, how many forts must we provide on our Bulgarian frontier, and at what expense! We must strengthen our forts at the Dardanelles and on our Asiatic coast. The cost will run into millions and billions. Where is the money coming from?"

The solution is thus detailed:

"Our most important problem is that of our relation to Russia. By land and sea we border on Russia for a distance of hundreds of miles. It is proposed that we come to a friendly understanding with Greece. It is far more important that we cultivate friendly relations with Russia."

The Turkish boys must be sent to Russian schools, this writer says; must study the Russian language and literature, and the Turks must banish the French language and French

novels, from their homes, and turn to Russian ideals. They must trade with Russia too:

"It is both more practicable and more profitable for us to establish commercial relations with Russia than with any other states. I would go further, and send some of our young men to St. Petersburg, Kief, and Moscow to study in Russian schools, to acquire Russian, for the Slavs have a brilliant future, and we may thus make progress at the pace they set us. Such a plan is doubtless new to us. We have been looking westward, with what result? We have learned French, have read French novels. What good has it done us?"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE NEW AMBASSADOR TO ST. JAMES'S

ENGLISH OPINION, as represented by the London press, seems to be pleased to welcome Walter Hines Page as successor to Whitelaw Reid in representing the United States in England. It is recognized that he continues to stand for the literary as well as the political bond that unites the two countries. Altho he is not rich, yet London, it is implied, will be better satisfied with brains than dollars, and if a stupid millionaire and a brilliant scholar or editor were set in opposite scales the British Government would prefer to throw a weight on the scales of the clever man in declaring a proposed ambassador *persona grata*. On the reception to be accorded to Mr. Page, who has already been declared *persona grata*, the London *Standard* discourses as follows:

"The roll of American Ambassadors to the Court of St. James's includes the names of Washington Irving, Motley, Lowell, and others whose books have been read with equal profit and pleasure on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Page, even if he must be looked upon more as the cause of authorship in others than an author himself, has much the same claim on the British nation. It need not be suggested, however, that his appointment would be in the least degree less acceptable had he happened to choose some other vocation. No nation in the world can reckon more confidently than the United States may on its representative commanding in this country not only the esteem due to his personal character, but also the warm sympathy that springs from the bond of mutual amity uniting us in common aims as it has in speech and origin. The invariable popularity of an American Ambassador in Great Britain—and we have no doubt that Mr. Page will carry on the tradition—may be enhanced by his personal gifts; but it is rooted in sentiments which are never likely to become either obliterated by time or weakened by occasional friction.

"We have no doubt his qualifications are such as to justify the selection the President has made, for President Wilson has kept to the tradition which utilizes the bond of literary interest to unite the sympathies of the Anglo-Saxon peoples, and Dr. Page can rely upon a reception in this country which will embody every element of popular good will."

"He has been occupied with one department of the world's work," happily observes the London *Evening Standard*; "now he enters another and a less onerous one, for never have our relations with Cousin Jonathan been on a more satisfactory footing." America sends us the flower of her thinkers and writers, declares the London *Times*, in which we read:

"Mr. Page's appointment will come as a surprise to most people, both in America and in England; all the more, perhaps, because there has been a wide-spread expectation that the next Ambassador would be a namesake, Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, also a Southerner, and the well-known author of many delightful Southern stories. The unexpected, however, the appointment will be generally regarded as a happy solution of what appeared to be in danger of becoming a rather harassing problem.

"Mr. Page's distinguished predecessor also was an editor. In the world of American letters Mr. Page is known as a vigorous and graceful writer and a scholarly speaker. His selection once more emphasizes the fact that the United States does us the compliment to wish to be represented in London only by men of what she considers her very best type."

The *Standard*, in a second article, takes occasion to criticize the scales of remuneration on which American Foreign Ministers are engaged. The position requires profuse hospitality. This paper reminds us that the United States does from sentiment what Frederick the Great did from sheer meanness. "The Ambassadors of Prussia were then paid such meager salaries that they could not keep up even a decent appearance, and their squalid poverty was the derision of foreign courts. American diplomacy has never, of course, been so discredited." "Yet the official allowances would have proved altogether inadequate had there not been an ample supply of rich men of great capacity willing to serve for honor's sake." But "the supply seems to be exhausted." The article concludes:

"The Republic has so far been singularly fortunate in regard to appointments to capitals like London, Paris, and Berlin. Her Ambassadors have generally been men of real distinction



From the New York "Sun."

DISTRIBUTION OF SLAVS AND GERMANS IN EUROPE.

Showing why Turkey regards the Slavs as the race of the future.

in law or letters, and whatever they may have lacked in the way of a professional diplomatic training they have supplied by natural tact and mother-wit. But tho the practical results of the system have been happier than could be expected, there is little to be said for the system itself. It limits the supply of available talent; it gives too much importance to mere wealth, and quite unnecessarily slights the pretensions of those abilities which are not expressed in terms of money. A poor man succeeding a multimillionaire in London, for example, would find his position intolerable on the scanty allowance at present made to the Ambassador—an allowance which would scarcely have paid more than half the rent of Dorchester House. Hospitality is a great and onerous and a very expensive duty to an American Ambassador in London, where every year the crowd of transatlantic visitors grows greater. It is only right that the state should bear at least all the reasonable expenses to which its representative is put, and the present occasion seems appropriate for placing the London Embassy on a proper footing, with suitable emoluments and a permanent establishment for the Ambassador."

The *Daily News* (London) remarks of the new Ambassador:

"His policy in the magazine whose editorship he now relinquishes has been to keep in touch with contemporary thinkers and doers, and induce them publicly to explain their gospel of work.

"No American understands better the new spirit which is transforming American life, and no man will be better able to inform British statesmen precisely what the United States is thinking about.

"Mr. Page is not rich, except in brains and common sense."

JAPANESE PRESS ON CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA'S legislative movement against aliens has aroused a storm in Tokyo. The Japanese proudly refuse to be classed with red Indians and Chinese, declare the native press. At a mass meeting held at the capital, the rage of the people was given full vent. The old war-songs of the Samurai were sung amid frantic acclamation. In the newspapers plans for the seizing of the Philippines and the islands of Hawaii are being broached, and editor Miyaki, of the *Japan Times* (Tokyo), in addressing a mass meeting of 20,000 people declared that America should leave off sending peace apostles to Japan when she is in dire need at home of all such teachers as she can get. Meanwhile the Foreign Office at Tokyo maintains an imperturbable silence and the press is thundering at its doors and demanding prompt and vigorous action. Seldom before have the Japanese people been so deeply stirred as at this present moment. Their protest against the segregation of the Japanese school children at San Francisco was vigorous enough, but compared with the indignation which they are evincing at the anti-Japanese land bills in the California legislature that protest of 1906 was a tame affair. Their protest against Secretary Knox's proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways was not without a tone of humor, for they felt confident that the proposal would be ignored by European Powers. In the present case they speak in a voice of despair, and their resentment is coupled with intense bitterness. There is indeed something ominous in their demonstration against these anti-Japanese bills. What most impresses one is the perfect harmony in which all politicians, publicists, financial leaders, merchants, and newspapers are cooperating with one another in the present protest against California. For once party lines are entirely ignored and rivalry among the newspapers is forgotten.

This unrestrained outburst of feeling on the part of the Japanese is not difficult to account for, when we remember that only half a year ago the delegates of the Panama Pacific Exposition went over to the other side of the water and assured the Japanese that the people of California entertained sincere regard and friendly feeling towards them, and that Japan's cooperation in the proposed exposition would greatly strengthen the bond between her and California. Japan readily responded to the appeal and took immediate steps for the appropriation of a large sum for the exposition. Now comes the legislature of California introducing a flood of bills, which are at bottom aimed at curbing the rights of Japanese in that State. This bewildered the Japanese, and the bewilderment soon changed into indignation. "True," says the San Francisco Japanese daily, the

Shinsekai, "these bills employ the phrase 'aliens not eligible to citizenship' instead of the direct term 'Japanese,' but such indirect acts are even more humiliating to the Japanese than a direct discriminative act, for they presuppose that the Japanese are so mentally deficient that they can not see the real motive of such legislation." Turning to the other side of the Pacific, we find even the ever diplomatic *Kokumin* (Tokyo), an official organ, casting aside all restraint and denouncing the act of California as barbarous and inhumane. To quote this journal:

"When Russia maltreated the Jews within her own dominions the United States saw fit to censure her in an official manner. What has this humanitarian nation to say about the persecution to which the Japanese in one of its States are constantly subjected?"

Other Tokyo journals, including the *Jiji*, the *Asahi*, and the *Nichi-nichi*, voice the same opinion, while the Osaka *Mainichi* takes occasion to attack what it considers the inefficient, timorous diplomacy of the Japanese Foreign Office, saying:

"If the American nation does not ponder over the situation more seriously no one can tell what will be its outcome. Wise visitors from America tell us that this anti-Japanese agitation was started and is kept alive only by those politicians who would rather curry favor with the ignorant masses than consider the true welfare of the nation. Be it so. But how long are we to bear the disgrace and humiliation which seem to grow worse year after year?"

"That our people are treated on the same plane as the Chinese, the Indians, and other races which are not yet admitted into the family of civilized peoples, is mainly due to the inefficiency of our diplomacy. Our Foreign Department is too meek in dealing with the aggressive, egoistic nations of the West, and permits the lowering of our prestige in Europe and America. How can we expect our countrymen to be respected in America when our Foreign Office does not even strive to uphold our national dignity?"

While the press are thus launching vigorous protests, some of the political and financial leaders are equally active. Mr. Nakano, President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, publishes an open letter in the leading newspapers, urging that in the event of the enactment of the anti-Japanese bills the Japanese chambers of commerce should see to it that no exhibition is sent to the Panama Pacific Exposition. He asserts that while the Japanese Government can not reasonably cancel the promise it has given the exposition, the people are under no obligation to send an exhibit to San Francisco, should California persist in persecuting the Japanese. The Tokyo *Asahi* goes a step farther and declares that even the Government need not be bound by its promise when the State which is undertaking the exposition acts in bad faith. Count Okuma, the "Grand Old Man of Waseda," states that even a Democratic Cabinet, which



ON SCUTARI HOE.

OFFICER—"Your Majesty! a mighty Armada is assembling——"
KING NICHOLAS DRAKE—"Thank you, my friend, but we must finish our little game of bowls!" —*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).



WATERING THE FLOWERS OF SPRING.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

AT THE EUROPEAN WATERING-PLACES.

stands for State's rights, can not permit a State legislature to act in disregard of the treaty obligations which Washington is bound to respect. The *Kokumin-to* (Nationalist Party) has passed a resolution urging the cancellation of the pledge which the Government has given the exposition. The *Sei-yukai* (Constitutionalist Party), the party in alliance with the present ministry, has also adopted a similar resolution. Baron Shibusawa, perhaps the most public-spirited man of wealth in Japan, has organized a society called *Nichi-bei Doshi-kai* (Japanese-American Association), whose object is to solve the Japanese question in California peaceably and without impairing the dignity of either Japan or America. The Society consists of well-known business men, financiers, publicists, and journalists. Amid this storm of protest and clamor the Government at Tokyo maintains an ominous silence, but cautiously intimates that the problem will be dealt with in a manner which will not be disappointing to the people.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FRENCH AND GERMAN BACKBITING

THE SQUABBLE over the German *Zeppelin's* invasion of France has started some lively writing in the French and German newspapers. It is only fair to say that the Paris press exhibit a creditable calmness which is not so apparent in Berlin utterances. Germany seems to think that the scoffs of the crowd at Lunéville and the grins of the cavalymen were matters of international importance, and called for diplomatic intervention. At the worst, replies Paris, the matter is to be decided, not by the diplomats, but the courts of law. The *Zeppelin* affair became aggravated by another incident at Nancy, where the Lunéville adventure had caused much talk and roused much anti-German feeling. The press report that at Nancy a band of students publicly hooted and otherwise insulted a party of German ladies and gentlemen at the Casino. The Germans at once left the building, breathing threats, we are told, against France and Frenchmen. This little *contretemps* seems to have roused much indignation in the German press, which regard it as a sequel to the French greeting of the *Zeppelin*. Thus the *Kreuzzeitung* (Berlin) remarks:

"The conduct of the crowd at Nancy merits our serious denunciation. We insist that the German Government take swift and energetic measures to protect Germans against the risk of becoming the victims of such outrages."

The affair was actually brought up in the Reichstag, whereupon Mr. Jagow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, calmly observed:

"If the news of the Nancy affair is confirmed and matters have occurred as non-official reports relate, I shall describe this affair as highly regrettable. It is the more so because it indicates the direful misunderstandings to which the machinations of French chauvinists may give rise."

Much less guarded, we may say much more threatening, is the utterance of the semi-official *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin), which derides the claim of France to be "a chivalrous nation." This paper lifts up its voice to say:

"It seems to be considered a national virtue in France to abuse and ill-treat foreigners suspected of being Germans. How Frenchmen reconcile this with their honor and their renown is their own business, but it is possible that they will some day discover that German patience and tolerance have their limits. If the sense of decency and courtesy toward Germans continues to die away in France our Government will be compelled to take such measures as will ensure to Germans that respect on the other side of the Vosges to which they are justly entitled. The French Government would do well to take notice of the Nancy incident and to watch for similar demonstrations elsewhere."

The *Post* (Berlin), which is notorious for its attacks upon the Kaiser and his policy, declares:

"The Nancy affair is a sign of the times. It is quite possible that the newspapers make so much of the affair in order to stir up enthusiasm for a vote in the Reichstag in favor of the military budget and increased taxation."

And, indeed, the war party exploits the incident with gusto. Witness the following utterance of the *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin), organ of the Naval League:

"Frenchmen have now attacked the honor of Germany, and the Imperial Government can not do otherwise than demand a just reparation."

Turning to the French press, we find a different tone. "The German press has lost its head and its sense of justice," is the opinion of the *Eclair* (Paris). The judgment of the *Paris Temps* is that "the Germans are quite mad with rage, and actually are distorting the facts. But

Frenchmen must keep cool, be careful, and prudent. Moderation and strict correctness of behavior are better than this rush into polemics." This influential organ, which easily takes the first place in Paris as a dispassionate mouthpiece of public opinion, resumes:

"Only a few days ago the Government and people of France exhibited their courtesy and their sympathy with regard to the affair of the *Zeppelin*, which had crossed the frontier. Nevertheless it appears that the German jingo press, irritated by this mishap, decided to efface the good impression created by France, and have eagerly seized the opportunity, from the tattle roused in the Casino at Nancy, to accuse the French of acting like blackguards, thus showing themselves to be brutal cowards. Our

accusers at the same time demand profuse apologies.

"Now we have done nothing to deserve such a tempest of reprobation. While the people of France decline to make recriminations or reply, they draw their own conclusions and take note of the warning."

The *Autorité* (Paris) agrees with the *Berlin Post* that the affair has been exaggerated by politicians, who are working on public opinion in the interest of the Government's military plans. Even Mr. Jaurès shows some alarm at the pitch to which German Francophobia has been excited. He declares that "the Nationalist press have provoked this incident, which may cause the outburst of serious danger." According to the *Action* (Paris), the Nancy incident was merely "a schoolboy lark." "Certain botheaded youths may, perhaps, have shown themselves lacking in courtesy, but the German press in exaggerating the incident simply make an exhibition of bad faith and insincerity."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



MICHEL'S NIGHTMARE.
He sees the collection box growing bigger and bigger.
—Wahre Jacob (Berlin).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



NEGLECTED EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL

WHY SHOULD we pay high prices for school atlases when the best maps in the world may be purchased from the Government for ten cents apiece, with reduction for quantity? So far as they go—for they include, of course, only regions in our own country—there is nothing better than these topographical maps, and they show features that are never given in the ordinary school atlas. If your neighborhood has been covered by the United States surveyors, you can not only pick out your own house on the map (if you live in the country), but the brook back of it, the swamp in the rear, and all the country roads about it. That year-old quarrel about whether it is quicker to go to Deacon Jones's by way of Smith's or around by the pond may be settled in three seconds with an ordinary tape-measure, as well as that regarding the difference in height between your neighbor's pasture and the big rock in the grove. That most citizens do not know these things is the complaint voiced in a recent *Press Bulletin* of the United States Geological Survey (Washington, April). We read here that a strong effort is being made by the Survey to foster the use of government topographic maps in schools and colleges. Says the *Bulletin*:

"These maps contain so many details of local interest, showing even the schoolhouses and farmhouses as well as every wagon road, with which of course the school children are familiar, that it is said to be an easy matter for teachers to enlist the interest of the pupils in this new type of school map. From an understanding of the particular maps representing their own localities it is but a succession of short steps to lead the pupils to an appreciation of the different types of country portrayed on maps of other sections of the United States. Most of the standard atlas sheets of the Geological Survey of recent issue are printed on the scale of 1 mile to 1 inch, a scale which shows the physical features of the country in very interesting detail.

"With these maps the pupils can determine the altitude of their homes and the steepness of hills and mountains, estimate the grade of wagon roads, work out simple engineering problems such as the drainage of swamps, select dam sites for the construction of reservoirs to supply water to imaginary towns or for irrigation, lay out imaginary trolley or railroad lines or canals along the most feasible routes, establish lookout and signal stations on high points for the control of forest fires, and plan many other similar activities.

"The Geological Survey has published 2,200 topographic atlas sheets, covering about 40 per cent. of the United States, and on receipt of \$3 from any teacher it will supply 50 different maps selected with special reference to the particular requirements of the class it is proposed to instruct in this new kind of geographic study. This selection will include, besides the map covering the area where the school is situated (provided such a map is published), other maps showing all the physiographic

forms to be found in the United States—seacoast areas, hilly country, high and precipitous mountain country, swampy areas, regions of innumerable lakes, areas showing dense forests, areas with woodlands interspersed with many streams, lakes, and other natural features.

"If less than 50 maps are desired, a special selection of a less number will be made on request and furnished at the retail rate of 10 cents a copy. Most of these maps, each of which on the 1-mile scale covers about 225 square miles, or 150,000 acres, have been made at a cost for surveying and engraving of \$3,500 to \$6,000 each, and the wholesale price of 6 cents apiece covers only about the cost of paper and printing. If the areas were surveyed and the maps published by a commercial concern, these maps would need to be sold for not less than \$2 to \$3 each. The Survey also sells an excellent wall map about 4 by 6 feet, unmounted (in three sections), for 60 cents. This may be included in any wholesale order as part of the \$3. Applications and remittances should be made to the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., who will promptly fill all orders."



A BIT OF RURAL MAINE.

As it looks on a government map, showing every village, farmhouse, railroad, wagon-road, watercourse, and rise of land.

SHALL WE ABOLISH PATENT MEDICINES?—It would be a good thing for druggists, so Dr. Harvey W. Wiley is reported to have said in Idaho some weeks ago, if nostrums were taken off the market. Says an Idaho newspaper, quoted, but not

named, in *The Druggists' Circular* (New York, April):

"Dr. Wiley scored the patent-medicine drug stores, declaring that he was not against the drug business, but was making an attempt to put the patent medicines off the market, not to hurt the druggists, but because they were a detriment to the public health, and if removed from the market would prove a benefit to the drug stores."

The Circular goes on to say:

"The newspaper did not agree with the doctor. It gave this advice to those who were poor and unable to pay physicians' fees: 'Go to an honest drug store and buy the patent medicine known to cure such cases as yours.' The most important thing for these poor people to know, however, the Idaho paper failed to tell them—that is, how they are to know which 'patent' medicine is known to cure such cases as theirs. Presumably the poor people are to ascertain that by consulting the advertising columns of the paper. It does not seem to occur to the editor of that paper that the poor people about whom he is so much concerned may be misled by reading the advertisements of 'patent' medicines. Presumably in his beautiful unsophistication he does not know that these advertisements are written for the purpose of getting the money from these very people who are least able to lose it, the poor and sick.

"We are glad that such editors are growing scarcer. Dr. Wiley is right: the removal of nostrums from the market would be a blessing to the drug business."

AMERICAN RAILWAY METHODS IN ENGLAND

THAT the introduction of so-called "American methods" on a great English railway, especially the large train load for freight, has resulted in great economy and efficiency, is reported in an article in *The Railway Age Gazette* (New York, March 28). The writer gets his information from the annual report, for 1912, of the North-Eastern Railway of England, which is the road in question. This railway has strengthened its financial position, kept up its property well, and declared twice the average dividend of other English roads—all, we are assured, because it has adopted American policy in the matter of train loading. To quote and condense the article:

"Some years ago George Paish, editor of *The Statist*, of London, published a series of articles criticizing the operation of English railways as unnecessarily costly. The main ground of Mr. Paish's criticism was that the English roads handled their traffic in too small train loads. He sharply contrasted the fact that the train mileage of English railways increased practically as fast in proportion as the amount of traffic they handled with the fact that the railways of the United States, by working steadily to increase their freight train loads, handled a rapidly growing business without a proportionate increase in the number of train miles. Mr. Paish urged the railway managers of England to follow the example of their American brethren.

"Mr. (now Sir) George Gibb, then general manager of the North-Eastern, soon afterward introduced 'American' methods so far as he thought they were applicable to British conditions. The North-Eastern ever since has compiled and used statistics similar to those of the railways of the United States. The increase in its average freight train load in ten years was 66 per cent.

"The average freight train load of the North-Eastern (143 tons) does not seem large when compared with that of the railways in this country, which, in 1910, was 380 tons. But the average train load [in Great Britain] is only 85 to 90 tons. The main reasons for the small train loads in England are that the average haul per ton is very short—it was only twenty-four miles on the London & North-Eastern in 1912—that freight is shipped in small consignments, and that the railways handle it in small cars and in trains that are run on regular schedules and at high speeds. The experience of the North-Eastern shows, however, that the British roads by the use of American methods can increase their train loading.

"Not many students of railway economics seem to appreciate that the system of economizing by handling freight traffic in large train loads originated in the United States, or how largely it is still confined to this country. For the development of this system the greatest credit to any individual is due to James J. Hill. The only country whose railways handle their freight in anywhere near as large train loads as those of this country is Canada; and there our methods have been applied by railway managers such as Sir William Van Horne, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, and Charles M. Hays, who were born in the United States and received their early railway training here."

The author contrasts sharply the Australian roads, where the English system is used, with the Canadian. In New South Wales, for instance, roads are congested "not with traffic, but with trains." Some roads are going to the expense of double-tracking, when all they need is to run heavier trains, and fewer of them.

AN OVEN TO BAKE STEEL CARS

STEEL CARS for the Pennsylvania road are now baked several times in a huge oven before they may be said to be "done." The baking has to do only indirectly with the fact that the cars are of steel. It is to harden the paint on the car, both outside and inside, and probably wooden cars would not stand such heroic treatment. Cars treated thus last longer, look better, cost less, take less time to paint, and are more sanitary. The illustration, taken from an article written for *The Railway Age Gazette* (New York, April 11), by C. D. Young, Engineer of Tests on the Pennsylvania Railroad, shows a car in the oven just about to be baked. To quote Mr. Young in substance:

"This oven, as designed and built by the Pennsylvania Railroad at its Altoona shops, is 90 feet 3 inches long, 13 feet wide, and 15 feet high. Each end has two large doors which may be readily opened and closed. The oven is lined on the inside with steel plate, and on the outside with galvanized iron. The 3-inch space is filled with magnesia lagging, thus effecting the needed insulation. The doors are insulated in a similar manner. Along the walls of the interior of the oven are placed 16 rows of 1½-inch steam pipes, and along the floor, close to the walls, are arranged manifold castings with small lengths of pipe tapped into them at right angles. By this means over 2,000 square feet of heating surface is provided. A steam pressure of approximately 100 pounds to the square inch is used, thus making it possible to get an oven temperature of over 250 degrees Fahr. Ventilation supplies fresh air, which is required for the proper drying of paint, and provides for the egress of the volatile matter present. A track is placed on the floor of the oven and connected at each end of the oven with other tracks leading into the regular paint shop where the different coats of paint are applied to the car before each baking operation."



A STEEL CAR IN THE OVEN.

The painting and baking of a car proceed as follows, Mr. Young tells us: First, the car is primed all over, out and in, and baked for three hours. After partial cooling, the surfaces are glazed, and uneven spots are puttied. The car receives a coat of "surfacee," is baked again for three hours, and then removed for additional coats of paint. Finally, after the necessary decoration, three coats of varnish are applied, each being baked three hours. The car thus enters the oven and is withdrawn several times in the course of the process:

"All of the work done by the baking process of painting may be accomplished in six to eight days, thus effecting a saving in time of about ten days as compared with the standard or present air-drying system. Further, the paints and varnishes have been worked up so that they are especially adapted for this baking process, having greater elasticity. Exact formulas for the various mixtures are well defined, so that uniformity in material is expected, thus giving greater durability, better appearance, and longer life for the paint work.

"The checks and cracking previously found will be considerably lessened, if not almost removed. By oven painting the work is done under more uniform conditions, which at the present time are so hard to control. It enables the surfaces of the car to be heated uniformly and dried thoroughly, thus removing any objectionable moisture before the first priming coat is applied, which is a very desirable feature of the new method.

"A considerable saving will be effected by the shorter time

that cars will be held out of service when undergoing repairs and repainting in the shops. It is expected that dirt, soot, etc., will not adhere or imbed themselves so readily and that the general appearance of the car will be improved.

"This oven was placed in service the early part of this year and the results of the complete car at this time seem to . . . indicate that . . . this method of painting can be used to advantage not only for the painting of steel passenger equipment cars, but for the painting of any other full-size steel structure of a similar character where protection and finish are desired.

"Results and indications at this time seem to justify our expectations that the new process of baking will give, over the present air-drying system: (a) Longer life of material applied. (b) A general appearance as good or better. (c) Less cost of material at no increase in the labor charge. (d) A considerable saving of time for shopping cars, which results in a saving of shop space. (e) Complete sanitation for old cars. These advantages are offset by the initial cost of installation and operating cost of the oven."

SAWDUST TO PUT OUT FIRES

TO UTILIZE ordinary sawdust as a fire extinguisher would hardly occur to most of us—but that only shows how stupid we are. In a report made to the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, Mr. E. A. Barrier, a Boston engineer, shows that it may be used effectively for this purpose in dealing with small outbreaks of liquid combustibles, such as lacquer and gasoline, which are usually difficult to extinguish by ordinary means. Sand is generally considered the best thing to use in such cases when it can be applied promptly, but the tests showed sawdust to be greatly superior, says *Industrial Engineering* (New York, April), abstracting an account in *The Mechanical Engineer*:

"The tests were made with flat, rectangular tanks in which a quantity of combustible was poured and ignited, and allowed to burn for about a minute before efforts were made to extinguish the flames by spreading a few shovelfuls of sawdust on the surface of the liquid. It made little difference to the effectiveness of the sawdust as an extinguisher whether it was damp or dry, and whether it was the product of hard or soft woods. A number of commercial lacquers, as well as samples of gasoline, were tested in this way, and in all cases the flames were extinguished in from 25 to 50 seconds, and with a very thin sprinkling of sawdust. When efforts were made to use sand a much larger quantity was required, and the process of extinction was much slower.

"The efficiency of the sawdust seems to be due to its blanketing action in floating for a time on the surface of the liquid and excluding air, and naturally its efficiency is greater on viscous liquids than on thin ones, since it floats more readily on the former than the latter. The amount of moisture contained in the sawdust was apparently not a factor, since sawdust which was dried was just as efficient. Sand appears to be less satisfactory, because it sinks through the liquid and has not the same blanketing action. It was found, further, that the efficiency of sawdust as an extinguisher was greatly increased by mixing it with sodium bicarbonate—ten pounds to a bushel of sawdust—since this material when heated liberates carbonic acid. Sawdust itself, however, is not easily ignited, and burns without flame, while it would be difficult, if not impossible, to ignite sawdust mixt with bicarbonate with a carelessly thrown match.

"Of course, it is not suggested that sawdust is a material to use when once a conflagration has got hold, but the tests clearly show that in many works where lacquer and similar inflammable substances are liable from some accidental circumstances to ignition, either in tanks or from leakage on to a floor, a supply of sawdust, especially if it is bicarbonated, is most convenient for stamping out the initial fires from which big ones spring."

VISION BY STARLIGHT

THAT VISION by very dim light, such as alone is available by night from natural sources, is essentially a different thing from daylight vision, is asserted by a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, March 29) in an account of the recent experiments and theories of Lummer. According to these we see in dim light by means of the retinal "rods," while

the "cones" are used in full light. By daylight we see directly, that is, by looking full at the object and "fixing" it, while by night we see indirectly, using not the optical center with its cones, but these parts of the retina that are remote from it, where the retinal rods abound. Daylight vision, too, appreciates colors; starlight vision is colorless. Says the writer:

"The human eye possesses, as is well known, two sorts of optical receivers—cones and rods. The cones, which alone are present in the central region of the retina, are the organs of color-vision. The normal eye utilizes only these by day, when it sees by 'fixing' objects; that is to say, by bringing their images upon this central spot. The rods are spread over all the rest of the retina. They give the sensation of light without that of color and are the only active organs of sight in animals that live in darkness, as also in men who are totally color-blind.

"This simple theory, which is due in great part to O. Lummer, has been applied by him to the case of vision on starry nights, and has led him to establish a large number of facts that deserve attention, the more that they can easily be observed by any one.

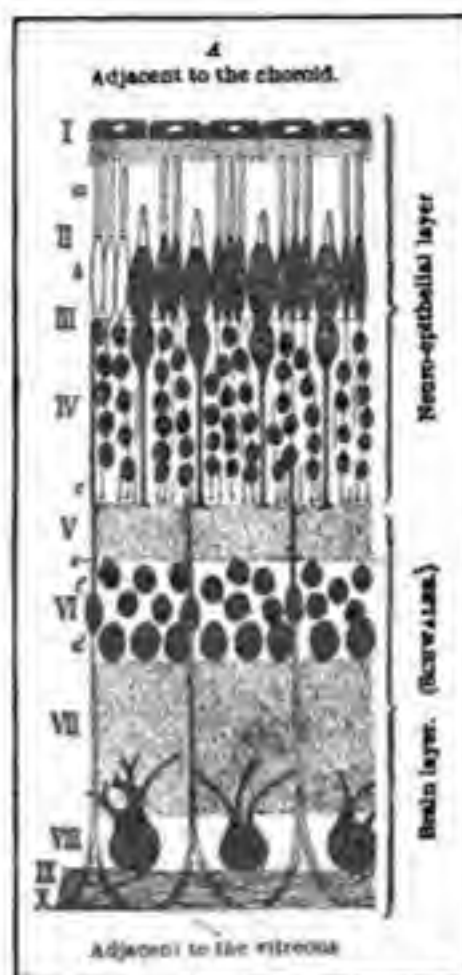
"It should be noted first that it has been definitely proved by photometric measurements that the curve of sensibility to light is very different for the cones and the rods. . . . The curve without color (that of the rods) . . . is identical with that of the normal eye observing indirectly; that is to say, without fixing the objects, so as to utilize the outer parts of the retina, where there

are only rods. Measurements show, in the first place, that the region of maximum sensibility is clearly different for the cones and rods. . . . A reddish image will seem gray or black when perceived by the aid of the rods.

"Starting from these physical data, Mr. Lummer conceived the idea of studying night vision, or, more exactly, vision during the period of transition, when the cones cease to function little by little and give place to the rods. . . .

"A first experiment was made in a balloon ascension by night, with a fine full moon. The basket of the balloon was decorated with many-colored pennants. As the eye became adapted to the darkness, the colors of these flags weakened, and finally they appeared quite gray or whitish—a proof that the rods had completely awakened from their diurnal sleep and had assumed the character of organs of vision.

"Another experiment was made on a starlit night in the mountains. So long as the eye was annoyed by the neighborhood of electric lights the cones stayed awake and color-vision remained. On the contrary, as soon as the observer got into the shade, the rods began to work. The sky, which had hitherto appeared dotted with only a few stars, was lit up with myriads of them, all whitish in tint—the white of the rods. When effort was made to 'fix' them, their number and brightness were much diminished, but they all returned and shone as before when regarded indirectly. . . . Mr. Lummer succeeded in performing the following astonishing experiment—to look for an instant at the silver crescent moon, then try to fix the gaze on a star near by, and perceive that for several seconds the moon had disappeared from the sky. It is sufficient to have recourse anew to indirect vision by means of the retinal rods, to cause the fugitive celestial body to reappear, with the thousands of stars that the cones alone are powerless to bring to our knowledge."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



From "Diseases of the Eye," by permission of Lea & Febiger.

CROSS-SECTION OF THE RETINA.

It shows the rods and cones, the former being long and the latter short like bowling-pins. In daylight we see with the cones and by night with the rods.

METAL ROOTS FOR TEETH

AN OPERATION said by the author to be "as audacious and revolutionizing in dentistry as were the discovery and use of wireless telegraphy, radium, and x-rays in their particular fields of science," is described by Dr. E. J. Greenfield, of Wichita, Kan., in *The Dental Cosmos* (Philadelphia, April). Dr. Greenfield implants teeth upon artificial roots of iridio-platinum, which, he asserts, are practically permanent. The bony tissue of the jaw unites in and around the structure of the metal root, so that his artificial teeth rest on what is virtually a foundation of reinforced bone, the reinforcement consisting, just as in the case of concrete, of a metal skeleton imbedded in the bony mass of the jaw. The invention was due to the unsatisfactory results of the implantation of natural teeth, the implanted natural root usually absorbing in a few years. The metallic substitute was suggested by the use of silver-wire sutures by surgeons to reduce fractures. We read:

"This new process of implantation is no less than the making of a few circular incisions in the jaw-bone, . . . inserting properly prepared artificial roots of iridio-platinum, and mounting on each a base or anchorage, to which can be attached a full set of permanent, natural-appearing teeth, capable of rendering as good and efficient service as those endowed by nature at her best.

"Perhaps the greatest convenience to dentists in this new process is the fact that the splint is unnecessary. For filling the vacancy caused by the loss of a single tooth, what better method could be employed? No splint will be needed, and the adjacent teeth will not have to be mutilated in order to serve as anchorages or abutments; the artificial root eliminates all that. Besides, the mechanical phase of this wonderful process is so utterly simple that it will be readily understood, and proficiency in its use will be quickly acquired by all who desire to use it. . . .

"The artificial root used for this process is a hollow, latticed cylinder of iridio-platinum, No. 24 gage, soldered with 24-carat gold. It is impervious to acids, and does not injure the tissue which grows about it. The disk-shaped cast base with groove or slot, in which the crown attachment is inserted, is made of 22-carat gold, and is soldered to the metal frame of the root.

"Special machinery is necessary for cutting and shaping these roots. Absolute accuracy is essential, for the artificial root must fit exactly the circular incision or socket made for it in the jaw-bone of the patient. . . .

"In the course of a week or ten days after operating, sensitiveness has largely abated, and in six weeks' time—rarely longer—the bony tissues of the jaw have united through the latticed root-structure, and a positive anchorage is provided for the attachment of the artificial denture.

"By means of the bony core which the trephine produces in making the incision or root-socket, the artificial root, after being placed in position, will be held firmly until a sufficient deposit of bone cells has filled the spaces in the root-frame. Thus the artificial root becomes solidly embedded in the jaw.

"This bony center of the root-socket is one of the chief factors in the success of this process of implantation. It assures the fit of the artificial root in the socket trephined for it, and an absolutely accurate and certain fit is decidedly essential to permanence and endurance.

"Without this core or center, splints would be necessary, . . . but with it, there are practically no limits to the prosthetic appliances available. It is this feature of the process which makes it so inviting and interesting to all members of the profession, especially when the results accomplished are compared with the

results of the implantation of natural teeth. The implanted natural tooth fails because of the rarefying inflammation which occurs at the seat of implantation."

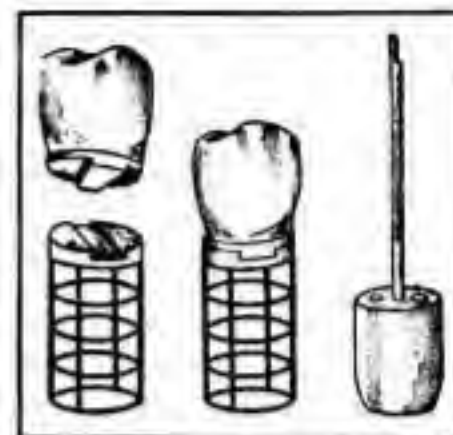
The conditions limiting the use of these metal roots, the inventor tells us, are few. If the patient's health is bad or if the bony structure of his jaw is diseased, the method is sometimes inadvisable. The author concludes:

"This operation must not be placed in the same class as all other implantations, nor should it be anticipated that this process comes to the same end as do all other implantations. No fear is to be entertained that infection will occur. If a solid body is inserted in the maxilla there would be room for infection to set in around it, but in this operation a cage-like, hollow cylinder is inserted in a circular socket in the maxilla. This root is open all the way up, clear to the gum, and the circulation carries away any bacteria which might otherwise be destructive. This is one of the main features in the success of this process of artificial-root implantation. If the root were a solid body or even simply perforated, it would be thrown off, as nature would not tolerate it, and there would be room for infection.

"Another factor which limits the conditions of failure is the simplicity of the operation, which is neither difficult nor complicated, and can be performed in a few minutes.

"Another advantage is the immovability of the root. When once implanted, this artificial root is solid and stationary, the bony core in the center of the socket assuring solidity.

"I have implanted both natural teeth and these artificial ones, so I speak from experience when I say that the absorption which takes place after a few years and absolutely destroys implanted natural teeth is entirely avoided by this process, which provides for the anchoring in the jaw of good, solid, imperishable artificial roots."



METAL ROOTS FOR TEETH.



X-RAY PHOTOGRAPH OF METAL ROOTS IN PLACE.



ANOTHER X-RAY VIEW.

WHY WAS DAYTON ISOLATED?—Why

should communication with a large American city have been practically cut off for days from the rest of the country, when we can talk to a vessel in mid-ocean without trouble? We Americans pride ourselves that we are quick to utilize new inventions, but we appear to have forgotten that the waves used in wireless telegraphy can travel over land as well as over sea. *The Electrical World* (New York, April 5) waxes sarcastic, and also somewhat indignant, over this matter. It asks:

"Why in these days of the wireless telegraph should Dayton be even more isolated than was the *Titanic*? Anybody would think that the wireless telegraph had never been heard of in Dayton or Ohio. Why, when they know that their wires are breaking all the time, do telegraph and telephone companies so persistently neglect adding the wireless to their standby emergency forces? If we were finding fault, we should say that such neglect of an obvious and cheap remedy is scandalous and reprehensible. We simply ask, why? We shall be glad to hear from some of our readers on the subject, and particularly from the companies. And, then, again, why should Dayton, birthplace of the modern aeroplane and a leading home of its manufacture, go without any resort to that useful device at such a juncture? It should have been the easiest thing in the world to fly into Dayton or out of it at any time, . . . even when the floods were at their worst, either by aeroplane or hydroplane, or flying boat. Why did not somebody do it? Again, we say, this is all by way of inquiry; but when modern civilization has such resources at its instant command it does seem most mysterious that they should not be ready and waiting to be availed of at the very instant such emergencies arise."

LETTERS AND ART



AN ITALIAN VICTORY OVER GERMAN OPERA TRADITION

THE LAST NAIL in the coffin of the Teutonic tradition in music in America has been driven home by Mr. Toscanini, according to Mr. H. T. Parker. Once it was thought that "the best music was made only in German-speaking lands and that the best interpreters of it came, also, from them." But the Russians came to smite the tradition "with the hard blows of their symphonies"; the new Frenchmen "pricked it with the sharp thrusts of their impressions and images"; the Italians "seared it with the hot fires of their newer operas." Singers and virtuosi came also from countries other than Germany and were received; but the belief has longest stood its ground that only Germany could produce an adequate leader. "An Italian might do very well with the operas of his own country; a French conductor might at least have his routine uses; but for real conducting in the 'high sense' of the word there could only be a German." But for five years the Metropolitan has had an Italian, Mr. Toscanini, who has done much of the "serious work" of the opera-house; "for five years he has led impressively in one and another of Wagner's music-dramas—a grievous blow to the tradition," and finally, "he has proved little less impressive in symphonic music." He came, as Mr. Parker shows, with an eccentric reputation, and experience has justified report:

"When Mr. Toscanini came first to the Metropolitan, the wisacres who fancied that they handed down the tables of operative law from the mountains of reviewing, like musical Moses in the wilderness of Manhattan, wagged their heads ominously, and those who were prone to mistake Teutonic prejudices for lofty principles made the same ominous motions. Who was this Toscanini, with a great reputation behind him in South America and Italy—lands in which such a reputation could not—or at any rate ought not to—be made? First of all, he conducted absolutely from memory, and he had always done so. Report ran that he carried the scores of countless operas, and to the last minutiae of detail, in an abnormally susceptible and retentive memory. Gossip told how, within a week, he could so absorb the music and the text of a most intricate modern music-drama, poring over it at the piano, reading and rereading it for hours and for whole nights at a time, until it was photographed upon his memory—yet not merely photographed, but vitalized there as a living and communicable thing. He had so carried twenty-two operas in his head in one season; he could recall as many more with a little study. Singers and players who had worked with him bore unanimous testimony to the completeness and the accuracy of Mr. Toscanini's memorizing. He knew the minutest details of the music or the composer's glosses upon it. He knew every line of the text and the stage directions. He had corrected out of easy recollection errors in parts that had escaped his most meticulous predecessors.

"And lo! it was all true. He did so conduct when he appeared first at the Metropolitan. He has so conducted ever since. He conducted so again when he passed for the first time in America to symphonic music last Sunday evening. The singers and the orchestra of the Metropolitan laid their hands on their hearts and swore that his instant recollection of the smallest details of the music was not one whit exaggerated. Admittedly, then, he did so; but why did he do so? Of course, not to be free

from any dependence on the score at rehearsal and performance that he might concentrate all his powers upon the results that he would accomplish. That was far too obvious and simple a reason. He memorized his scores to be 'different,' to make an effect. And so the high priests were solemnly silent, and left an observant and intelligent public to discover the advantages of Mr. Toscanini's memorizing. Yet they were not so silent about it as was he. Strange man! Striving to be singular, he quite refused to flaunt or even discuss his singularities.

"This Italian undertook arduous operas—or exacting operas newly produced or reproduced at the Metropolitan. He may

have disliked the routine of 'repertory,' but when it fell to him, as with 'La Gioconda,' for example, he did not slight it. When he took in hand a new production, a fresh revival, or even the preparation of a repertory piece for which he was to be responsible for the first time, never in the whole history of the opera-house had rehearsals been so thorough. Mr. Toscanini came to them with not only the whole opera—music and drama alike—in his head, but with as clear an image of what in every direction he would achieve with it. He schooled his orchestra not only as a body, but choir by choir, sometimes almost instrument by instrument. He counseled the singers in their parts not only at rehearsals, but for hours in private study in their rooms. He received the chorus from the thorough preliminary preparation of one of his lieutenants and then worked with it as with his orchestra. He had a keen eye, a fertile imagination, a quickness and sureness of expedient with settings and lighting, with the whole ordering of the stage. Separately he worked at each element in the production of an opera until every one concerned in it was thoroughly prepared in his individual share and in his cooperation with others. Then, in the final rehearsals, he

coordinated all these elements—orchestra, chorus, singing-players, the ordering of the stage, the whole music, the whole drama—into the unit of the image he had reasoned, imagined, and kept in his mind from the start.

"If Mr. Toscanini was unsparing to all his forces, he spared himself even less. If he would not rest until the last detail of preparation had been assured, the result—in such unified, complete, and polished performances as the Metropolitan had not hitherto known—justified him. Since Seidl's time no conductor there had so stamped himself upon the operas that he undertook."

The eccentricity of memorizing an opera and conducting it without a score is far from producing anything spectacular in manner. Mr. Toscanini is rather a disappointment in this respect:

"There he stands before his empty music-stand, slight, alert, elegant, seemingly heedless of his audience. He does not fling his body about gracelessly and superhumanly after the manner of certain conductors; nor does he stand in rigid and detached pose, nonchalantly moving a stick, as is the way of certain others. His beat is clear, firm, exact, insistent and almost never, even in routine transitional passages, does he leave the orchestra to itself. His right hand is always busy with his beat; with his left he suggests his shadings and modulations; adjusts his balances, summons his forces; gives his commands; indicates his significant strokes. Mr. Toscanini's conducting is energetic and exact; sometimes even, with both arms extended, he seems to outpour himself upon all his forces of stage and orchestra that he may flood them as it were with his will. Yet even then his con-



CARUSO'S SKETCH OF TOSCANINI.

He possesses, says H. T. Parker, "the divining and individualizing imagination that is the highest attribute of a great conductor."

ducting is not graceless or contortionate. It still keeps, as in its quieter moments, its air of perfect, almost elegant sureness. Mr. Toscanini has no score in which to bury his head. His eyes are always upon his forces. Yet, curiously, there are no legends of the stimulating power of his glance as there used to be of Mahler's. Out of Mr. Toscanini's hands, and above all, out of his fingers—his men say—come his will and his personal force.

"First of all, as every great conductor must, Mr. Toscanini conducts with the clearly apprehending, the firmly designing, and the finely discriminating mind. He does not merely memorize his music. He grasps its substance until he has made it a part, a living part, of himself. Through and through he knows it largely and knows it minutely. Comprehending it so, he can preserve its unity. His ordering of every opera, of every act in each opera, of each scene within each act, is usually a clear and logical piece of musical design. He preserves the long lines of the music and the drama—recall his 'Tristan'!—he keeps them advancing, broadening, cumulating, endlessly flexible and endlessly shaded, but always clear. Within those lines each detail and each accenting of a detail falls into its due place, sometimes insignificant, sometimes salient. For Mr. Toscanini discriminates as he conducts. He does not magnify the unimportant or make the important monotonous. There are middle voices and middle shadings in his conducting. It does not alternate heights and depths in fletitious contrasts. In every opera he practises the science of musical architecture, and then by imagination and feeling warms it into an art. To 'sit under him' is to hear the art of musical design practised as no other conductor in America except Dr. Muck practises it. Incredible as it may seem, an Italian conductor may have intellect.

"To intellect, Mr. Toscanini adds imagination, the finely subjective imagination that no other conductor in America, except again Dr. Muck, possesses in such degree as he. It is the divining and individualizing imagination that is the highest attribute of a great conductor. By virtue of it he conceives each opera in its own peculiar quality, in its own particular individuality, enters into the composer's purposes, divines what swam before his eyes and welled within his spirit as he wrote. By this virtue Mr. Toscanini makes 'Armide' or 'Falstaff' or 'Tosca' or 'Le Donne Curiose' sound each with its true voice, in its true style, to true impression upon those that hear. To ply such an imagination to such ends, to make it the animating force of the preceding knowledge, is to accomplish the fullest and the finest work that a conductor may do, since he reproduces the opera or the symphony or the tone-poem not merely as the composer wrote it, but as he imagined it."

His Wagner performances have been the greatest of his sensations, because the least expected of his achievements:

"He began with 'Götterdämmerung,' and then, for some inscrutable reason, abandoned it to Mr. Hertz. He continued with 'Tristan' and he has kept it to himself in all his five years at the Metropolitan. Often, tho not in all performances, he has also conducted in 'Die Meistersinger.' Anticipating those things, finding them drawing near and not to be withstood, the upholders of the Teutonic tradition raised their hands in pious horror. What! An Italian conduct in a music-drama of Wagner, in this America where Wagner signifies German singers, a Ger-

man conductor, German opera, in short. It was as tho some rank blasphemy or monstrous curiosity impended. Mr. Toscanini conducted none the less, and the tradition tottered while its adherents quibbled about its trembling base. In their eyes and ears, Mr. Toscanini may have done this, that, or the other in a Latin and not a Teutonic way. In the eyes and ears of hiscomprehending, stirred, and transported hearers, it mattered little whether his ways were Italian or Prussian, or whether he was overthrowing a worm-eaten tradition and at last making what passed for artistic principles the personal prejudices they really were.

"It sufficed for Mr. Toscanini's audience that his 'Tristan' had the voice of passion, of song, of romance, and of fate in degree that scarcely a conductor had given it before; that the music expanded in beauty and glowed with power until those that heard were transported out of themselves into the very ardor of Wagner's creating spirit. Fortunate the German conductor who could so feel and so make others feel 'Tristan.' Fortunate, too, the German conductor who could so suffuse the music of 'Die Meistersinger' with sensuous and romantic beauty, and keep its endless strands weaving themselves into luminous song."

ENGLAND'S "DOORMAT" HEROINES

INSTEAD of militancy and various other brands of suffragettism now rampant in England having their effect on contemporary fiction, they seem to produce just the opposite. At least we must conclude from an article in the *London Daily News* that all the feminine intellectual energy goes elsewhere than into the creation of new types of fiction. A survey of the output of such writers as Mrs. Ward, May Sinclair, Elinor Glyn, and Katherine Tynan, causes the critic

we quote to see only "what Nietzsche calls 'the eternal tediousness of women' amply demonstrated" in all their heroines, gentle and simple. Not one new heroine, he declares, arouses interest. "They are merely commonplace 'womanly women,' according to the Early Victorian interpretation of the term, born to mental slavery." What a shock this must be to those who are offering themselves as martyrs for the cause. We read:

"As if to compensate for the lack of psychological interest, we are told with wearisome reiteration of the physical beauty of these heroines. The woman novelist of to-day appears to be more susceptible to feminine beauty than her male contemporaries. She revels in lovely complexions, beautiful eyes, red lips, white teeth, and straight little noses.

"Undoubtedly the most admirable of the five heroines is *Lydia Penfold*, Mrs. Humphry Ward's latest creation. She is the only one who is not a 'doormat,' made for man to wipe his boots on. She is 'your modern girl of the intellectual sort, quite unmoved by gawgaws.' She has also beauty, grace, and personality. *Lydia* has pride and independence and ideals, for which one is devoutly thankful, but she is nevertheless a bore, and she has no sense of humor



From "The Making of Lydia" by Mrs. Humphry Ward. © H. S. G. Co.

MRS. WARD'S LATEST HEROINE.

Lydia Penfold was more of an "Early Victorian" than a "doormat," but her story, told in "The Making of Lydia," shows that even she "tries to hide any gleams of intelligence in case man might not approve."

whatever. Her endeavor to maintain a friendship with her rejected lover, *Lord Tatham*, fails, and she writes in ponderous style to his mother, 'How good and dear he always was to me, and how much I have learned from him. And yet I am afraid it was all very blind and ill-considered and very selfish.' So heavy is *Lydia* that, in spite of her beauty, one doubts at times of her all-conquering attractiveness. There is also more than a touch of the Early Victorian about her, with all her modernity. 'She was a deal too clever to talk philosophy' brings one back to the days when women were supposed to hide hypocritically any gleams of intelligence they might possess, in case (awful thought!) man might not approve of so much erudition.

'Of a different type is *Winnie Dymond*, Miss May Sinclair's heroine in 'The Combined Maze.' She is a clerk, with a passion for gymnastics. At first one has hopes of *Winnie*. She seems



AMERICA'S GREATEST WOMAN PORTRAITIST.
Cecilia Beaux as she sees herself.

to be a proud, self-respecting, independent character, but long before the book ends she has definitely degenerated into a 'doormat.' The hero, *Randall Ransome*, with whom *Winnie* has had 'an understanding,' suddenly marries *Violet*, *Winnie's* chum, who possesses 'the biggest and darkest blue eyes he had ever seen.' Later on we find *Winnie* giving up a good situation for an inferior one, in order to be near the *Ransomes*. Every day (altho she has to work hard in an office all day) she goes to the *Ransomes'* house, scrubs and cleans it, washes the baby, cooks the dinner, and acts as general servant and factotum, while *Violet*, who is 'as strong as a horse,' lies, 'like a suburban odalisk,' on a sofa, watching with a contemptuous smile the labors of the infatuated *Winnie*.

'But *Winnie*, the weak one, does not mind. She 'paid herself,' Miss Sinclair tells us, 'in a thousand inimitable sensations every time she touched the things he had touched or that belonged to him.' Could fatuousness go further? One wants to hear no more of *Winnie*, but the sequel of her servility is interesting. *Violet*, her own rightful duties being usurped by an outsider, finds time hang so heavy on her hands that she elopes. Yet Miss Sinclair obviously holds up *Winnie*—who is an interfering little fool—for our admiration."

Having polished off the efforts at picturing an acceptable modern woman by two of England's leading fiction writers, our critic turns to two more. He couldn't even find "comfort and consolation" in Mrs. Elinor Glyn:

"Strindberg says somewhere that life 'consists in doing the same things over and over again.' Reading modern novels consists largely in reading the same things over and over again. Listen to a description of one of Elinor Glyn's latest heroines: 'She moved with the undulating grace of a panther or a wild animal' (surely one has read something like that many, many times before), 'and yet when you looked at her face her eyes were splendidly and broadly lidded, as are Etruscan eyes sculptured in the cinerary urns.' This heroine ceased to interest me at this point, so I skipped some pages and alighted on another: 'A pale, slender woman, who was watching him with large, dark blue eyes from the sofa where she sat.' 'The gentle creature stroked his crisp, dark, wavy hair, and the tenderness of an angel came into her sad eyes.' Heroines like this may have 'magnetic eyes,' but they have no power of holding one's interest.

"As a drowning man clutches at a straw, I turned to Katherine Tynan. She is an Irishwoman. Surely she will provide a heroine with 'a sparkle' in her. Vain hope! Mrs. Pratt, of *Paradise Farm*, 'had a great natural placidity. Her brooding, ruminant air, when her mind was at rest, was not unlike that of the cows in the pasture.' Mrs. Pratt is also a doormat of the most virulent type. Her attitude toward her beautiful young lodger, Mrs. Greville, is Uriah Heepish in the extreme. Mrs. Pratt belongs to the days when people 'knew their proper stations.' 'My dear soul,' says Mrs. Greville, looking at her with half-frightened compassion, 'you must not care for me like that.' 'You should have thought of that, my lady,' says the humble one, 'before you won my poor heart.'"

ART SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS

NO LARGE CITY of our land is without its art institute, yet "the more art schools there are, and the better equipped, the smaller will be the average of really distinguished talent turned out from them." This sounds at first like the cry of a cynic or a pessimist. Instead it is the word of America's most distinguished woman portrait-painter—Cecilia Beaux—and she is writing in *Harper's Bazar* more particularly of women and their chances of success in art. "The rough material that goes to make up the character of the artist who is to succeed—that is, ingenuity, perseverance, and power of concentration—is not much called upon or developed in the early stages of study in these schools." The only chance for "invention" a girl finds is in the composition class; in all matters pertaining to the posing of the model the work is done for the pupil. When she takes a studio on her own hook "she has not learned to invent ways and means nor to rely on her own resources for the material construction and development of an idea." Such objections sound as tho Miss Beaux has a poor idea of art schools; it is only that she is impressed with the fact that under the necessary restrictions in them "nothing but a high degree of natural gift will in the end prevail." The small average of high talent and the bad side of school training account for the failure of so many girls. In her very suggestive article Miss Beaux lays down sane rules for success that will sound like hardship to any but the most determined girls. Thus:

"Not only sacrifice of the time and strength must be given to the work itself, but a sacrifice even of pleasures that will deplete the working powers of the next day.

"This is especially the case with women and girls who, with rare exceptions, have a less abundant physical energy than young men of a corresponding temperament. In our sex the will to preserve, even when we are tottering with fatigue, is most praiseworthy, and we often wonder why 'keeping at it' has such meager and disappointing results. A girl, from the beginning of her life as an artist, should know that her physical energy must be conserved like precious oil, like water in a desert, like ammunition in a besieged camp, like food and fuel in a dash to the pole.

"Art has no dealings with the dregs of life. The foam on the brimming cup is the only acceptable offering. A young artist should ask herself, 'If I do this to-night shall I be fresh—not tired—at the end of the first two hours of work to-morrow, so that if I wish to I can elineh it in the third?'

"Often a piece of work depends for its force on the ability of the artist to go on with it at the moment. Two hours of intense

application have been given; the work is now ready to be pulled together, without a break in its purpose, or, more important still, without a change in the condition of the materials in use. If energy, *natural energy*, not will power, is relaxed at this moment, and the artist keeps on by force of will alone, I can almost hear her lamentation, 'It looked well for a while, and then I went on with it and spoiled it!' It may be that she could never have sustained it, but the chances are that if her strength and enthusiasm had been as high continuously as when she began, her work would have been increased, not diminished, in power at the end of the morning. An obvious case of cause and effect constantly ignored by students and young artists generally. Witness the tepid and weary results so often seen."

The all-important question is whether a girl is qualified, whether she is endowed by nature for the life she wishes to lead, says the writer. She may, suggests Miss Beaux, even mistake her motive in starting out upon an art career:

"It is more necessary than ever before that our young woman should closely examine herself as to her real motives. With many the desire to get out and away is too strong to be resisted, and to these the life of an artist is most attractive. True, some one must pay for the tuition of the student, but the fees are small, and at most of the art schools the drawings accepted for admission might be produced without the smallest degree of natural gift. Anybody can produce the work of the average beginner, so admission to the school is no real proof of ability. Even the desire to 'try' may mean nothing; yet who goes to school except to learn, and who can tell, especially without inspecting the would-be student in person, whether great things may not some day develop?"

"It is right that admission should be liberal, and after passing this barrier and paying the cost of tuition everything is open to the student, and everything is provided except the materials with which to work.

"When I went abroad to study I found in Paris numbers of girls and women who, encouraged by the ignorant flatteries of their friends, had staked all on foreign study. Years had passed; the one hope—to get something admitted to the Salon—was still out of sight. This admission would mean a creditable degree of promise, if not of achievement; it would mean, too, that the successful student would be strongly abetted by M. Julien, who counted on their performances to help advertise his school. But year by year the chance grew less and less. Ill health, resulting from life in rooms overlooking filthy courts, poor food, and privations of all kinds were endured. And how often I heard the sad plaint, 'They have made such sacrifices for me I can not go home until I have something to show for these years of work.' There were several whose fate I never knew, for my stay was short. Of course such martyrdom as this is unknown nowadays either in Paris or here."

For a girl who has a clear idea of what she wishes to do, declares Miss Beaux, "it is far better to start alone, working alone, even at a great disadvantage." Further:

"She may not go far before she seeks at the art school either to certify or to correct what she is guessing at. She will find her progress rapid and vital when she does enter. By this it seems that we have come, at the present day, to something absolutely opposite to the practise of the period when the apprentices in the masters' studios were irresponsible. In the old way the impressionable student came under the influence of a master's works and preparatory studies, and under this influence alone. He was irresponsible, but he had before him nothing less than the example of the master. To-day, in a school, he is surrounded by scores of fellow-students who are cheerfully producing the crass work of the average beginner. No one is distressed by it. It is accepted, in its various grades, as being as good as might reasonably be expected.

"Schools of art must exist, tho their very essence prevents their

being ideal places for the nurture of the delicate flower of art. In them may be found everything or nothing for the student. Never was opportunity greater. No sign-posts are needed; no private knowledge will prevail. The force and innate gifts of the individual are the only passports that will carry him through."

OUR SERIOUS READERS—The public hungers for serious books, and repudiates the dominance of fiction, a fact which makes the *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane) see "evidence of the



A PORTRAIT STUDY.

By Cecilia Beaux.

Exhibited in the Spring Academy is this study of "a very long young woman," as a critic puts it. "Her feet are stretched out far in front of her, charming little feet, exquisitely painted, and the observer was grateful for their delicacy after traversing the length of the yellow robe, with its big pattern of purple flowers."

intellectual growth of the American people." For proof it adduces this:

"The growth of the civic conscience leads the people to spend their money on literature that claims and is supposed to ground this conscience in facts.

"The demand is for books about the development of the city, the emancipation of woman, eugenics, industrialism, the social evil, and socialism.

"Even much of the season's fiction and practically all of its drama reflect an American craving for information that makes for the health and happiness of society.

"Intellectual interests are broadening and literary taste becoming discriminative. 'Philosophy is picking up and theology doing well.' There even is a renewal of enjoyment of poetry. The people insist that their fiction be better written.

"Most of the 1913 novels, through their heroines, voice the demand of woman for broader freedom."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



HOW ATLANTA CLEANED UP

IN ATLANTA all the houses of professional vice have been advertised out of existence by the churches. The crusade that effected this constitutes, in the opinion of Mr. William T. Ellis, the most remarkable story in the present religious life of North America. The Christian sentiment of this Southern city has been solidified, a ruler of the underworld has become a matron of a new home for rescued girls, and "a tense political battle wherein Christian men showed that strategy and the ability to win are the possession of the righteous"—such are some of the outstanding features of the campaign. The "unforgettable address of Jane Addams" at the Men and Religion Congress in New York last spring sent the Atlanta delegates home with a new vision of their city's local conditions. "They discovered what may be found in almost every other large city in the country—a 'red light' district wherein the social evil was protected, or at least winked at, by city officials." *The Continent* (Chicago) gives Mr. Ellis's account of how these men went to work:

"Without taking the world into their confidence or boasting of what they meant to do, or calling in the counsel of any experts, these men blended the publicity message and the social-service message into one agency and began to advertise in all the city papers the facts of the social evil in Atlanta. They contracted for a large amount of advertising space in the daily papers to be paid for at regular rates. They entitled their advertisements, 'The Houses in Our Midst,' and called them 'Men and Religion Bulletins.' They were numbered in consecutive order. No. 1, of course, implied that No. 2 was to follow, and No. 10 called up in the minds of the friends of vice the dread possibility of a No. 20 or a No. 30. In truth, the bulletins have now numbered fifty, and there have been frequent extras, sometimes a whole page in extent. Ordinarily the advertisements are two, three, and four columns wide, extending the full length of a page.

"Of course the advertisements created a sensation. They were conspicuous, and yet they did not rely for their effect upon display type. The method plainly was to be the use of the artillery of facts and principles. Bald, hideous facts about the social evil in Atlanta were cited without qualification or circumlocution. Then to these conditions was applied the clear word of Scripture. . . .

"The advertisements were marvels of effectiveness. Their logic was as straight as a running noose. The style was brilliant, epigrammatic, puncturing. At times it rose to the loftiest heights. These messages were literature. Hysteria and fanaticism never crept into the presentations. There were no muddled generalities. The writer clearly had a knowledge of the world. He not only knew Atlanta, but he gathered his ammunition from the capitals of Europe—Berlin, Madrid, London—and from the other great cities in America. He was quick to seize the news of the day and feather his barbs with it. With rare adroitness he took advantage of Jewish and Roman Catholic pronouncements and actions upon the subject, to show the solidarity of moral attack upon this evil.

"Most remarkable of all, in this long succession of advertising, was the pertinent application of the words of Jesus. In the serene assurance that this was the court of last appeal, the gospel of Christ was quoted where it fitted. A better blending of the law and the gospel could not be imagined. The tone of the

advertisements revealed something of the serene assurance of Scripture itself; they were unhurried and unannoyed. The calm confidence in which they were written was more terrifying than bluster. Evidently the Christian forces of Atlanta, under the direction of the Men and Religion Movement, had laid siege to the citadel of vice, and they possess the needed guns and ammunition. Even the casual reader could see that there were behind the written statements a legal mind and a soldier heart. Here was the Christian crusader down to date. Each of the advertisements, until victory was assured, ended with the confident words, 'Atlanta should and will close the houses in our midst.'

"The men who used these advertisements were speaking to the people of Georgia with a power that no other series of messages had ever possessed, and they were plainly fearless. They went wherever the trail led them. It became necessary to point out the new and unstudied implications in the problem of the social evil. The wages of women workers were set forth in the advertising and a new duty laid upon the city's Christian men. It is true that the world has been blundering along in chaotic fashion amid the new economic and social conditions. Now our prophets are facing the facts—all facts. The really startling appropriateness of the Scripture quotations used by the Atlanta men have stimulated many minds. Thus one advertisement bears the words of Nehemiah, 'Some of our daughters are brought into bondage already.'"

Investigation showed that 50 per cent. of the properties used for evil purposes in the city were owned by Christian men, says Mr. Ellis. "The newspapers of no city could be counted upon to follow editorially and disinterestedly such a path as the Men and Religion committee pursued." But where the facts were presented as paid advertisements, "there was no newspaper owner with possible property interests to edit it and no big advertiser to influence it." So—

"There was no way of answering, avoiding, or diverting the tremendous truth told week by week in these display advertisements, which naturally came to be the first

part of the paper to which thousands of readers turned every day."

The outcome was dramatic. The chief of police of Atlanta "does not have to confer with any authorities higher up":

"Chief of Police Beavers of Atlanta was at heart a better man than the world with which he had dealings ever suspected. He had fallen into a vicious custom. These advertisements 'got him'; they found the real man Beavers. He resolved to stand by his parents, by his own early training and by the best life of Atlanta. He publicly pledged the Men and Religion committee that he would close the houses. . . .

"At once many persons who had shown no spark of solicitude for the fallen girls in their virtual slavery began to shed maudlin tears in public over their fate at being turned adrift without shelter. This ostentatious sympathy was short-lived, for the advertising campaign was part of a Christian movement. It was bigger and better than politics. Behind it burned the yearning, loving heart of Christ's compassionate servants. The ensuing advertisements were directed to the women in the evil resorts. The word of the committee was pledged that every one of them would be offered shelter and help in a new life. All the arguments that the vested interests of evil might offer to their victims were counteracted by this clear, unequivocal statement.



CHIEF OF POLICE BEAVERS.

Who after his pledge to the Men and Religion committee of Atlanta actually closed the resorts of vice there.

which could not be kept from the eyes of anybody who read the daily papers, that there was a door of opportunity open to all who sought a better life. Ministers and their members went two by two through the 'red light' district. Every fallen woman in Atlanta was personally offered a chance for a better life. With this message of practical service went the gospel of Christ. The women were told that if ill they would be provided with medical care; if they needed training for a career of honest service, it would be supplied; if there were dependent relatives, they would be cared for; if shelter alone were wanted, that would be provided. Whatever was necessary to help the victims of vice back to respectable life was freely pledged to them.

"Here comes the most shining chapter in the long and beautiful story. More than 200 of the women accepted the committee's offer and forsook the old life of shame."

Only the "worldly wisdom, driven by a deep Christian passion" of Marion Jackson and John J. Eagan, says Mr. Ellis, could have achieved such results as Atlanta shows. The story of these two men is romantic:

"They are David and Jonathan in their friendship. Young men of the same age, born and bred in Atlanta, they once were peculiarly antipathetic; but when Jackson became a Christian in the Torrey meetings the two found themselves drawn together by the great tie of Christian fellowship. It does not take a psychologist to explain this. The men held the great essentials in common. They were in unity in life's deepest purpose. Marion Jackson is a study in the unexpected consequences of vital religion. He was a born aristocrat, an aristocrat to his finger-tips, by birth, tradition, and aptitude; but when, in Dr. Torrey's preaching, the gospel gripped him, he became a democrat. He now has a New Testament passion for people. The simplicities of the Christian brotherhood shine out in his life and actions.

"Marion Jackson is a lawyer, and a good one. That explains why the method of the Men and Religion committee has been bomb-proof and water-tight. The advertisements were all written by him. Of course there was not money enough in Atlanta to hire professional brains that could write such advertisements as these. They had to be born of a trained mind and a flaming heart. Nobody ever thought of Marion Jackson as a man to write advertisements. Yet to-day if he cared to abandon his legal practise he could take those advertisements in his hand and secure employment with any advertising agency in the land.

"Hand in hand with Marion Jackson has gone John J. Eagan, whom the books write down as a capitalist. A quiet young man who inherited a fortune from his uncle, he had gone on his simple way as in the day when he did not possess wealth. The money that came to him he invested in securities that were in consonance with his Christian beliefs, for he is an earnest Presbyterian. This Atlanta campaign has thus far cost over \$12,000, \$6,500 of which was for advertising bills. One does not have to be much of a guesser to surmise where the money came from. We may be sure, tho, that the giver has had a 'run for his money,' in the phrase of the street. Judged by any standards, the Atlanta campaign has been more fun than can be got out of a fleet of aeroplanes or a garage full of racing automobiles. One would hunt far to find a happier man than John J. Eagan.

"In this Men and Religion Movement he has come to be dominated by a great idea, of which he is the apostle among his fellow business men. That is that business is a ministry, that a man should serve the world by his business. The rights and welfare of his employees and of the larger world which they represent should be the first consideration of business, taking precedence even of dividends. . . .

"What these two laymen have done, with the full and efficient cooperation of the churchmen of their city, is a revelation and a foregleam of the new era of efficient Christian patriotism which will utilize the most modern methods and the ripest worldly wisdom to bring to pass the reign of the kingdom in this present world."



JOHN J. EAGAN.

A capitalist of Atlanta, who is credited with financing the movement to clean the city of its vice resorts.

THE NEW KOREAN VERDICT

A VICTORY, even if incomplete, may be "tremendously significant and most gratifying." In this light *The Continent* (Chicago) views the verdict of the Appellate Court in Seoul, Korea, which reversed the earlier verdict of "the police-manufactured case charging a large company of Koreans, mainly Christians, with conspiracy to assassinate Count Terauchi, the Japanese governor-general of the province."

One hundred and twenty-three defendants were prosecuted for complicity in this alleged sedition and 106 were convicted, but the second decision, rendered March 20, convicted six and released as innocent the remaining hundred. *The Continent* reviews the later verdict:

"Of the six still held for the supposed crime, all have been granted a material reduction of sentence. Six men by the original verdict were sentenced to penal servitude of ten years each. Of these, one now goes free and the others are committed for six years only. Of nineteen previously receiving sentences of seven years each, all but one now escapes. The term for that one is commuted to five years.

"The six still in prison are the most prominent of the defendants, including the one man among the group who has an international reputation, Baron Yun Chi Ho, president of the Methodist College in Songdo. He and four others—Yang Ki Tak, Im Chi Chung, Yi Seung Hun, and An Tai Kak—stand sentenced for six-year terms, while Ok Kwan Pin, the sixth convict, is given five years. All of these men are alleged to have been leaders in the Sin Min Hoi, or New People's Society, which the Japanese insist was an association for revolution and assassination. The Koreans admit the existence of the society, but claim that its object was the peaceable education and uplift of the Korean masses. Baron Yun allowed his name to be used as one of the officials of this society, but apparently took no active part in directing it. The real leader of the movement was Yang, who served for several years as the editor of a patriotic daily published in Seoul. Im is a resident of Seoul, at whose house the Government affirmed that Yun met Yang to perfect the conspiracy, altho Baron Yun was able to show by unmistakable records that he was not in Seoul at all on the day alleged for this meeting. Yi and An were prominent citizens of Pyeng Yang, alleged to have been summoned to Seoul when Yun and Yang had elaborated their plot. Ok is a young man of twenty-two who is alleged to have been of particular use to the conspirators on account of his eloquence as a public speaker.

"Lyu, who originally received as heavy a sentence as Yun, but was acquitted on this trial, is a graduate of Japan's national military academy in Tokyo, and served with the Japanese Army in the Russian War. It would seem that his influential Japanese connections have worked in his favor."

The Continent feels that the verdict thus rendered ratifies its contention all along that "there never was the slightest real evidence to justify the allegation of Japanese police that Count Terauchi was the object of a plot of assassination." It goes on:

"Stared in the face by a judicial decision releasing a hundred men whom police charges had specifically marked as the instruments of a seditious plot, even the most biased must admit that the plot is totally disproved, even tho the alleged ringleaders are still held for punishment. And this means that torture alone could have produced the purported confessions of a conspiracy.

"Of course the great flaw in the finding lies in the court's failure to discharge all the defendants. But it must not be too harshly condemned for this. Altho the presiding judge throughout the trial showed the most unmistakable disposition to deal fairly with all the defendants, the missionaries could see that he still labored under tremendous pressure from the military

administration of the province. They had therefore but little faith in his ability to withstand the truculent demands of officials around him. That he and his colleagues under such circumstances have had the strength to go as far toward justice as they have is a monumental credit to the Japanese judiciary.

"Nevertheless, this satisfaction must not be allowed to obscure sympathy and concern for Baron Yun and his six compatriots who now, standing alone, become more obviously than ever a sacrifice to the 'face' of the Japanese police. It remains yet for the international protest which has liberated 117 of the unjustly accused Koreans to be exercised in behalf of the last six. For them undoubtedly an appeal will be made to the supreme court of Korea, in which the fully trusted Christian judge, Watanabe, has the deciding voice. But under the judicial practise of Japan, this court can only review points of procedure, and cannot investigate the case on its merits. So if the procedure below is technically regular, it may be impossible for Judge Watanabe to vacate these last sentences. In that case intercession for their pardon must be made to the Japanese Emperor."

Baron Yun Chi-ho is said to be suffering from incipient tuberculosis, and in the opinion of many of his friends, if he is incarcerated he will not live to serve the full term of his sentence.

INDIA'S SYMPATHY WITH TURKEY

OBSERVERS ON THE GROUND report that the Turk has not regarded his present conflict with the Balkan states as a holy war. Otherwise there would be no possible explanation of his failure at arms and his apparent failure in courage and warlike zeal. But his coreligionists of India view it differently. The belief is current among them, says W. E. Nicoll, a missionary in the Punjab, writing in the *United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg), that "the so-called Christian nations" are bent on Turkey's annihilation, "primarily in order to bring Islam into disgrace." The Powers, so it is held in India, have connived at, if not secretly abetted, this harassment of the enfeebled Turk. From the very beginning, therefore, of the present war, the interest even in the remote villages has been intense. Branches of the Red Crescent Society have been formed in all the large centers, and well-known members of the Moslem community have given the effort their hearty encouragement. "There seems to have been no doubt in the minds of the Indian Moslems but that their coreligionists were entirely in the right and were really very much maligned in their well-meant efforts to effect reforms in the Balkan mountains." The practical way in which sympathy is shown rather carries out this view:

"Some weeks ago a fully equipped Red Crescent corps of physicians and assistants sailed for Constantinople from Bombay. These men were recruited from various parts of India and great enthusiasm was manifested in getting them ready and sending them away. From reports that have been appearing in the papers since of their haranguing crowds in Constantinople and urging them to continue the struggle, assuring them of the united support of their Indian brethren, it would appear that the deputation was probably engaged in anything but humanitarian and neutral work, such as attending to the wounded and relieving the sick.

"While funds were being gathered some weeks ago the suggestion was seriously made from several quarters that it would be quite right to send the money that was being collected and promised for the establishment of a great sectarian Mohammedan university at Aligarh to help the poor, struggling Turks. Inasmuch, however, as the proposition to establish such a university had already received the sanction of the Government, the wiser heads saw that such a thing was manifestly improper and impolitic. The fact remains, however, that the rank and file were quite prepared for such a move and it reveals very clearly their attitude.

"Great Britain is often spoken of as the special guardian of Mohammedan interests in the Parliament of the World, since the King of England is the acknowledged sovereign of more Moslems than any other single potentate. The thinking men among the Mohammedan community have, of course, realized from the very beginning that the British Government and her

subjects must observe strict neutrality, but here again the Moslem 'man of the street' has not been slow to believe and suggest that Great Britain should take sides with the Turk and render him material assistance. No doubt the fact that the sympathies of the English people themselves were largely with the Balkan states has accentuated the feeling that the Government as such should do something tangible for the Turk to offset the prevailing sentiment of the people, such people forgetting for the moment that Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy and that the people would not tolerate for a moment such an attitude on the part of the Government, even were it disposed to show any favor, which people generally know it is not.

"This feeling that the British Government was not living up to its opportunities as the protector of holy Islam has been wonderfully accentuated during the progress of the negotiations for peace, especially when it became evident that the Powers were advising Turkey to accede, in large part, to the Allies' terms. Indian Mohammedans considered that the Powers in general, and Great Britain in particular, were proving traitors to Turkey and that their treachery was based largely upon the fact that they and the Allies were coreligionists.

"Another fact that has exaggerated this opinion is the alleged massacre of Mohammedans in the war area. Questions have been asked regarding these in Parliament and the ministers responding for the Government have been openly charged with evasion and duplicity when they replied that reliable information was difficult to secure and that reports of such massacres had been brought to the attention of the governments concerned. This has failed to satisfy Mohammedans' aspirations, which seemingly demand that Great Britain actively intervene to stop such atrocities."

To read the Indian Mohammedan press, says this writer, one would be led to believe that "the Turk was the most inoffensive and mild-mannered individual possible." Further:

"The Aga Khan of Bombay, probably the best known, at least abroad, of Mohammedan leaders in India, and withal a keen thinking statesman, and knowing doubtless on which side, politically speaking, his bread is buttered, has recently expressed himself quite fully regarding the sentiment of Indian Moslems toward the Turkish War. His highness says the present attitude of Indian Moslems on the subject often leads them to a position of useless negation. He himself has studied the Turkish position very carefully for some years, and particularly in this present crisis. The immediate question for Indian Mohammedans is relief of suffering in Turkey, to which they should concentrate their whole efforts. It would be a terrible thing for the Mohammedans of India if, through neglect on their part, thousands of their brethren in Turkey died. They must send money for the relief of the suffering and wounded, and for the help of the thousands of refugees who are now flocking from European Turkey into Asia Minor. These people want not only food but money to buy seed for the coming season and to reestablish themselves. It is equally incumbent to eschew any policy which may increase and prolong the sufferings of their coreligionists in Turkey. 'It does seem to me,' continues his highness, 'a cruel addition to the burdens which Turkish statesmen have to bear at this crisis to be harassed by irresponsible advice from Indian Mussulmans who know nothing of the grim realities of the position, and upon whom none of the grievous burdens of the war fall. How easy it is to bid others to fight for the honor of Islam when here we enjoy the serene comforts of peace and prosperity. It would be a good thing,' says his highness, 'if all these hundreds of thousands who are from here giving their advice were forced to make all the sacrifices that the war entails on the people of Turkey themselves.'

"In the course of the concluding portion of the article his highness says: 'Turkey must in the future be an Asiatic power. She must concentrate on Asia. Turkey as an Asiatic power can live and thrive only if she has the good-will, friendship, and support of England. England is the only country which has everything to gain and nothing to lose by a strong Turkey in Asia. Apart from any question of sentiment, it is to the interest of England that Turkey in Asia should become strong and prosperous. Here is a great opening for the Mussulmans of India, alike of serving England and Islam. Let them use all their influence through their loyal efforts, through their good-will, to bring England and Turkey together, and, in fact, to carry out in Asiatic Turkey the spirit of the Cyprus convention and the policy of Lord Beaconsfield. At last there is a possibility that the dream of many Mussulmans may come true, and that England and Turkey may become fast and firm friends.'"

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS



QUEEN VICTORIA'S DIARY OF HER GIRLHOOD*

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by

E. S. NADAL

THIS diary of Queen Victoria's girlhood will make a great many friends for the Queen. Youth is always almost, if not quite, the most attractive thing in the world. But when the subject is the sovereign of one of the earth's great empires and is, besides, a clever and interesting young lady, the person combining these characteristics becomes very interesting indeed. Other interesting figures, besides the young lady, appear upon the scene, of which the chief are Lord Melbourne and Prince Albert. The diary covers the period of the courtship of Prince Albert and concludes with his marriage to the Queen. The story of the Prince's courtship is fairly interesting, but nothing like so interesting as the account of the Queen's friendship with Melbourne. The diary is almost all about Lord Melbourne, the Queen appearing as a little feminine Boswell, recounting the conversation of this attractive man. What a wonderful tutor he was! The mind of the young girl grows under the fostering influence of Melbourne's conversation as corn grows in the night after a rain. The antecedents of Lord Melbourne would not appear at first sight to qualify him to be a young lady's guardian and tutor. Two years before the Queen's accession he had appeared in court as the corespondent in a celebrated suit for divorce, in which, however, the verdict was a vindication of himself and Mrs. Norton. It was, indeed, charged by his friends that the suit was brought with the intention of preventing his remaining as Prime Minister after the Queen's accession. This was, however, the second occasion on which he had been obliged to appear in court as a corespondent. Furthermore, he did not come from forbears who were at all strait-laced, nor were his connections and associations of that character. His mother, altho a good mother to him, had not escaped the breath of scandal. He had had for a wife the clever and erratic Lady Caroline Lamb, the friend or enemy of Byron—the words in the case of such a lady are synonyms—whose escapades had been the talk of London. Such had been his antecedents. But it is the verdict of history that no man ever fulfilled more worthily the duties of such a position than he did. The situation was evidently not without its temptation, for he was very fond of his young charge. She on her part had an admiration for, and an interest in him, which might well in the case of a susceptible young lady, such as the Queen evidently was, have changed to a warmer sentiment. But he was a too loyal and honorable man to encourage the growth of any such feeling.

It is true that he was at that time fifty-eight years of age. But he was a very handsome man, and was the possessor of

many personal attractions, one of them being a delightful voice in speaking. He had abundant gifts of wit and entertaining talk, evidences of which appear on almost every page of this diary. His youth and middle age had been passed in one of the most interesting periods of the world's history. He could remember the great events of the French Revolution, and was a grown man during the Napoleonic period. In the events that followed he had a considerable share, and he was one of the Whig leaders at the time of the passage of the Reform Bill. With the great literature and the art, the pleasure and sport, and the society of that age he was familiar. He had known everybody. To the observation of all this brilliant life he had brought a fine intellect and humorous and whimsical fancy.

One wonders whether he always succeeded in making his talk suitable to the ears of the young lady. He had the old-fashioned habit of mixing up his language with a constant stream of profanity, a habit which he shared with many of the men of that day. Every substantive was qualified with the adjective or participle "damned" in such a manner as to be almost an impediment to the progress of conversation. It is said that he was once discoursing in this style to Sydney Smith, when Smith, thinking such language a rudeness to him in his character as clergyman, begged that his Lordship would assume everybody and everything to be damned and would proceed with the subject. Hayward, however, who tells the story, doubts whether Sydney Smith ever took such liberty with Melbourne. The diary contains no evidence that Melbourne did not succeed in repressing this characteristic in the presence of the Queen. This incident is an indication that he was usually successful in this endeavor. He was telling the Queen of the violent behavior of the women at the time of the Reform Bill agitation. These ladies seem to have been true grandmothers of the suffragettes of the present day. He heard one of them say "Hiss that black-guard Melbourne!" At hearing this word, at that time scarcely permissible before ladies in polite company, the Queen says that she felt her cheeks to redden.

The diary closes with the marriage. The indications are that the Queen passed at once from under the influence of Melbourne into the control of her young husband. Melbourne had assisted in bringing about the marriage, but the change could not have been altogether agreeable to him. Is there not some suggestion of this in the following well-authenticated incidents? The Queen's mind was greatly occupied with the question of the precedence at court to be allowed Prince Albert, and she was continually talking to Melbourne about it. He said finally—"For goodness' sake, ma'am, let's say no more about it. If the English people once take to making kings,

they soon begin un-making them." At another time the Queen said to Melbourne that she thought herself fortunate in the fact that the Prince took so little notice of the beautiful ladies there were about the court. Melbourne said: "It's full soon to begin to boast," at which the Queen was much put out. But the Prince remained to the end the most faithful and conscientious of men. He avoided society and devoted himself to public objects and to assisting the Queen in the duties of her office.

Prince Albert had the views and feelings of a German prince. He thought it the part of wisdom that the Queen and himself should live in great measure apart from society. It may have been that the life she led under the guidance of the Prince was happier than that of the young girl described in this diary, as the Queen said it was. But it was certainly not so brilliant nor so varied, and the record of it, as given in the Queen's "Journal in the Highlands," with its humdrum and rather vapid details, is infinitely less interesting. It hardly seems possible that the two accounts could have been written by the same person.

The character of Queen Victoria, during the latter part of her life, had not the winning qualities of the young girl of the diary. With a strong nature and a strong will, she had the defects that go with these qualities. She felt it to be her duty to uphold the dignity and power of the crown. This was probably due in part to the teachings of the Prince Consort. It is reported that she once said that she was a Stuart rather than a Hanoverian in her feelings. She once asked Lord John Russell if he did not think that rebellion was always wrong. He replied: "As a loyal subject of the House of Hanover, I can not say that it is." She had, besides, a strong sense of what was due to herself. A woman will fight for something she believes to be her due with a passion and courage which will not often be found in a man, and the Queen gave the impression of being capable of this. The author of a very interesting eulogy of her in the *Quarterly Review*, printed not long after her death, confesses that what she really believed in was the Divine Right. She looked as if she believed that. This faith gave her dignity and gave her strength. She was very dignified in appearance; it was surprising that any one under five feet should have so much presence. But it can not be said, at any rate when she appeared in public, that she looked amiable. She was a good deal feared, and perhaps she rather liked to be feared. We are told that her children were in awe of her. The editor of the diary says:

"To those accustomed to the easier manners of more recent times it is difficult to convey a sense of the atmosphere of Windsor during the reign of the Queen. Her extraordinary aloofness was its

* *The Girlhood of Queen Victoria.* A Selection from Her Majesty's Diaries between the years 1832 and 1840. Published by authority of His Majesty the King. Edited by Viscount Esher. In two volumes. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

determining cause, but the effect was that of a shrine. Grave men walked softly through the rooms of the castle, and no voice was ever raised. The presence of the Sovereign brooded, so to speak, over the Palace and its environment. The desire to be negligently at ease never entered the mind. The air was rarefied by a feeling that somewhere, in a region unvisited by any but the most highly privileged, was seated, not in an ordinary armchair, but on a throne, the awe-inspiring and ever-dignified figure of the Sovereign.

There is perhaps some exaggeration in this, but it is near the truth. That she got a certain strength from this attitude can not be denied, combined, as it was, with a rectitude of character which commanded universal respect. Thus she was able to do things which English constitutional practice hardly allows to the Sovereign, and which a modern King of England could scarcely do. She could keep men out of office whom she did not like. Of course, she could not do this with the great men, such as Palmerston and Gladstone, whom, no doubt, she would have been glad to exclude. Their strength with the country was too great to admit of her doing this in their case. But she could and did do it in other cases. It is said that she kept from being Prime Minister Sir William Harcourt, whom she did not like and who had no such strength with the country as Palmerston and Gladstone had. Not only did she succeed in having her way about individuals, but, by the weight of her personal character, she was able to affect matters of public policy. She did this in part through that community of feeling which she had with the great English middle class whom she so well understood, and whose sympathy and respect she possessed so entirely. Lord Salisbury spoke of this characteristic of the Queen in a speech he made about her in the House of Lords just after her death. The late Confederate General Payne, of Virginia, commander of the Black Horse Cavalry, told me that he was in England for a short time during our Civil War, and had, while there, several interviews with Lord Palmerston. He said to Palmerston that he could not understand how the English, devoted as they were to monarchical and aristocratic government, should wish to see a great democratic power on the American continent, which would in time be certain to take the leadership of the Anglo-Saxon world. "I recognize the truth of that," said Palmerston. "This country is not strongly against the South, nor is the Government. But the Queen is, mainly on account of her feeling about slavery, and the Queen's feeling as to slavery is no doubt that of the country." Palmerston evidently thought the Queen's influence in this matter very important.

The Queen also felt an obligation to uphold the cause of good morals in a luxurious and frivolous society. She succeeded in keeping away from her court persons who had been proved to have transgressed the laws of morality. She had very serious views regarding her duty in this respect, of which this anecdote is an indication. A lady, it is said, was once talking to her about death and the future state, a subject which I have heard the Queen was fond of discussing. The lady said that one of the advantages of the future existence would be that not only should we meet the interesting people of

our own time, but we should meet those of other times as well, for instance, King David. But David would not quite do. "No," said the Queen, "I will not meet David." What a very limited acquaintance among royal personages in the next world could she have expected to have if she were so particular!

If the Queen had permitted herself to mix more in society than she did, would there have been any diminution of the public respect for the throne? I do not believe it. Of course, she could not have mixed in society, as was done by her sociable and good-humored son. But still she might have enjoyed the brilliant social resources and opportunities of London, with advantage to herself and to the world. Edward VII. in all probability could not compare in power of mind or force of character to his mother, but he was very popular. The Prince, as he was called in those days, was about everywhere and knew everybody. I remember one incident which gave me a notion of the extent to which he availed himself of the amusing features of London life. I went one evening to hear Toole in "Sergeant Buzfuz." Between the acts I was sitting in Toole's dressing-room while he was making up his face before a looking-glass, and I asked him whether he had not taken his idea of the part from some particular model. He replied that he had had such a model, and that it was Sergeant Ballantine. He said that the night before the Prince had been sitting in the chair which I occupied, while he was making up, and that when it was time to go on, the Prince had said: "Come, Toole, let's go in and have some more Ballantine." It is a question whether this sensible, tactful, and kind-hearted young man, assisted as he was by his beautiful and amiable wife, was not of as much use to the British monarchy as the serious-minded and able Queen Victoria.

NOVELS OF THE FIRST HALF OF THE YEAR

In the following lists of novels published in this country since January 1 this year, or which will be published before July 1, an effort has been made to secure, as far as possible, complete lists from all the well-known publishing houses that issue fiction regularly. As will be seen from a count, the total number of these books is 328.

The lists have been arranged according to publishing houses. It is believed that this system will make them more generally interesting than would be a compilation made alphabetically by authors' names. For one thing, it shows clearly how well distributed among the large houses devoted to fiction the output for this half year is.

Readers will perhaps recall two diagrams printed in THE LITERARY DIGEST of March 1, showing the number of all classes of books published in 1890 and the number published in 1912, and indicating a total increase of all classes from 4,559 books in 1890 to 10,903 books in 1912. Fred E. Woodward, of Washington, who compiled these diagrams, made the interesting point that, contrary to an almost general opinion among booksellers and readers, the percentage of fiction during these twenty-two years had not increased. In fact, the total of fiction in 1890 was 1,118, while the total in 1912 was 1,010—that is, a slight decline took place. When the relation of fiction

to all books published in these twenty-two years is sought, it is found that fiction has not kept pace with the general increase. Mr. Woodward showed that in 1912 only 9.3 per cent. of the whole number of books published belonged to the fiction class, whereas in 1890 the percentage of fiction to the whole was 24.5 and in 1900 it was 20.1 per cent. The lists that follow have been arranged alphabetically as to publishers' surnames:

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 RILEY, W.—"Windyridge." \$1.30 net; by mail, \$1.42.
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 CHAMBERS, ROBERT W.—"The Gay Rebellion." \$1.30 net; by mail, \$1.42.
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 JANIS, ELSIE—"Love Letters of an Actress." \$1.00 net; by mail, \$1.10.
 WEBSTER, H. K.—"The Ghost Girl." \$1.25 net; by mail, \$1.37.
 GREENE, MRS. S. P. McL.—"Ever-breeze." \$1.30 net; by mail, \$1.42.
 BARBOUR, R. H.—"Peggy-in-the-Rain." \$1.25 net; by mail, \$1.37.
 MAXWELL, W. B.—"General Mallock's Shadow." \$1.30 net; by mail, \$1.42.
 GRAND, SARAH—"Adnam's Orchard." \$1.40 net; by mail, \$1.52.
 LINCOLN, J. C.—"Mr. Pratt's Patients." \$1.30 net; by mail, \$1.42.
 BACON, MRS. J. D.—"The Strange Cases of Dr. Stanchon." \$1.30 net; by mail, \$1.42.
 GIBBS, GEORGE—"The Silent Battle." \$1.30 net; by mail, \$1.42.

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 DAVISS, MARIA THOMPSON—"Andrew the Glad." \$1.30 net, postage prepaid.
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 KESTER, VAUGHAN—"John o' James-town." \$1.35 net, postage prepaid.
 LONG, JOHN LUTHER—"War." \$1.30 net, postage prepaid.
 NICHOLAS, ANNA—"The Making of Thomas Barton." \$1.25 net, postage prepaid.
 PUTNAM, NINA WILCOX—"The Impossible Boy." \$1.35 net, postage prepaid.
 RINEHART, MARY ROBERTS—"The Case of Jennie Brice." \$1.00 net, postage prepaid.
 SHERMAN, CHARLES—"The Upper Crust." \$1.25 net, postage prepaid.
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(Continued on page 1018)



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(Continued from page 1016)

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(Continued on page 1020)

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A NEW BOOK ON THE ARCTIC

Mikkelsen, Ejnar. *Lost in the Arctic.* 8vo. Pp. 395. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$5 net.

Arctic expeditions may be divided into two classes, those undertaken to make surveys—geographical and meteorological—and those dispatched to rescue from possible death those who have started out but not returned, or, at least, to recover their notes and diaries for the benefit of the scientific world. The writer and explorer whose book is before us made his voyage for the purpose of recovering and bringing back the relics of a predecessor. This pre-

decease was Mr. L. Mylius Erichsen, who started in 1906 to survey the as yet unexplored coast of northeast Greenland, covering over six degrees of latitude from Cape Bismarck to Cape Bridgmann. Altho he succeeded in accomplishing his survey and making valuable scientific discoveries, he and his companions perished. The voyage of Einar Mikkelsen was entered upon partly to look out for the ill-fated men and partly in an attempt to recover their journals. They found several reports of the lost explorer, one dated September 12, 1907, at Danmark Fjord; a second, dated August 8, 1907. These were both hopeful, and showed that an abundant supply of food had been available. Nothing more was to be recovered, and a return was made amid many adventures.

The public has been almost surfeited recently with the tales of Arctic and Antarctic expeditions. But Mr. Einar Mikkelsen's book contains what we may almost call new material. It reveals to us new facts with regard to the coast of Greenland and over which the hardships of the journey are relieved by days of plenty and sunshine. Added to this there is a personal element in the descriptions and adventures which make the book readable and interesting even to the reader who cares little for meteorology, scientific navigation, or cartography. We become acquainted with the personnel of the expedition, and there is a cheerfulness and almost gaiety in the tone of the narrative that we feel it has been a pleasure to travel with Captain Mikkelsen through the various scenes of his adventurous route. This route is set forth in a capital map, and the text illustrated with half-tones, and as far as we have tested it the index is full and accurate.

MISS COMAN'S WORK ON THE WEST

Coman, Katharine. *Economic Beginnings of the Far West*. Vol. I. Explorers and Colonizers. Vol. II. American Settlers. Illustrated. Cloth, 412, 450 pp. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$4 net.

It is fortunate for the reading and studying public that one who is an expert economic historian and who has already made a reputation with her "Industrial History of the United States," should have gone further and successfully completed a special study of a period and a subject that will be seen to be increasingly important as the days unfold. We hear much now of "problems of the Pacific." Had it not been for the advance of American settlers and their American hardihood into the Far West, American diplomatists might have striven in vain to gain a Pacific outlook, and Russia, Spain, France, England,—who knows?—might have been playing America's part in the Far East.

As may be expected from Wellesley's emeritus professor of economics, the work is a serious illuminating study. Miss Coman does well in letting some of the adventure and romanticism slip in, for that is true to the sources. After a section on the Spanish occupation and the earliest colonizing of New Mexico, Louisiana, Texas, and California, the writer turns northward and reviews the beginnings of the Northwest and the fur trade. In the first volume there naturally figure large the famous expeditions of Pike, La Salle, Ledyard, and Lewis and Clark, and the competing fur companies. The second treats of the rise and flood of transcontinental migration



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THE BROAD FEATURES OF ROMAN HISTORY

Stobart, J. C. (M.A.). *The Grandeur That Was Rome. A Survey of Roman Culture and Civilization.* Large 8vo, xxvii+352 pp. London: Sidgwick & Jackson. 30s. net.

This companion volume to "The Glory That Was Greece" (published in 1911 by the same author), does for Rome what was already so well done for Greece. The note that is struck and maintained is found in the remark in the Introduction that Rome "had to do for the West what Alexander had attempted for the East." The difference in the tasks is, however, taken into account, viz., that while Greece dealt with rival ancient but decadent civilizations, the Roman for the most part faced warlike but unsophisticated barbarians. The former lecturer on history in Trinity College, Cambridge, has gathered his narrative around six nuclei—The Beginnings of Rome; Conquest; The Last Century of the Republic; Augustus; Augustan Rome; and The Growth of the Empire. To these are added an epilog, which sketches rapidly the decline of Rome, including the brilliant periods of Aurelian with his patronage of Mithraism, and of Constantine with his patronage of Christianity; a chronological summary and bibliography (the latter the only really inadequate piece of work in the volume); and an Index. We must note also the presence of a series of illustrations on heavy paper (some of them in color and all of exceptionally fine quality) the enumeration and description of which fill over fifteen pages.

As a review of the broad features of Roman history—taking that in its broad sense as including government, statecraft, social and political development, law, art, literature, philosophy, religion, and morals—the work is satisfying. Here are sketched rather than portrayed the virtues and defects of Roman character, the successes and failures of public administration, and the flood and ebb of vigor in the body politic and social. The objects under review change in the discussion so rapidly, yet easily, that the fatigue which sometimes attends the reading of history is unfelt. The illustrations relieve the eye and satisfy the artistic instinct, while they make real to the mind the substance of the letterpress.

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adornment or for use this and the companion volume are well suited.

PACIFIC PROBLEMS

Fox, Frank. *Problems of the Pacific.* Cloth, pp. 294. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$2 net.

English writers seem bound to try to awaken America to the importance of the problems of the Pacific and to the necessity of standing by Great Britain whatever happens. Mr. Lawton's able book had much to say of that, and now Mr. Fox comes pleading the same cause. The thesis of the latter's book is that the next great struggle of civilization will come in the Pacific basin and the prize will be the supremacy of the world. "Shall it go to the white race or the yellow race? If to the white race, will it be under the British flag, or the flag of the United States, or of some other nation?" This is a bold stating of the problem, but it begs the question as to whether one nation alone can or will desire so to dominate before there occurs a coalition of two powers or more. Is the history of European jealousy to repeat itself in the East?

Fortunately Mr. Fox in the main deals with more immediate issues, and he does it in a lively journalistic fashion—so much so, in fact, that one sometimes hesitates to trust the "head-liner" style. He takes up in succession the political and strategic situations of each of the important powers concerned, with especial reference to the position of Great Britain and her colonies. Population, industry, naval and military strength, natural resources, all come in for their share of consideration.

Of particular interest to Americans are his chapters on the United States and the Panama Canal as giving an Englishman's view of us. Being positively certain of American ambitions for the Pacific, he says:

"Supposing, then, the United States to continue her present commercial and industrial progress; supposing her to gradually tighten her hold on the rest of the American continent; supposing her to overcome certain centrifugal forces now at work, the problem of the Pacific, should the United States decide to play a 'lone hand,' will be solved. It will become an American lake, probably after a terrible struggle in which the pretensions of the yellow race will be shattered, possibly after another fratricidal struggle, in which British possessions in the Pacific, Australia, and New Zealand, equally with Canada, will be forced to obedience."

One wonders whether the wildest American imperialist dreams ever equaled those of Mr. Fox in trying to think American thoughts before Americans think them! Again:

"If the American citizen to-day is considered as tho he were a British citizen of some generations back, with a healthy young appetite for conquest still uncloyed, some idea near the truth will be reached. But since the deference exacted by public opinion nowadays compels some degree of pretense and does not permit us to parade our souls naked, it is improbable that the United States citizen will adopt the frank and freebooting attitude of the Elizabethan Englishman when he was laying the foundations of his empire by methods inspired somewhat by piracy as well as patriotism. . . . It was sufficient for Francis Drake to know that a settlement was Spanish and rich. The attack followed. The United

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States needs to know that a possession is foreign, is desirable, and is grossly ill-governed before she will move a remonstrance in the sacred name of Liberty. Since good government is an ideal which seldom comes at all close to realization, and the reputation of no form of administration can survive the ordeal of resolute foreign criticism, the practical difference is slight. The American Empire will grow with the benediction always of a high moral purpose; but it will grow."

The book will provoke much thought, and with Americans occasional smiles. In its references to current events the book is at points a year behind.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Blythe, Samuel G. The Making of a Newspaper Man. 12mo, pp. 239. Philadelphia: Henry Altman Company.

Mr. Blythe must have suffered all his life from the pun so easily perpetrated on his surname; but that word is the only one which adequately describes the spirit in which he has pursued his toilsome way from the most humble to one of the best positions in contemporary journalism. His volume is not an account of the making of a newspaper man in the abstract—that is, it is not a work of the text-book sort, but rather a bit of autobiography, illustrative of ways and means by which men rise in this adventurous and strenuous field of labor. He has unconsciously disclosed to his readers some of the secrets of his advancement. Mr. Blythe was made for success in journalism and deserves all he has got from it.

Roberts, Charles G. D. The Feet of The Furtive. Pp. 264. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.35.

This is a collection of stories, some of them previously published, by one of our most popular animal writers, popular because he writes from actual knowledge and experience, inspired by real affection for the denizens of the woods. And his tales are full of interest for both young and old. The author's descriptions are poetic and graphic. He relates dramatic and pathetic episodes in the lives of the lynx, rabbit, moose, bat, or deer with a sympathetic touch which makes the lives of the animals vivid and enthralling. Best of all, however, Mr. Roberts does not distort the truth in order to make his stories more thrilling, but tells an unvarnished tale of animal life and its natural tragedies. The stories are fascinating and the form of narrative most entertaining.

Campbell, Cyril. The Balkan War Drama. 8vo. Pp. 206. New York: McBride, Nast & Company. \$1.40.

Mr. Campbell was a special correspondent of the London Times who was wise enough to follow the intimation that gentlemen of the press would have better opportunities for acquiring information if they remained in the capitals than if they left for the front. He, therefore, obtained the best information available, and gives us a very clear idea of the Balkan situation before the war, the circumstances that compelled the breaking out of hostilities, and the character of each nation engaged in the struggle. It is convenient thus early to see the character of the Balkan War and the battles, including Rumanovo, so well described. The photographs add to the value of this timely work, which does credit to the daring and judgment of its clever author.

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CURRENT POETRY

IN his scholarly and interesting book, "The English Lyric" (Houghton Mifflin Co.), Prof. Felix E. Schelling comments upon the large number of poems now written and printed, and, while he admits that the diffusion of an interest in poetry has bettered the technic of our versifiers, he is inclined to believe that it has kept poetry on a dead level of mediocre excellence, and has somewhat lowered our literary standard. Too many people, he thinks, are attempting this difficult art. He lists some of the easily recognizable types of verse which particularly annoy him. "The lyrical address to flower, beast, sunset, or season, each of these things vocal and solicitous to teach unhappy man some fine lesson or other, the sentimental or humorous poem of childhood, the tender lyric of regret for a fair maid who died young or married the market-gardener—who does not know these things? . . . These things nearly any one can turn out now . . . in facile rime and with a requisite precision as to the number of syllables: and in some places our taste has not sufficiently progressed for the majority to prefer silence."

Professor Schelling's criticism may fairly be applied to much of the verse appearing in American and English periodicals. But there is room for the poem that has no new thought, that expresses beautifully some idea dearer because of its familiarity. Poems of this sort are certainly to be preferred to those having no charm but novelty, to those written deliberately to startle the reader. And we have, fortunately, several poets with messages not at all commonplace, poets who write because of their necessity of uttering truths that dominate their lives. Such a poet is Evelyn Underhill, whose studies of mysticism are already counted standard works. "Immanence" is the name of a book of her poetry recently published by E. P. Dutton & Company. These poems, some of which have already been quoted in these columns on their appearance in English periodicals, are decidedly out of the ordinary. Miss Underhill is thoroughly a mystic, thoroughly aware of the presence of the supernatural in the natural. She has not the splendid rhetoric of Francis Thompson nor the passionate devotion of Coventry Patmore, but she is spiritually akin to them both. The poem which we quote illustrates her courageous faith as well as her artistry.

The Liberated Hosts

BY EVELYN UNDERHILL

*As clouds sweep over the moon,
The hosts of the dead pass by:
They veil the terrible face,
The ineluctable face of the sky.
They fill the winds of the world
With the sound of their gentle breath;
They temper the glitter of life
By the merciful shadow of death.*

How should we bear our life
Without the friendship of the happy dead?
The many-meshed deceit
Of sense, heart's cold and heat,
The feverish strife,
By which encompassed
We grope our way
Toward the peopled splendors of their day?
They see
The steadfast purpose of eternity.

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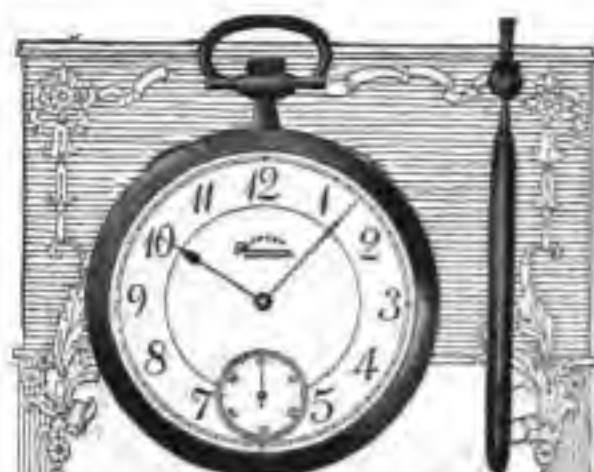
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Of manhood and its joys,
They from our toys
Call us to contemplation of the light.
We, all unknowing, wage
Our endless fight
By ghostly tanners led,
By arms invisible helped in the strife.
Without the friendship of the happy dead
How should we bear our life?

Few of Theodosia Garrison's poems appear in the magazines nowadays. Those that we find show that she has retained her power over rime and rhythm and has gained in vigor and concentration. We take the following poem from *Harper's Magazine*.

The Dreamers

BY THEODOSIA GARRISON

The gipsies passed her little gate—
She stooped her wheel to see
A brown-faced pair who walked the road,
Free as the wind is free;
And suddenly her tidy room
A prison seemed to be.

Her shining plates against the walls,
Her sunlit, sanded floor,
The brass-bound wedding-chest that held
Her linen's snowy store,
The very wheel whose humming died—
Seemed only chains she bore.

She watched the foot-free gipsies pass;
She never knew or guessed
The wistful dream that drew them close—
The longing in each breast
To some day know a home like hers,
Wherein their hearts might rest.

The *London Saturday Review* prints these seasonable verses. They are old-fashioned, but exquisitely made. "Slanting evening showers" is excellently descriptive.

To a Linnet in a Cage

BY F. E. LEDWIDGE

When spring is in the fields that stained your wing,
And the blue distance is alive with song,
And busy quiet of the gabbling spring
Rock lilacs red and long,
At dewy daybreak I will set you free,
In ferny turnings of the woodbine lane,
Where faint-voiced echoes leave and cross in glee
The hilly-swollen plain.

In drafty houses you forget your tune,
The modulator of the changing hours
You want the wide air of the moody noon,
And the slanting evening showers—
So I will loose you, and your song shall fall,
When noon is white upon my dewy pane,
Upon my eyelids, and my soul recall
From worlds of sleeping pain.

Seldom has a London fog been described with more convincing realism than in the verses below. They are taken from "A Strange City," a long and powerful poem in *The English Review*.

The Fog

BY W. H. DAVIES

I saw the fog grow thick,
Which soon made blind my ken;
It made tall men of boys
And giants of tall men.

You could
dip this
house in
water



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It clutched my throat, I coughed;
Nothing was in my head
Except two heavy eyes
Like balls of burning lead.

And when it grew so black
That I could know no place,
I lost all judgment then
Of distance and of space.

The street lamps, and the lights
Upon the halted cars,
Could either be on earth
Or be the heavenly stars.

A man passed by me close,
I asked my way, he said,
"Come, follow me, my friend"—
I followed where he led.

He rapt the stones in front,
"Trust me," he said, "and come";
I followed like a child—
A blind man led me home.

From Margaret Root Garvin comes "A Walled Garden" (The Mosher Press). Miss Garvin's verse is simple and graceful. She sings charmingly of small things and occasionally reaches the heights. The poem we quote is a sympathetic appreciation of an intimate aspect of nature.

A Pathway Overgrown

BY MARGARET ROOT GARVIN

Lost thy leading,
Little Path,
In the weeds' wild aftermath!
Passed by wayfarers unheeding,
Where the scythe has left no swath.

Path, long-pining!
Once her free
Footprints paved thee goldenly;
Then thy way was straight and shining
As the moon-path on the sea!

All thy roaming—
'Neath the fir,
Or where meadow blossoms were,
Or by brookside—was a homing
To her doorway, unto her!

Some hope-taken
Thou dost yearn,
Yet this curtaining of fern,
Where no frailest frond is broken,
Hints her footsteps' unreturn.

Haste thy passing!
Since thy soul,
Seeking her, must find but dole;
Wealth of joy no more amazing—
She is gone who was thy goal!

Lippincott's Magazine prints this new song of the seasons—colorful, musical, and thoughtful.

The Seasons of the Heart

BY EDWARD WILBUR MASON

When meads are fair with green of spring,
When April's moon is bright,
Then hope is like a bluebird's wing—
It wakes the heart's delight!

When hills are crowned with rosy bloom,
When fragrant odors cloy,
Then love, like angel from the tomb,
Awakes the heart to joy!

When fields are ripe with tawny grain,
When songs of summer cease,
Then gratitude like golden gain
Awakes the heart to peace!

When winter silvers every pond,
When frost is on the streams,
'Tis then that memory's magic wand
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE OLLIE TAYLOR HOAX

IT is not unusual for bad boys to have friends and sympathizers, because it is frequently the case that a bad boy is a little smarter and a little more human than the youngster next door who never causes any anxiety about his conduct, but perhaps no unruly American boy ever had as many sympathizers as Ollie Taylor, who was sentenced by an Atlanta judge to eleven years in the Fulton County Industrial Farm, a reformatory for incorrigibles. And what is more, Ollie got all the sympathy without any effort on his part. The credit is due to some newspaper correspondent who probably will miss his calling if he does not turn to fiction-writing for a living. The Owensboro (Ky.) reporter who, during one of the annual floods in the Ohio River valley, sent out a dispatch that a distillery warehouse had been undermined and several hundred barrels of whisky were floating down stream and could be had for the picking up, has nothing on the Georgia scribe in the way of creating excitement. The story was that Ollie had been sentenced to eleven years in jail for purloining a bottle of soda-water, and that the Georgia Supreme Court had refused on technical grounds to correct the awful mistake of the lower court officials in throwing him into a loathsome prison. Ollie was doomed to languish with hopeless criminals of all sorts and learn all the tricks of the lawless instead of spending these best years of his life in the open and enjoying all the privileges that are the heritage of the average boy. The account of the supposed miscarriage of justice was printed in many newspapers throughout the country, and here and there it was commented on very vigorously. This dispatch from Chicago to the Atlanta *Journal* gives a pretty good idea of how some people felt about the so-called outrage against childhood:

A campaign has been started in Chicago to make Georgia ashamed of itself. The campaign hinges around the sentence of Ollie Taylor of Atlanta, who, when he was ten years old, was sentenced to imprisonment in reform school for the rest of his minority because he pleaded guilty to stealing a 5-cent bottle of Coca-Cola.

Scores of letters are reaching Willie Sutton, attorney, who brought the case to the attention of the public through *The Tribune*. He told correspondents to express their resentment in letters to the Governor of Georgia, to congressmen, to members of the State legislature, and any one else of political influence in the State.

Now for the true story of Ollie's experiences, as told in the Atlanta *Georgian*, from which we quote in part:

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and it keeps the yard and back porch clean," one woman writes us. She has found that dogs or cats can't nose off the tight-fitting lid of the Witt, scattering the disease-spreading garbage.

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are made of heavy galvanized steel, deeply corrugated. They will stand all sorts of "hard knocks" without becoming battered, dented or leaky. They are absolutely

rustproof, and will look neat and wear well indefinitely. Yet Witt's cost but little more than the ordinary kind—lasts twice as long.

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the case, all about the Supreme Court decision, and if Ollie Taylor, ten years old, really was sentenced to an absolute term of eleven years because he looked too longingly with childish eyes on a tempting brown bottle. He was not. A long list of complaints regarding the boy preceded the charge that he stole the bottle of soda. His associations were bad. At ten years old he was not innocent of many things that a child should not know. His father, before Judge Calhoun, signed a statement that the boy was incorrigible. He was sent to the Industrial Farm. Here is his sentence, the sentence of wayward boys under the Georgia law:

"For the term of his minority, unless sooner discharged."

It was an indeterminate sentence, its length contingent on the boy's readiness to forget the old association and to learn good, new, clean things. He was sent not for punishment, nor even for reformation, but to be surrounded by influences that discountenance idleness and its consequent vice. He was sent to be taught things, and to be released when he learned his lesson.

That was three years ago. Two years later, Ollie Taylor, offering signs that he had learned his lesson, was released on his father's assurance that the boy would be watched, educated, and cared for.

Back home, Ollie Taylor did not attend school. His father, according to officials of the Children's Court and of the Reformatory, seemed careless of him. He was too small to obtain work, and was drifting back to the questionable associations of the street and of the surreptitious craps game. They took him back.

His father, angered, sought his release, and lost the habeas corpus suit in the State courts. The Supreme Court, in its opinion, considered the case from the strict legal aspect, and said that the sentence must hold because the law which sanctioned it was not invalid.

So Ollie Taylor is on the Fulton County Industrial Farm. If he is a good boy—and Superintendent Means says he is good and is learning his lesson of right and wrong—he will be released this year. Boys never are kept in the reform school during "all the years of their minority." They learn their lesson and are sent out at once.

The farm is not a bad place at all, if we are to believe *The Georgian*, which describes it thus:

Fulton County went into a business eleven years ago that to-day is netting bigger returns to the public, perhaps, than any other investment the county ever made.

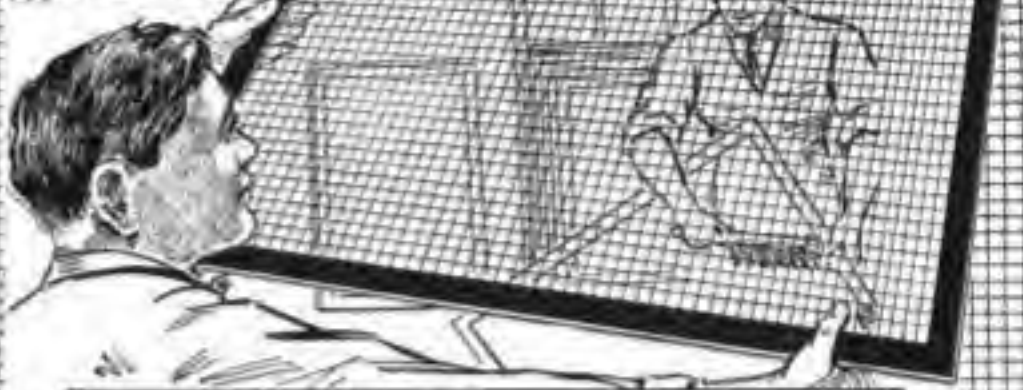
The business the county engaged in was the making over of bad boys into good men.

The profits have been enormous, and the income is compounding with every new month—not in dollars and cents, perhaps, but measured according to the worth of good citizenry to the community.

The character factory and repair shop for youths with lop-sides and neglected morals is the Fulton County Industrial Farm, located at Hapeville, about eight miles south of the heart of Atlanta.

Here delinquent but not hopeless lads, who, if left to pursue the paths of their inclination, would grow up into lives of crime and dissipation, public liabilities

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"Where do you expect to finish, George?" I asked Stallings the other night when I met him in a hotel in Boston.

"It isn't where I finish but where I start that's worrying me now," he replied. "I've got to keep that club on the move, and if the regulars cannot maintain the pace which suits me then they'll find nice warm places on the bench reserved for them."

Stallings looks over every player carefully on whom waivers are asked in the National League. He does not want to pass up any likely talent and knows that many a good ball-player has been caught after some other more prosperous club has let him out because the manager did not get a chance to take a good look at him. I know it has been hard to plant some of my recruits in the minor leagues this year, men whom I want to get a season's experience before they have another chance with the big show. Stallings looks them all over with a microscope.

The Pittsburgh club, which I consider the Giants' most dangerous rival, has been handicapped by the partial loss of Wagner. With him out of the game for any length of time the pennant chances of Clarke would promptly evaporate. The Dutchman holds the Pirates' infield together, and is the greatest ball-player I ever saw. With him gone the magnificent pitching staff could not bring home the championship.

Eyes of all ball-players in both leagues, as well as those of the fans, have been fastened on Frank Chance, who is undertaking to heave the Highlanders out of last place. The great difficulty which Chance will face in the American League this season is the public expectation of too many results. When the New York club defeated the Boston Red Sox the other day, they were talking about the Yankees being in the fight for the championship.

Of course, it is just possible, but not likely, that Chance can shoot the Yankees up into the contention. He is up against too many problems. He has taken in charge a team which finished last in the race of 1912, and he is new to the league and the weaknesses of the teams and players who compose it and who are his opponents.

Certainly, it is easy to reason that Chance has plenty of men on his club who have previously played against every team in the American League and who can tip him off on the styles of the players, but any manager will tell you that this second-hand information is bad. I don't depend on it much, myself, and I have had some mighty smart ball-players hand me tips on opposing clubs, particularly in preparation for a world's series, and they have seldom worked out to my advantage. Chance must find out for himself.

McGraw believes the Athletics, the Red Sox, and Washington will be the big competitors for the American League pennant. His prediction is based upon his familiarity with the three teams, having faced two of them in world series and met the other during two spring training trips. As he puts it:

Of this trio the Athletics have the greatest natural strength and they have been showing it this year from the very start. Over-confidence kept the team out of the final weeks of the race last year. Injuries helped to reduce the efficiency of



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the club, it is true, but it was mostly the over-confidence which ate into its heart.

That was my own experience, back in 1906. But "Connie" Mack and his men realize that they must hustle this year, and they have started out with that end in view. The Philadelphia club looks to me to be stronger than it was last season. The infield is unimpaired, with McInnis, Collins, Barry, and Baker. This is a great collection of players and absorbs the attention of the keen observer for a few minutes. They are all hard hitters and very fast.

The outfield and pitching staff cost "Connie" Mack the pennant last year. The twirlers crashed in, "Eddie" Plank, the veteran southpaw, who is as old, baseballly speaking, as Mathewson, being the only support which stood. Bender, the Indian, failed to keep in condition, according to Mack himself, and Coombs was handicapped all season by a strain which he received in the world's series of 1911 while playing against the Giants.

LITERARY FAME THAT HURTS

WRITERS of short stories, novels, plays, and scenarios for motion pictures often misrepresent, innocently, but none the less harmfully, parts of the country varying in size from hamlets to whole States or Territories. By inventing or exaggerating unpopular types they give millions of people false impressions which it requires decades to correct. Perhaps the public is to blame for being interested mainly in characters that make high lights in the picture, so that only the undesirables in a community or a State are "written up," and it never occurs to a great many people that these characters are exceptional and do not represent one per cent. of the citizens of the locality. In some notable instances whole States have suffered because of reasonably accurate descriptions of a few interesting characters in small or remote communities, as in the case of the feudists of Kentucky. So much has been written about the mountain feudists that a great many people living in other States have got the impression that clansmen who regard a Winchester rifle as the supreme law of the land are as plentiful all over the State as fishermen are in Gloucester, Mass. Only the other day the editor of a small daily newspaper in California, commenting on a new agricultural movement started in Henderson County, Kentucky, said the improvement of farming methods would "allay the feuds." As a matter of fact, it takes as long to travel by train from Henderson County to the mountain districts where the feudists live as it does to go from New York to Pittsburg or from Chicago to Cleveland. And another case is that of Alaska. During the early gold-mining days there were a few women of unwholesome morals who followed the miners and frequented the dance-halls and saloons, and Alaska is having a

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hard time living down the reputation given it by writers who "played up" the dance-hall women because they were strong characters for novels. The editor of *The Western Woman's Outlook*, published at Seattle, who says she is personally familiar with conditions in Alaska, tells us that women toughs, such as those described in some of the writings of Jack London, Rex Beach, and Robert W. Service, are probably rarer there than in most any other part of the United States. The women of our great northern Territory, she assures us, are generally up to the mark morally, socially, intellectually, and politically. But, of course, the Western editor does not blame the fiction writers for the false impression that their books have made, because the harm they have done has probably all been unintentional. We read:

The part women have played in Alaska will some day be fully told. It is true that pioneering has largely entered into the general plan, but since the day of a daily steamship or through trains many of the towns have ceased to be in the pioneer class. The church and the home can be found throughout all parts of the Territory, and even in those sections that are remote and where the winter is severest the bishops and the traveling minister have beaten down the trail. Women's clubs are to be found everywhere, and the women of Alaska have progressed along with their sisters in the States. All of the leading places, except Nome, St. Michael, far interior, or Aleutian island points are within four days' steaming from Seattle. Seven of the leading places are within two to three days from Seattle, so the current literature and the fashions are not badly delayed. The steamship service on half a dozen routes keeps up throughout the entire winter.

And go through the length and breadth of the land, from the Arctic to Prince William Sound, and the dance-hall will be found conspicuous by its absence. No Alaska town of to-day is nearly so loose as Goldfield or Reno or Bisbee or Leadville or any of the other famed mining camps. The usually heavy charge for a liquor license keeps the number of saloons down to the minimum. "Dawson Sal" or "Yukon Jane" appear, in the frozen drama and play their little part, but they can not be found in Alaska of to-day. Quite to the contrary, the women of Alaska are making homes and in many parts of the country are planting flowers about their cottages, and the children are going to well-conducted day-schools or largely attended Sunday-schools. The women are going to vote, and their first ballot, we can all be assured, will be cast for home development and righteousness, the suppression of vice in all its forms, and the elimination of the official whose laxity or overzealousness in the past has helped to hold Alaska back.

Legal Talent Here.—MOTHER—"I gave each of you boys an orange. Charles, you said you wouldn't eat yours till after dinner. And you, Jack, said the same. Have you deceived me?"

CHARLIE—"No, mother, we didn't eat our oranges. I ate Jack's an' he ate mine."—*Life*.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Revised.—"Mah breddren," cried a Boston colored preacher, "ye must be like great Caesar's ghost—above susspishun."
—*Life*.

Bliss.—LOUISE—"Has Pauline's husband a horror of debt?"

JULIA—"No; she is most happily married."—*Judge*.

Similar.—BACON—"Huxley said that an oyster is as complicated as a watch."

EGBERT—"Well, I know both of them run down easily."—*Yonkers Statesman*.

Differentiation.—"What is the principal difference between modern and ancient times?"

"One of the main points was that the modern earn their living, while the ancient urned their dead."—*Baltimore American*.

The Perplexing Question.—"I see," said the idler, "that Mr. Wilson has dropt the name Thomas."

"I'm not bothered about that," said the worried officeholder. "What other names is he going to drop?"—*Pittsburg Post*.

They Should Worry.—MRS. GRAMERCY—"Whatever will you do if business ceases to be profitable in a year or so?"

GRAMERCY—"Don't be alarmed, my dear. By that time we'll have sold all the stock in the company to the public."—*Puck*.

Out of Date.—MAJOR BANKSTICK (of the Indian army)—"Tell your scout-master that, now I'm home, I shall be pleased to help him, if he'd like it, with field-work and so on."

HORACE (of the Boy Scouts)—"Thanks, awfully, dad, but—er—are you quite up-to-date?—drill's altered a lot since you were home last."—*Punch*.

Tantalizing.—"There's a foreign couple living in the flat next to us, and they are simply a torment to my wife."

"Why so?"

"They quarrel incessantly, and she can't understand a word of it."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Try It.—BEE MASTER (to pupil who has just brushed off bee which stung him)—"Ah! You shouldn't do that; the bee will die now. You should have helped her to extract her sting, which is spirally barbed, by gently turning her round and round."

PUPIL—"All very well for you, but how do I know which way she unscrews?"—*Punch*.

In Bad.—Young Jack was talking to the new visitor soon after her arrival. He eyed her critically for a few moments, then looked up and said:

"So you're my grandmother, are you?"

"Yes, dear. On your father's side," remarked the old lady, smiling.

"Well, you're on the wrong side; you'll find that out," replied Jack, without removing his gaze.—*Harper's Bazar*.

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A Surrender.—On his eighty-fourth birthday, Paul Smith, the veteran Adirondack hotel-keeper, who started life as a guide and died owning a million dollars' worth of forest land, was talking about boundary disputes with an old friend.

"Didn't you hear of the lawsuit over a title that I had with Jones down in Malone last summer?" asked Paul. The friend had not heard.

"Well," said Paul, "it was this way. I sat in the court-room before the case opened with my witnesses around me. Jones hustled in, stooped, looked my witnesses over carefully, and said: 'Paul, are those your witnesses?' 'They are,' said I. 'Then you win,' said he. 'I've had them witnesses twice myself.'"—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

April 18.—Socialist Leader Liebknecht in the Reichstag charges that German manufacturers of war materials have paid French newspapers to carry on an anti-German agitation.

April 21.—A Berlin dispatch says the Reichstag has decided to reduce the proposed army appropriation as a result of Dr. Liebknecht's disclosures.

April 21.—The Belgian general strike for manhood suffrage, which tied up the country's industry for a week, is compromised when the Government agrees to take up for consideration the franchise reforms demanded by the Socialist trade-unionists and their followers.

April 23.—The Montenegrin army captures Scutari.

Austria asks the Powers to compel Montenegro to evacuate Scutari and give up all Albanian territory, and the Montenegrin authorities say they will not yield what they have won in the war.

Domestic

WASHINGTON.

April 17.—Approving the dismissal of a midshipman from the Naval Academy, Secretary of the Navy Daniels denounces hazing as "a senseless and dangerous practice," and says it will not be tolerated in the institution.

The Senate Department makes a rule forbidding representatives of the Government in foreign countries from becoming peculiarly interested in business enterprises in those countries.

April 19.—The President, through Secretary of State Bryan, urges the California Legislature to make its proposed antilien land ownership law less objectionable to the Japanese.

The Democratic House caucus approves the Underwood Tariff Bill.

April 20.—Secretary Daniels announces that the Navy Department will send a big fleet on a three-month cruise of the Mediterranean.

April 21.—The nominations of A. E. Strong for Governor of Alaska and Charles E. Davidson for Surveyor-General of Alaska are sent to the Senate by the President.

Senator Chamberlain introduces a resolution for the abrogation of the Hay-Pauncefote and Clayton-Bulwer treaties with Great Britain.

April 23.—It is announced that Secretary of State Bryan will go to Sacramento to confer with the California Legislature concerning the proposed antilien land measure.

GENERAL.

April 18.—Mrs. William C. Story is elected President-General of the D. A. R. at Washington.

April 19.—The late J. P. Morgan's will, which makes the financier's only son, J. P. Morgan, Jr., the principal beneficiary of the estate, is published.

April 22.—John Mitchell, formerly president of the United Mine Workers of America, is appointed Labor Commissioner of the State of New York by Governor Sulzer.

April 23.—The board of arbitration selected under the Erdman Act to settle the controversy between the Firemen's Union and fifty-four Eastern railroads awards a wage increase of from 10 to 12 per cent., to take effect May 5. The firemen contend that the raise should date from July 1, 1912.

A coal mine explosion at Pittsburg kills a hundred or more persons.



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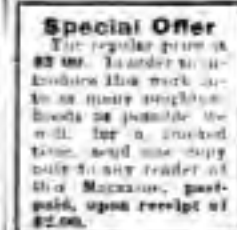
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TOPICS OF THE DAY



HAYWOOD'S BATTLE IN PATERSON

THE STRIKE in the Paterson silk mills is a war, says William D. Haywood, "a bitter war—it's worse than any other war." That, suggests a writer in a New York paper, may be because he has to reckon with a foe "more formidable than the employers, the Mayor, the Chief of Police—more powerful even than the imported private detectives—the American Federation of Labor." So this strike takes on the form of a rivalry between two labor organizations, between two labor ideals. The difference of point of view, as generally understood, is that the American Federation of Labor fights only when necessary, to gain certain advantages, and that it is willing to compromise and make agreements with employers, while the Industrial Workers of the World aim at a union which, "by sheer strength, numbers, and determination, can force whatever demands and concessions it chooses." Or, to put it in the blunt Haywood phraseology, "We are making an effort to develop class consciousness. The I. W. W. wants to wipe out the power of Sam Gompers, John Mitchell, Jim Lynch, and John Golden, who banquet with the capitalistic class at night and talk to workingmen in the daytime."

Haywood himself has drawn from a reluctant press many

admissions of his ability as a strike leader. The strike he has been managing in Paterson for the past ten weeks seems, says the *Springfield Republican*, "to be as notable in its way as the strike he managed at Lawrence a year ago." His leadership,

notes *The Republican*, and the same observation is made by a number of papers in New York and New Jersey, was strengthened by his apparently groundless arrest on March 30 and subsequent release. With four of his associates, Haywood is now on trial under indictments for inciting to riot and unlawful assemblage. The issues of the contest, which those outside of the silk industry find it rather difficult "to consider with clear understanding," are thus stated in *The Republican's* editorial:

"Some 27,000 silk mill operatives have now been idle nine weeks, and the loss in wages alone has been at least \$2,000,000. So much dyeing of fabrics is done in Paterson for silk mills located elsewhere that the strike is believed to have affected 50,000 workers in the silk industry at large. There were some grievances originally of the broad silk weavers, who weave the cheap grades of goods, on account of the introduction of the three- or four-loom system. The principal seat of the cheap silk manufacture hitherto has been in Pennsylvania, while the Paterson mills have woven the finer fabrics. Only the large mills can introduce the multiple



THEY LEAD THE STRIKERS IN PATERSON.

On the reader's left is Carlo Tresca, whose fiery appeals commend him to his fellow-Italians, on the right is "Big Bill" Haywood, between them stands Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who says she has "been in this business" of speechmaking and organizing workers since she was fifteen.

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looms, and they have sought to extend their business in the cheap grades of silks, which are highly profitable.

"The Paterson weavers contend that the new system will lower wages and result in the displacement of men by the low-priced labor of women and girls. They struck against the multiple-loom system and for a minimum wage of \$12 a week. The ribbon weavers and the dye-house workers struck out of sympathy. The dye-house men, who work in two shifts of twelve hours a day, demanded shifts of eight hours and a minimum wage of \$12, inasmuch as their work is carried on under unhealthy conditions. All the strikers, being unorganized, joined Mr. Haywood's I. W. W.

"Here one sees again how Haywood finds his opportunity to build up the industrial workers of the world. It was the same at Paterson as at Lawrence. The older and more exclusive trade unionism in the textile industry had never organized the Paterson operatives. The I. W. W. jumps in and furnishes leadership for the strike, no doubt fomenting it and keeping it going in accordance with the 'direct-action' principles the organization stands for. If the strike fails, the defeated workers will probably practise the destructive arts of sabotage after their return to the mills, precisely as is taught by syndicalism."

As in Lawrence, the strikers' children play a prominent and picturesque part. The first declaration that they would be sent out of town to be taken care of was met by the Mayor with the statement that Paterson could take care of her own children. To "call his bluff," Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, "Bill" Haywood's chief lieutenant, took eighty-six small children around to the City Hall. But here they found the Commissioner of the Outdoor Poor ready to take charge of each case after proper investigation. So the promised presentation ceremony failed to take place, and the distribution of children began, some reaching New York in time to appear in the May Day Socialist parade.

The somewhat belated entrance of the American Federation of Labor is interpreted by the Industrial Workers as "a declaration of war." As the *New York Evening Post* puts it:

"With the advent of John Golden, president of the United Textile Workers, at the behest, it is said, of the mill-owners, and the opening of a headquarters to enroll strikers in the A. F. of L., the old fight between the two organizations, that had its opening battles in the great strikes at Lawrence and Little Falls, is on again, with more bitterness and determination than ever, and the situation has reached the point where Haywood and his followers realize that if the A. F. of L. effects a settlement with the bosses, and the workers return to their tasks, the loss of prestige to the I. W. W. will be a blow from which recovery will be nearly impossible."

While several newspapers reported much apparent success in this effort to organize unions among the dyers and textile workers, the *New York World* does not see what the A. F. of L. leaders can accomplish, for "the strikers are lined up almost solidly with William D. Haywood and his colleagues." And the *Newark News*, explaining this peculiar situation in the near-by city, says:

"If the workers now have a substantial grievance, they had it when the I. W. W. organized the strike. If they are now in an effective position for redress, the I. W. W. leadership deserves the credit.

"On the surface it would seem that the I. W. W. had 'put one over' on the craft unionists, and that the latter should take counsel with themselves to avoid losing prestige. Their delayed entrance into the field looks like an effort to cover ready-made union recruits into their organization, using as a lever the apparent inability of the I. W. W. to reach any settlement because of their radical and hostile philosophy.

"The refreshingly simple I. W. W. creed, with its all right and all wrong, its uncompromising adherence to the belief that labor is the sole agent in production and that the share of all else is robbery, may naturally be expected to make an effective appeal to mentalities which the more conservative, and, in the long run, sounder beliefs of the Federation leave unimpressed. Perhaps this may account for the success in organization that the I. W. W. had as much as remissness on the part of the Federation."

The national leaders of the Federation, explains *The News*, do not take part in a labor contest like that in Paterson unless called in by the local central body. But the central body in Paterson could not act at first because it could not get the indorsement of enough votes, for "many of its members were I. W. W. sympathizers." The logical way out, that is, from the manufacturer's standpoint, concludes the *Newark daily*, would seem to be "an alliance with union influences that are constructive rather than revolutionary." And, according to some Paterson dispatches, this is the way many mill-owners feel about it.

The *Paterson Call* believes that the strenuous campaign for members now being waged by the American Federation of Labor will bear fruit, and that through the efforts of Federation officials the strike will finally be settled. This is a consummation earnestly desired by many papers in the region near the scene of Mr. Haywood's activities. And they pass to a denunciation of this labor leader, his organization, and his methods. Working people, declares the *New York World*, "need protection quite as much against dangerous breeders of disturbance like the Industrial Workers of the World as against unjust and greedy employers." *The Journal of Commerce*, too, remarks:

"If allowed to have their way from economic anarchy to the verge of political anarchy, the inevitable recourse must be to a strengthening of power in the hands of those who have the capacity to govern, for the protection of person and property alike, and for the preservation of the economic and social system. These Haywoods and Eiters and Treseas and Flynns are the worst enemies of democratic government."

Yet rioting, "mob rule," anarchy, is not what capitalists fear, comments the *Socialist New York Call*, for "that is a matter that can be easily handled." But, it continues:

"Down deep into the minds of workingmen is being driven the illustrated lesson of the power the capitalist class is armed with in the possession of the law-making and law-administering functions of society, and therein lies the danger. To wrest that power from those who now exercise it is the object that is being irresistibly thrust upon the workers, and this result the capitalist press fears infinitely more than anything else the workers may attempt. And Paterson has gone further than either Lawrence or Little Falls in impressing that lesson upon them."

Several editors who would be the last to commend either the methods or the ideas of William D. Haywood can not help noticing in his Paterson leadership an apparent anxiety to keep within the law, and a comparative absence of such speechmaking as could properly be termed incendiary. One writer calls attention to the fact that while he lashes the American Federation of Labor and the Paterson employers, and will hear of no compromise or concession, yet in his daily talks to his loyal and zealous followers he does not stir them to violence, but rather urges them to stand firm, and pictures the glories of the day when they shall have won the victory. It is rather easy to understand the appeal of such a vision of a Paterson Paradise as was one day painted before the poor strikers who had not received pay envelopes for weeks. Not many years hence, explained Haywood in his low, well-modulated voice, all the small silk-mills will be abandoned and the work will be done in one mammoth plant conducted by the workers—

"It will be utopian. There will be a wonderful dining-room where you will enjoy the best food that can be purchased; your digestion will be aided by sweet music, which will be wafted to your ears by an unexcelled orchestra. There will be a gymnasium and a great swimming-pool and private bathrooms of marble. One floor of this plant will be devoted to masterpieces of art, and you will have a collection even superior to that displayed in the Metropolitan Museum in New York. A first-class library will occupy another floor.

"The roof will be converted into a garden. There beautiful flowers will fill your eyes and their sweet perfume your nostrils. The workrooms will be superior to any ever conceived. Your work chairs will be morris chairs, so that when you become fatigued you may relax in comfort."

PEACE IN WEST VIRGINIA

THE LABOR WAR of more than a year in West Virginia ends with what is generally taken by the press to be a nearly complete victory for the miners and something of a triumph, too, for Governor Hatfield. The open hostility engendered on both sides, the clashes between miners and guards, the repeated establishment of martial law with the consequent perplexing legal problems, and the appearance of such picturesque figures as Mother Jones, cause the *New York Sun* to refer to the strike in the West Virginia coal fields as "probably the most bitter and protracted industrial struggle of the kind in the history of the country." Governor Hatfield's intervention brought about an agreement between certain operators and their employees several weeks ago, as related in our issue of April 5. Elsewhere there was more obstinacy, and finally, according to one newspaper account, on April 25 at midnight, the Governor "issued what he termed an ultimatum, giving warning that 'this strife and dissension must cease within thirty-six hours.' The Governor's proposals were accepted a little more than twelve hours later."

Most of the miners have now returned to work, the State troops are being withdrawn from the coal fields, and normal conditions are being restored. "The strike is ended," declares Governor Hatfield in an official statement which reads in part:

"As Governor of West Virginia, I felt for the good of all that the dispute should be terminated. While I took no sides in the matter in so far as the contentions of the parties in interest were concerned, I took a decided position and suggested that certain concessions be made by both parties."

"I did not ask the coal operators to adopt something that was inimical to their interests or that will cast opprobrium upon or in any way handicap the industry in West Virginia. It was also foreign to me even to suggest or dictate how they should conduct their business, nor did I wish to conflict in any way by suggestion or otherwise with the rights and liberties of the laboring man."

"However, I felt it my duty as Chief Executive of the State to insist that the law be enforced in letter and in spirit."

The miners' demands, as stated by President White, of the United Mine Workers of America, were, besides better wages and hours, "the right to belong to a labor organization without discrimination; the semi-monthly pay day; the selection of check-weighmen to secure honest weights; to have their coal weighed, and that 2,000 pounds shall constitute a ton." And the Governor's recommendations, which were finally accepted, include most of the points in a proposition submitted to him by President White and published in *The United Mine Workers' Journal*. To quote the Governor's statement of his terms of agreement:

"First—That the operators concede to the miners their right to select a check-weighman from among their number when a majority demands, as indicated and in keeping with sections 438-439 of the code, to determine, to the entire satisfaction of the employee, the exact weight of all coal mined by him and his co-workers."

"Second—That a nine-hour day be conceded to the miners by

the operators. To be more fully understood as to what constitutes a nine-hour day, I respectfully advised that it meant nine hours of actual service by the employee to the employer at the same scale of wages now paid."

"Third—That no discrimination be made against any miner, and that if he elects he may be permitted to purchase the supplies for the maintenance of his family wherever it suits him best, as this was claimed by the operators to be the case at the present time. It is hoped by the Chief Executive that it will be the pleasure of the mine operators who own and control commissaries to see that the prices of their merchandise are in keeping with the same prices made by independent or other stores throughout the Kanawha Valley."

"Fourth—That the operators grant a semi-monthly pay."

"It will be my pleasure to use all the means at my command to see that each and every proposition so acceded to is carried out in its fulness, and I will further endeavor in such cases where the law is not now explicit to have the same so amended as will secure in the future the carrying out of the suggestions I have made."

The West Virginia correspondent of the *Socialist New York Daily People* believes that the striking miners have been duped on one point, "that of no discrimination against union men." He says:

"The discrimination clause in the settlement is of an equivocal nature. It was announced at the ending of the strike that there would be 'no discrimination against the men.' Just what that means and how it applies is proving a problem now."

The construction of this clause, according to other dispatches, has been left by the miners with Governor Hatfield, and, as the *Buffalo Express* sees it, "his firmness in dealing with both

miners and operators would indicate that the trust is safely imposed."

The Federal investigation of conditions in the strike zone proposed by Senator Kern should not be killed off by this settlement, declares the *New York Globe*, for these reasons:

"This West Virginia outbreak has been of such character, and on so extended a scale; it has cost so much in life, property, and business to a great State; it has indicated such a tenseness of feeling between the miners and the operators, that there is need for the community to know what it was about and on which side lay the merits. A settlement that merely sends the men back into the diggings, without assurance that the trouble may not break out again at any time, will not be satisfactory."

"It is quite within the present demands of an exacting public sentiment toward these questions of industrial condition and human welfare that a thorough study should be made of such a situation. The whole nation is turning its thought to this great set of issues. It cannot think accurately or decide rightly until it knows the facts. Therefore, whether there is a present settlement or not, the inquiry ought to go ahead. If this course is taken, the chance of a future outbreak will be lessened."

Correspondents in West Virginia write to inform us that the rifles and ammunition pictured in our issue of April 5 were not taken from the strikers, as claimed in the paper from which we had the illustration, but from the mine guards employed by the operators; and also that Judge Littlepage, whose ruling we quoted, is Judge of the Kanawha County Circuit Court, not of the United States Circuit Court, as the dispatches had it.



SHARP

—Evans in the *Baltimore American*.



L'ENFANT TERRIBLE.

—Mayer in the New York Times.



CAN HE HOLD HIM?

—Cesare in the New York Sun.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COAST VIEWS

MARKETING THE FRIEDMANN CURE

WHILE DOUBT about the merits of the Friedmann treatment for tuberculosis is still entertained by the medical experts, and while no report from the Federal Government officials is yet forthcoming, the improvement reported in several cases seems to have been sufficient to persuade a New York drug firm to undertake the marketing of the serum. The sale of the remedy gives the buyers the sole right to prepare the remedy discovered by Dr. Friedmann, and to apply the treatment to tuberculosis victims. "Regrettable, but not so surprising," is one newspaper characterization of what is discussed in the New York press as the "commercialization" or "exploitation" of this cure. And tho they deplore the doctor's "ethics," these papers in the city which he has made his American headquarters admit that he is quite within his rights, and that if he is really the conqueror of consumption, no one will grudge him the millions he may make. The arrangements for the continuation of the Friedmann treatment in the future are outlined in the following formal statement issued to the press:

"An arrangement has been definitely arrived at between Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann and Mr. Moritz Eisner, of this city, providing for the preparation and use of the Friedmann vaccine in the United States. The plan which has been formulated provides for the establishment of institutes in the various States in order that fresh vaccine may at all times be available to those afflicted with tubercular disease; that under reasonable regulations persons requiring treatment, but who are unable to pay for same, shall be treated free of charge, and that all duly licensed physicians shall without cost to them be entitled to receive at the respective institutes proper instructions in the methods of application.

"Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann will return to the United States after his visit to Canada for the purpose of instructing a number of doctors in the methods of handling the vaccine.

"Dr. Friedmann has from the start made it an absolute condition that the poor in every State shall be treated free of charge."

In view of the stories of a million-dollar offer which first brought Dr. Friedmann from Germany to America, there is much curiosity regarding the exact sum which he receives for the disposal of the American rights in his cure. This, Dr. Friedmann says he does not care to discuss. But the New York

Times, on what it believes to be good authority, tells its readers that "he received \$125,000 in cash and \$1,800,000 in stock in thirty-six Friedrich F. Friedmann Institutes to be organized in thirty-six selected States, with a total capitalization of \$5,400,000."

The objection to this arrangement, or whatever arrangement of the kind Dr. Friedmann has made, is, as the *New York Globe* puts it, that he gets "a handsome amount of money" before he has proved "that his serum would do what he said it could." This "melancholy end to Dr. Friedmann's mission here," as *The Tribune* calls it, apparently confirms "a wide-spread impression" that Dr. Friedmann's motives are "not scientific and humane, but commercial," thinks *The Evening Post*, which adds:

"Certainly, the drug company that offers such a royal payment—in stock or cash—must be admired for its courage. . . . Until tested in hundreds of cases and a period of years has elapsed, no one can state with authority just how effective the injections are."

But tho it regrets that Dr. Friedmann has laid himself open to such charges, *The Times* reminds its readers that "the important question is not the delicacy and unselfishness of Dr. Friedmann, not whether there is too much business in his science, but whether he has found something that is or approaches a specific for tuberculosis in all or some or even a few of its many forms." *The World, Sun, and Commercial* agree that no reward, however great, will be grudged Dr. Friedmann if his turtle serum will cure tuberculosis. It seems clear to *The Sun*

"that the medical scientist is entitled to the same reward as the electrical or other scientist in financial emolument as well as in reputation. Especially erroneous is the view that suffering humanity may be injured by the commercialization of a medical discovery.

"On the contrary, the preparation of a remedy by a reputable manufacturer insures its purity, whereas the publication of the formula must encourage competition that would necessarily lead to economy in the mode of preparation, with the probable result of deterioration in quality. This view is justified by results of Behring's diphtheria antitoxin. Especially menacing is the danger when a remedy demands skill and knowledge in its administration, as is claimed by Dr. Friedmann. These detrimental results to the sick are obviated by the retention of control by Dr. Friedmann."



HAS IT COME TO THIS?
—Reynolds in the *Portland Oregonian*.



UNCLE SAM - "SHE WON'T HAVE YOU AND I CAN'T MAKE HER, SO
WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?"
—Morris in the *Spokane Spokesman-Review*.

OF CALIFORNIA'S TIFF WITH JAPAN.

MISSOURI'S FIRE-INSURANCE SNARL

THE FAME of the "Show Me" State as a punisher of "outside corporations" is recalled by the *Washington Post* in comment on Missouri's harsh fire-insurance law. It was the first and only State, we are reminded, to drive out the Standard Oil Company by a decree of ouster. Now it passes a law, in the spirit of stringent antitrust legislation, which compels nearly 200 insurance companies to serve notice that they can not attempt to do business in Missouri after April 30. The instructions of one company to its agents in Missouri order them not to "write, issue, renew, or indorse" any policies after the stated date. The Orr Insurance Law, as it is called, does not go into effect until June 24, and must stand as enacted for two years unless repealed by the legislature at a special session. Gov. Elliott W. Major declares he will not call a special session no matter how many business men appeal to him. "The local interests which would suffer most if the insurance companies close their doors," observes the *Washington Post*, "include banking houses, property-owners with policies about to expire, corporations with money to loan on mortgages, wholesale houses that give credit to merchants, and an army of agents who see their employment at an end."

The immediate act of the State Attorney-General, John T. Barker, on the announcement of the fire-insurance companies that they will retire from Missouri, is to secure an injunction from the State Supreme Court restraining them from terminating contracts now in force. Yet the Court does not restrain them from ceasing to write new policies. The actual provision of the Orr Law, which is the cause of the present conflict in Missouri, is described by the *New York Journal of Commerce* as "forbidding any agreement between fire-insurance companies for fixing rates as 'restraint of trade,' and imposing severe penalties, including imprisonment of agents up to a limit of five years." The mere fact that an employee of one company should consult or inspect the rate schedule of another company "is made *prima facie* evidence of violation of the law." The *Journal of Commerce* draws this conclusion:

"The fact is that State legislatures in several States have gone beyond all reason in their fear of combinations, and make no distinction between a necessary regulation and supervision

and absolute prohibition. A little experience of this kind may teach them better."

The general sentiment of newspapers outside Missouri about the law and the consequent injunction is largely of one cast. Missouri, "having made it impossible for fire-insurance companies to continue business in the State," says the *Pittsburg Gazette-Times*, "proposes to prosecute them for not doing business there." The *Detroit Free Press* asserts that the injunction restraining the companies from canceling policies now in force comes "dangerously near to an attempt to impose involuntary servitude, if not on individuals, at least on corporations." "All eyes are on Missouri," remarks the *New York Times*. "If it shall succeed in making corporations do business against their will, there will be many imitators." Compulsory insurance is not easily contrived, thinks the *Philadelphia Record*, because insurance is not a public service in the sense that transportation is. State insurance would be a public service, but insurance between private individuals or corporations is legally classified as a wager. While it is one of the few kinds of wager contracts that the courts will enforce, nobody can be obliged to take a bet.

But according to the *Kansas City Star*, Missouri is well rid of the insurance companies. They may force cooperative insurance on the people of Missouri. They may force State insurance:

"For years Missouri has been sending its money to Hartford, Conn., to Liverpool, and other outside cities. Now these companies which the people of Missouri have helped build up threaten to withdraw from the State because they oppose certain State legislation.

"They do this in the belief that the State cannot get on without them. They fancy they have become indispensable. So they resort to coercion. The legislature must repeal its objectionable law or they will tie up credits in Missouri. They are mistaken. They may cause a little inconvenience. But they won't tie up credits. They may convince the people that the people have been victimized and overcharged. But that is all.

"Insurance ought to be a cooperative undertaking—not a money-making affair. An insurance company ought to be nothing more than a clerical bureau for looking after the business of its members.

"Cooperative insurance has been successful. Lumber companies insure each other. So do flour mills and other industries. There is no reason why cooperative insurance companies should not be established in Missouri. There is no reason why the

State itself should not undertake the business of insurance. Governments are doing this in several countries abroad.

"People have been hearing about State rights for a hundred years. It is time it heard about State privileges. The public has been feeling more and more that the business of fire-insurance in this country has been badly conducted. The people are in a temper to try to conduct it themselves.

"Governor Major will find the people with him in his refusal to bow down to the insurance companies."

The St. Louis *Republic* notes that a Missouri company has changed its methods to conform to the new law, and asks why outside companies can not do the same, thus making the law innocuous to the insurance companies at the expense of a certain amount of inconvenience, the expense arising out of which will necessarily, in the long run, fall upon the purchaser of insurance."

A JUDGE OUSTED BY WOMEN'S VOTES

THAT THE WOMEN VOTERS of San Francisco made history in bringing about and carrying the election for the recall of Judge Weller, a police magistrate of that city, seems to be generally conceded. While reflecting that Judge Weller is recalled by a small majority under unusual circumstances, the San Francisco *Post* admits that "in the residence districts the vote indicates that the womanhood of the city is aroused against what has been termed a 'system' in the police courts." It is to be noted that the ground on which the demand for the recall election was based was not malfeasance in office, but incompetency. Judge Weller may have been entirely honest in his action, the Sacramento *Bee* says, in praising the work of San Francisco's women voters, "but he followed a vicious precedent and disregarded an awakened public sentiment which execrates the white slaver and his despicable calling." The *Bee* believes that the first exercise of the recall for the judiciary in the State may be productive of great good in the courts. Especially is it "a warning to other easy-going and tolerant judges that the days of indulgence for criminals, especially criminals inherently vicious, have passed in California."

The *Woman's Journal* (Boston) states that Judge Weller, as shown by his record, "has systematically declined to consider rape as serious as petty larceny." In cases of this sort he has repeatedly fixt the bail so low—sometimes at only \$50—that the culprit forfeited it and fled. He has often interfered when offenders appealed to him, we read, and has lowered the bail required by other magistrates. When recently in a criminal assault case he lowered a bail of \$1,000 to \$300 the women voters of San Francisco began to look into the "system" and formed a Recall League. They were opposed by the Bar Association and local interests. Throughout the campaign, the San Francisco *Call* informs us, the women worked sedulously, and it was they who furnished the small majority by which Judge Weller was dismissed from office. The *Call* considers that this recall victory "serves to define more clearly the influence the enfranchisement of women may be expected to exercise in the governmental affairs of the State," and gives the women credit for fighting fair:

"The women were frank enough to say that they did not

fight Judge Weller personally. They conceded the excellence of his private character. They fought him as the representative of a system. They believe that their victory will be reflected in a radically changed system."

The New York *American* says ironically that conservative citizens throughout the nation will be duly shocked at the action of the good people of progressive San Francisco in recalling a judge, believing, or professing to believe, as they do, that the recall "would shatter the foundations of order and of established government." The reactionaries will be further startled to

learn that "the women led the crusade for the recall of Judge Weller, and cast a large part of the vote which recalled him." Yet it thinks that when the conservative, or even the reactionary, citizens know the history of the case which resulted in Judge Weller's downfall they will be inclined to realize that "in this first instance at least of the recall of a judge their fearful forebodings are not wholly justified."

The *American* adds:

"Let the reactionaries attack the principle of the recall and the policy of woman's suffrage in this instance, if they can find arguments with which to do so.

"But The *American* believes that the recall of judges has begun in a case which gives every evidence that the principle will be carefully and intelligently applied, and only exerted when its operation is obviously for the best interests of the community.

"The *American* also believes that the women have again demonstrated their intelligence and conscience and fine moral quality as citizens and voters."

The New York *Globe* contrasts the actual working-out of the first judicial recall with the picture Senator Elihu Root draws when discussing this innovation of popular government. Senator Root, it says, assumes that "the people, if they

get the power, will strike down and degrade all just and righteous members of the judiciary." Then, reciting the facts of the San Francisco election, The *Globe* observes that in this case—

"Not a word is said about the troubles of the judge being due to his courage and high-mindedness and the soundness of his decisions. On the contrary, it appears that he was assailed for a bad action rather than a good one. . . . In the campaign every one admitted that he had committed a blunder; the only dispute was over whether his motive was good and whether he planned to have the prisoner escape the just consequences of his act. This is not exactly the sort of judicial recall that Senator Root taught the public to expect."

As the San Francisco *Star* points out, the people took no "snap judgment" in the matter. The recall movement lasted for more than three months. And The *Star* concludes:

"The people of San Francisco declared at the ballot-box that the honor of womanhood is more important than any judge. And to the women of San Francisco belongs whatever credit is due for inaugurating the recall movement and carrying on the campaign to a successful conclusion.

"No one gloats over the recall of Judge Weller—many of his old friends regret the necessity for it—but all good women and men who know the evil practises of some police courts in the past will rejoice that the pernicious 'system' is no more. The recall of Judge Weller has wiped it out forever. It has done more—it has warned every other judge, high or low, that he is amenable to the people for his acts, and a judge inclined to go wrong will hesitate before doing so."



CHARLES L. WELLER.

The San Francisco police magistrate who is first victim of the "recall of judges" through the activity of women voters.

CLASH OF THE FOOD LAWS

A SHARP LINE is drawn by the Supreme Court between Federal and State food laws in what seems likely to be known as "the Wisconsin Karo Sirup Case." In the food trades legal experts regard the decision as the most important rendered since the Pure Food Law was enacted. The point at issue was whether packed merchandise, labeled in accordance with the requirements of the Federal statute, should have to be relabeled when received into a State whose food law differs from the Federal law. The Court ruled in favor of the integrity of the label of the "original package," holding that the merchandise in litigation remained in the province of interstate commerce and was consequently subject to Federal law. The effect of the decision is believed to make void the food law of Wisconsin, and probably many other States.

It seems that a wholesale grocer in Chicago shipped to a retailer in Wisconsin a box containing tin cans of Karo corn sirup, labeled to conform with the Federal law. The law of Wisconsin, however, demands a different description or label on this product. In denying the right of the State to enforce its provision, the Court says:

"To permit such regulation as is embodied in this statute is to permit a State to discredit and burden legitimate Federal regulations of interstate commerce, to destroy rights arising out of the Federal statute which have accrued both to the Government and the shipper, and to impair the effect of a Federal law which has been enacted under the Constitutional power of Congress over the subject."

Obviously the immediate container of a box of a canned or bottled commodity is not the box, but the can or the bottle. It

is this immediate container that must bear the labeling statements required by the Federal law. To limit these requirements to the outside packing-box, says the Court, "would render the act nugatory and its provisions wholly inadequate to accomplish the purposes for which it was passed." C. W. Dunn, an authority on food laws, in an analysis of the decision, made for the *New York Journal of Commerce*, notes that this verdict gives outside manufacturers a great advantage over those within a State where laws are drastic, and he predicts that "shipments in interstate commerce direct to the retailer for sale in States where the local law is not in harmony with the Federal law are likely to be greatly increased."

This point is also raised by *The Journal of Commerce*:

"The effect of this decision on such commodities as benzoate of soda is interesting. The Federal law permits it in specific quantities, so long as it is stated on the label. Would prosecution by a State which prevents it altogether be blocked under this decision?"

What the feeling of the jobbers may be about the decision is partly to be judged from the editorial comment of *The Grocery World and General Merchant*, New York:

"The way this Karo sirup was sold had something to do with the decision. It was sold to the Wisconsin retailer direct by an Illinois jobber. Had it been first sold to a Wisconsin jobber, and then resold by him to the retailer, a different case would have been presented, and the decision would not have been as it was. What the case decides is this: that where a sale of package goods is made direct by somebody outside the State to a retailer within the State, any package whatever—tin can or carton—is an original package and not subject to State law. Therefore any manufacturer who is tired of conforming to different State laws can make himself subject to the Federal law alone by selling the retailer direct."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

It is evident that Secretary Bryan intends to make the chariot of state a water wagon.—*Chicago News*.

MEXICO has been quieting down since the announcement that the treasury is empty.—*Syracuse Post-Standard*.

PASS the tariff bill and get the agony over; the remedy must be got ready by 1914 or 1916.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

IN the matter of sliding to its base the Culebra cut is qualifying for a place in the great national game.—*Springfield Republican*.

HOWEVER, a lot of those "dyed-in-the-wool" Democrats seem to be thoroughly Republican in some of their tariff ideas.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

IN leaving a baseball game with the score tied President Wilson proved that there is no sacrifice which he is not ready to make for his country.—*New York Evening Sun*.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE gives it out that he is a Republican, and this stirs up a lot of natural curiosity as to what the Republicans are now.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

THE best proof of the spirit of devotion to the votes-for-women cause is seen in the fact that twenty or thirty thousand suffragettes have decided on one style of hat.—*New York Press*.

PITTSBURG, Pa., is badly crippled. Most of the pupils and many of the teachers in her public schools are on strike, and Honus Wagner has a floating cartilage on the knee.—*St. Louis Republic*.

PRESIDENT WILSON says he does not expect an immediate reduction in the cost of living to follow the new tariff. How about an immediate reduction in the pay envelop?—*Detroit Free Press*.

THE Secretary of the Navy has substituted "right" and "left" for "starboard" and "port," so as to be easily understood by recruits from the farm. Why not "gee" and "haw"?—*New York Press*.

MR. BRYAN and the dove of peace may now go into business under the firm name of "Bill & Coo."—*Chicago News*.

IT might possibly be that the Krupps have a few men on the road, with a fine line of samples, in Japan.—*New York Press*.

POSSIBLY California contemplates a secession movement. Don't do it, Cally—we tried it once and it didn't work.—*Montgomery Advertiser*.

IF Austria, England, France, Italy, and Germany decide to fight Montenegro they may be able to get help from Russia.—*New York Press*.

A CONGREGATIONAL theological seminary at Berkeley has graduated a class who are all Japanese. Dangerous race.—*Syracuse Post-Standard*.

PARDON our seeming irreverence, but would not Ambassador Page seem to be a good man to turn over a new leaf in the matter of lavish ambassadorial expenditure?—*Chicago Tribune*.

MARRIED men will have no difficulty in conjecturing where Secretary Lane got his information that "money can be handled more safely by women than by men."—*New York Evening Sun*.

HAWAII talks of secession because of free sugar. Yet it was to get rid of the payment of our sugar duties that Hawaii twenty years ago sought annexation to the United States.—*Springfield Republican*.

MACAULAY's traveler from New Zealand may not have to wait a deuce of a while before taking his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge "to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's." Votes for women!—*Chicago Tribune*.

"THE climate here is probably the severest on earth," says a message from an explorer in the antarctic. He hasn't seen the records left by intrepid place-hunters who have recently penetrated the fastnesses of the White House.—*Philadelphia North American*.



CRUEL, BUT EFFICACIOUS.

—Sykes in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

FOREIGN COMMENT

THE KRUPP SCANDALS IN GERMANY

THE ASTOUNDING CHARGE that the great gun-makers of Essen, in Rhenish Prussia, keep up the war fever in Germany through the agitation of French and German hired agents is boldly made in the Reichstag by the Socialist leader, Dr. Liebknecht. By employing such agents

these ironmasters are said to be making millions of dollars. The statements of this deputy have been confirmed after investigation by the War Minister, Gen. Josias von Heeringen, who admits that the Deutsche Waffen Fabriken, which supplies small arms, etc., to the Government, is also involved in the accusation. According to the German press, General von Heeringen may be forced to resign his portfolio. Many arrests have been made at Essen, and the incident, we are told, has done much to increase the dissatisfaction with which the Kaiser's Army Budget of \$250,000,000 has been received. The accusation is made that small-arms and ammunition companies in Germany, Austria, and Belgium, backed by French money, are in a combination to engineer war

press as to produce "a brilliant number." The circular concludes with the assurance that such a number of the journal would produce "a profound impression in Germany and an enormous sensation abroad." These alleged attempts to influence the people in supporting the war budget are alluded to in another article by the *Vorwaerts* as "Germany's shame." To quote further the words of this outspoken oracle of the workers:

"These scandals, those of Essen, and this of the Government's war policy and fiscal maneuvers, are merely symptoms of the universal cancer which affects modern society in every country. Now or never is the time when Germany should seriously enter upon negotiations with France and England for the regulation of armaments."

The assertion by Deputy Dr. Liebknecht in the Reichstag that German officers were allied with the Krupp company in stirring up anti-German sentiment in France leads the sober-minded *Germania* (Berlin) to speak with much bitterness. It will be remembered that this organ is said by a contemporary to be "more Catholic than the Pope." It is the organ of the solid Center party—the balance-wheel of the Reichstag—and loves nothing better than a journalistic fight. This paper exclaims that Liebknecht's revelations form a sort of two-edged weapon, saying:

"Up to this day such a state of things as has been described in the ears of the Reichstag was considered quite impossible in the Prussian Army, with its boasted discipline and sense of honor. This agitation will prove an obstacle to both France and Germany in passing each its projected army legislation."

This foreboding is echoed by such Berlin papers as the *Vossische Zeitung* and the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*. The latter, having been formerly one of Bismarck's mouthpieces, naturally steps forward as the champion of General von Heeringen, who is declared to have acted in good faith and for the interests of the Army. Therefore he cannot be held



THE WAR MINISTER.

General von Heeringen, whose friends deny that he had any share in the profits accruing from the artificial war rumors.



THE SOCIALIST LEADER.

Dr. Liebknecht, who exposed the plan of the gun-makers to foment war scares in France and Germany to aid their sales.

scares to swell their profits. The Socialists naturally exploit these revelations as an argument in favor of Bebel's constant cry that capitalism is at the root of all the wars and the war scares. To quote the words of his proletarian organ:

"General Heeringen in his speeches in the Reichstag has several times insisted that the deputies handle business in a practical and correct manner. Does he think that the publication of war circulars and war articles, and the requests made to illustrated journals to fill their pages with war pictures, are proper measures to take in the service of the state?"

Then the *Vorwaerts* proceeds to publish a copy of the circular issued by General von Heeringen, address from the War Office to certain manufacturers of arms, in which he earnestly begs that they will insert their advertisements in a special number of the *Leipsic Illustrirte Zeitung*. He offers to furnish them with materials for making such contributions to the illustrated

responsible for the conduct of the Krupps in hiring certain officers of the Army and Navy in Germany and certain agents in France to stir up hatred and fear toward other countries. What share, it asks, had the Minister for War in the \$75,000,000 earned by the Krupps through such means?

There is a sad irony in the fact that if Germany has been stabbed to the heart by the revelations of Deputy Liebknecht, she has been stabbed by means she herself furnished, like Byron's "struck eagle" "dying upon the plain":

"Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel
He nursed the pinion that impell'd the steel."

More unintentionally ironical are the recent words of the Imperial Chancellor about French and German relations:

"For some time past the French press has been endeavoring to stir up French public opinion against Germany. Once more attempts are being made to inoculate the citizens of France with the fear of a coming German invasion. Lying statements of all kinds are being spread abroad, maps are being shown with the provinces of Champagne and Burgundy already marked in as German provinces, and it is actually maintained that these maps are in use in German schools. This chauvinistic movement has even forced the French Government to bring in a bill for the reintroduction of the three years' military service."

The number of the *Illustrirte Zeitung* referred to by Dr. Liebknecht in his speech before the Reichstag styles itself "The German National Defense Number." It is full of war matter from beginning to end. All the advertisements, with few exceptions, relate to things used in war, not only cannon, but, as one of the advertisers claims, everything necessary for arming the soldiers and equipping an army, from airships to surgical instruments and field-glasses. Colored pictures represent the manufacture of weapons by firms who employ from 40,000 to 50,000 men. Then there are pictures of the cavalry charging in their gaudy uniforms. A history of the German Army and its triumphs is preface by a colored portrait of the Kaiser as "Chief of the Prussian Army, and Commander-in-



The Military Kaiser. The Religious Kaiser. The Business Kaiser.
THE TRINITY OF POTSDAM.
—Gülichner (Vienna).

chief of the German Army in Times of War." The German is thus to be enthused by the "pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war," and he is even instructed how to act when "England lands her expeditionary force unhindered on the coast of France."—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HEARTENING TURKEY

THE GREATEST CALAMITY for Turkey is despair, cries the *Ikdam* (Constantinople), and it proceeds to consider the Ottoman reverses as if illustrating Tennyson's counsel that "Men may rise on stepping-stones of their dead selves to higher things." This patriotic and earnest paper



WAR ISSUE OF THE ILLUSTRIRTE ZEITUNG.

Manufacturers of arms and military supplies were urged by the War Office to advertise in this issue on the plea that it would make "an enormous sensation," which proved true in a way not expected.

assumes a high tone in giving advice to the people and the Government. They themselves are blamed for the calamities which have fallen so heavily on European Turkey. The main deficiency in the Turkish Army was its low grade of intelligence. The Bulgarians, like the Prussians, relied upon the intellectual training of their fighting men. Their men had read history, they were "thinking bayonets," and would intelligently receive and understand the instructions of their superior officers. Thus Ali Kemal, a highly educated Turk, writing in the *Ikdam*, gives a very animated answer to the question, "Why have we fallen?" He relates this pointed incident:

"I was at Kirk Killisse shortly before the opening of the war. Among the disturbing incidents on the border, one day a young Bulgarian soldier, twenty-one or twenty-two years old, was brought in and sharply questioned by our commanding officer. I especially noticed these questions and answers. Q. 'What is your occupation? Can you read and write?' A. 'I am a farmer. I can read and write. I have the certificate of graduation from school.' Q. 'Are there others in your company who can read and write?' A. 'There is scarcely one who can not. Our studies are obligatory; we have all been to school.'"

"This set me to thinking then. The nation that so trains the units of its people possesses a strong army. When the lowest of its agricultural class has acquired the elements of mental and moral education, and shares a national aspiration, what a pledge is thus furnished for individual and national progress.

"We find here the reason of our defeat. With our enemies

common school education was universal. With us it was not."

He confirms these views with the following reference to the campaign in Western Europe which ended in Sedan:

"After the Napoleonic wars common school education was made obligatory in Prussia, with what ultimate results we know. Our adversaries learned that lesson; we did not; they were victorious; we met defeat. All other explanations of the



NO EFFECTS.
BALKAN LEAGUE—"It's your money we want."
TURKEY—"Money, dear boy? Search me!"
—Punch (London).

result are matters of detail, comparatively unimportant. In whatever line of progress in knowledge and civilization we see our enemies in advance of us. If only we will compare and measure ourselves honestly, we can easily see why we have failed. Such seeing may profit us, for real calamity does not consist in ignorance, but in not seeing and confessing our ignorance. When we see and know what we lack, we can make a beginning of real progress."

There is something really noble in the tone in which Ali Kemal discusses the question put by himself, "How are we to rise?" He plainly blames the Turks themselves for their fall, and tells them that they need better political leaders. Sloth and self-indulgence must be cast away. How can Turkey revive her former greatness?

"By strenuous, long-continued, physical, mental, moral discipline. We are not an effete race. Our inherited national vigor will stand us in good stead. Sir Edward Grey has spoken in hopeful terms of our ability yet to give good account of ourselves in the world of rich resources, undeveloped, which we have in our vast possessions in Anatolia."

But the best instrument is useless with none skilled to use it; the bravest army is powerless without good generals. Therefore this writer goes on to say:

"First of all, we need wise statesmanship. For some years past we have been illustrating the proverb, 'Trimming his eyebrows, he put out his eyes!' Happily we have constitutional government. The executive is responsive to public opinion and sentiment, but not blindly responsive. The recognized Government must inform and guide, must educate and enlighten and unite, for worthy ends, the aspirations of the people—it is a great task. Let us rise out of indolence and ignorance. Educate and discipline our youth according to the example our enemies have set us and hail our future with no shadow of doubt or misgiving."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ALBANIA'S MANY FRIENDS

THE RICH ORPHAN who finds uncles coming forward by the score to adopt her and her money is paralleled in the Balkans by Albania, which has a highly desirable coast-line along the Adriatic. Even the most cursory reading of the press reveals Uncle Francis-Joseph as so affectionate that he is ready to break up the European Concert to gain her as his ward. Uncle Nicholas of Montenegro is on the spot with his claim, and uncles from Italy, Russia, and elsewhere are taking a friendly interest. The solution most popular with the diplomats, say the press, is that Albania remain independent, and, acting on this theory, Essad Pasha, the defender of Scutari, gave the city to King Nicholas and announced that he would be the father of his country—or King of Albania. Whether he can carry out this noble resolve remains to be seen.

The only people who have nothing to say on the subject seem to be the Albanians. Yet, despite their present inactivity, they are a people with a glorious past, as history records. They number some 2,000,000, or did before the fighting began, and occupy a territory of about 22,000 square miles. The Albanians are an ancient race, and up to the third century B.C. they owned no foreign authority till Pyrrhus subjugated them. When the Mohammedans overran Europe, George Castriota, their leader, in the sixty-four years which closed in 1468, overwhelmed twenty-three Ottoman armies, often commanded by the Sultan himself. The fall of Scutari in 1478 caused the Albanians, who reluctantly surrendered their capital to the supremacy of the crescent flag, to acknowledge the sovereignty of the Turk. One of the most deep-rooted features of the Albanian character is a deadly hatred of the Greeks. And the course of the war has been such as to emphasize the fact that behind the Turks who stubbornly defended Scutari and Janina were the real people of the land, the Albanians. Now Greece has taken Janina and threatens the port of Valona, the seat of the Albanian provisional government; while Montenegro has seized Scutari, the ancient capital, and by far the most important inland city of Albania. But the Powers have decreed that Albania must be independent and have decided that the Allies must give up their prizes there. The final fate of Scutari remains to be seen. The armies released by the capture of Albania's two main cities are said to be supporting the regal claims of Essad Pasha, himself an Albanian.

The Albanians are by race almost isolated in the Balkan Peninsula. They call themselves Shkipetars, and are descendants of an old Illyrian race of mountaineers. Hence their non-



TIED UP.
THE GREAT POWERS (to the Balkan Allies)—"Just wait, and we'll teach you manners."
—Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

participation in the Slavic and Greek alliance. But Austria, we read in the *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart), casts covetous eyes on this, as on other districts of the Peninsula. To quote from this well-informed weekly:



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WARSHIPS OF THE POWERS LYING OFF ANTIVARI, MONTENEGRO.

With the idea of intimidating Nicholas into giving up Scutari.

"Albania has always been an object of Austria's covetous ambition, for Austria has at present but a meager coast-line on the Adriatic. Of course, Austria has long foreseen that European Turkey would some fine day disappear from the stage and the Monarchy of the Danube has been mining like a mole to find a foothold in the territory of the Shkipetars. It is thus that the House of Hapsburg has always assumed a protectorate over the Albanian Catholics, and the imperial exchequer has always been ready to support the Albanian priests. This is the reason why one is greeted in every Roman Catholic rectory in the basin of the Drin by the portrait of Francis Joseph on the walls. This is Vienna's object in treating well and caring for Albanians—godly and godless alike, whether they carry a rosary or a Mauser rifle. It is thus that the assiduous consuls of Austria show themselves so active as agents of Hapsburgian expansion in Albania, and it is with this Teutonizing object in view that in the Austrian school at Pristina the children are crammed with the Austrian national anthem. In one word, Austria claims as a legal and hereditary right the exercise of waving her black and yellow flag of defiance in Albania."

But Austria herself states her views in the Vienna Government organ, the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), an official mouthpiece of the Foreign Office. This paper openly blames the Powers for their apathy, their indifference to the pretensions of Montenegro, and their inertness in not backing the claims of the Danubian Monarchy. Austria is determined to make a disturbance, and like an organ-grinder who wants to make gain out of his annoying strains, will not "move on" until the Concert of Europe has done something to carry out her wishes. Hence we read:

"If the Powers desire that Austria-Hungary keep really quiet, they must show that their unanimous declarations are to be read in something more than a Platonic sense. They must prove their good intentions by action, and that without delay. The military prestige of Europe has suffered by the fall of Scutari. If this strain upon their prestige, this checkmate to their efforts, is regarded by the Powers with indifference, Austria at least is not inclined to follow their example. Austria feels bound to insist upon the enforcement of the Concert's decision and will continue to do so until some remedy for the present condition of things be discovered."

"The least that Austria demands is the immediate presentation at Cetinje by the Powers of the protest already decided

upon, including an emphatic demand for the immediate evacuation of Scutari and, in case this is refused, the adoption of new military measures to enforce the will of Europe."

"All holding back on the part of Europe, all reluctance to grant this minimum demand, would rouse up sentiment of discontent and bitterness in Austria-Hungary. It certainly is in the interest of Europe to prevent the occurrence of such a contingency."

But the writer in the *Neue Zeit* thus introduces another claimant for dictatorship and mastery in Albania, a claimant likely to trouble the dreams of Austria:



THE CONCERT OF THE POWERS IS ON THE POINT OF COLLAPSE.

—Goulet (Paris).

"The condition of things we have described has gone on well and peaceably in Albania until Italy rose among the Allies with the tumultuous propaganda of the Adriatic as 'Our Sea.' The Adriatic was, in fact, to be turned into an Italian lake, so that the Albanian coast should be brought under the influence of Rome. The Italians proceeded to employ the same means as the Austrians had used to win the Albanians. They opened consulates, hospitals, churches, schools, altho south Italy and Sicily were sadly in need of educational institutions and the alliance of the House of Savoy with Montenegro might have had some influence in arresting

them. Meanwhile the building of the railroad from Antivari to Virpazar, and the concession of entrance by ship into the Lake of Scutari added immensely to Italian influence on the west coast of the Balkans."

This growing influence of Italy in the western Balkans incensed Austria, we are told, which country was driven from a sea outlet and compelled "to export her staple goods by way of Aussig and Hamburg as a vassal to Germany." "Henceforth the two Allies have regarded one another with direful suspicion."

This writer concludes with the following prophecy:

"Thus it is that altho after the fall of Adrianople people considered the war to be ended, the question of autonomous Albania has proved a Pandora-box out of which will break forth some day a fresh swarm of perils to the international position. By some day I mean soon!"

In support of the Albanian claims against the Balkan Allies, Italy comes forth in the person of Michele Marchiano to demand the protectorate over Albania which necessarily consists, he declares, of "the four ancient Turkish vilayets of Scutari,

Kosovo, Monastir, and Janina. To quote his words in the *Rivista d'Italia* (Rome):

"It necessarily follows that the Albanian frontier be confined to the limits which have been assigned to it by nature, sanctioned by history, confirmed by ethnography, and demanded by the unanimous sentiment of the people as well as by abstract right. . . . The Eastern Question, until the rights and the wishes of certain Powers had become known, and they had voluntarily taken occasion to extend over Albania their protecting wing, would have been stirred up afresh and the Balkan explosion would have been repeated with more suicidal and bloody results—events which certainly would have been beyond the power of Italy to prevent, however much she felt them. But Italy, at the present moment, feels it an imperious and inevitable duty, in obedience to the tradition of her own restoration from political death, at the prompting of her own manifold and vital interests, for the sake of the Italian colonies in Albania, in return for the strong support these gave her in her hour of release from bondage, in consideration of her duties as an ally, and particularly in face of the formidable Slav peril, which is heard stormily to thunder along the coast of our Adriatic,—now azure blue and tranquil, but destined some day, perhaps, to rise foaming and red with slaughter—to protect and keep with all her authority, her good faith, and energy the territory and the state of Albania. It is her duty to proffer, as has already been proffered, her strong hand of help to her, this ancient mother of peoples, this nurse of heroes. Italy has yet to write upon the page of modern history one more record of wisdom and greatness."

The Russians, in turn, present a very different view of the matter. With St. Petersburg editors it is neither Codlin nor Short, but a third party. Not Italy nor Austria is to control western Albania, but Montenegro. The bold claims of the Slav press in favor of the Slav monarchy of Montenegro are expressed in the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), as follows:

"European diplomacy, in its decision to take Scutari from Montenegro, was guided by the desire to please Austria and by the hope that the cession of that city would be as easy for Montenegro as for the London conference. It closed its eyes on the inevitable consequences of its polite but thoughtless step. Now it is forced to pay for the ill-considered readiness to afford pleasure to Austria. . . ."

"The European ambassadors somehow imagine that every decision of theirs is equivalent to an immutable law of nature. They quite forgot, it seems, that the Balkan War had begun in spite of the strictest injunction of European diplomacy. Neither Turkey nor Montenegro nor Greece paid the least attention to it. And each time diplomacy reconciled itself to its defeat and reversed its 'unalterable' decisions. And it did well in reversing them, because events are developing according to their inner laws, not by written orders. In the question of Scutari diplomacy does not want to admit its mistake and persists in it. As a result, we are facing the danger of a new, and this time absolutely senseless, bloodshed. . . ."

"These diplomatic dilettanti live in the present, and do not care about the future. By their injudicious acts they have put Europe on the brink of a precipice. Fortunately no irreparable errors have been committed. Europe can change her decision and enforce the verdict, not against Montenegro, but against Austria. Montenegro will defend herself to the last breath; the verdict against her, therefore, means war and the danger of a general conflict. The verdict against Austria, on the contrary, will lead to an immediate and general pacification. If three great Powers will say 'enough!' in a firm tone, the Austrian filibusters will lay down their arms. For they count not on their strength but on the faint-heartedness of others. All, even the nations of Austria herself, are tired of their political impudence."

"Reconsider the decision about Scutari and the air will clear immediately."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



DAME EUROPE—"Who's there? What y' want?"
CHINA—"I want to borrow some money."
D. E.—"Money! At a time like this! It can't be any one but a Chinaman!"
—Kikeriki (Vienna).

OUR LOAN WITHDRAWAL AS VIEWED IN CHINA

THE DETERMINATION of America to withdraw from the proposed sextuple loan to China has caused much perturbation in the Flowery Land, as well as in our own country. President Wilson is credited by the Anglo-Chinese papers with justice and wisdom in declining participation in a loan to China which was to the disadvantage of that country, bound hand and foot as the Chinese Government would be by the conditions attached to the accommodation. Yet President Wilson has been somewhat taken aback that now the sextuple loan has been replaced by a quintuple loan, which the Powers are negotiating. These Powers comprise Germany, France, England, Japan, and Russia. It was hoped by some that American bankers would have clubbed together to furnish the funds and endorse the securities, and make a purely American loan, as Mr. Crisp tried to make it an English loan. But there was such an international prejudice against "Morgan monopolies" that the President's hope was deferred and at length abandoned.

Yet it was a relief, altho it was also a surprise, when the United States withdrew from the Eastern money league, says *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai). "The news was entirely unexpected in banking circles," we are told. But the American people were entitled to say, "we must be cruel only to be kind," and have acted quite disinterestedly. To quote further from this paper:

"To some the announcement of the withdrawal of the American Government from the sextuple group—sextuple no longer—has come like a bolt from the blue. And yet to those conversant with public feeling in America it has been long apparent that what has happened would happen as soon as President

Wilson was safe in the saddle. Curiosity mingled with anxiety is for the moment the prevailing state of mind in some circles. There may be ground even for the latter, tho we do not share it. Exactly what will happen next is, doubtless, an excellent subject for surmise or intelligent anticipation, but that any American should regret the action taken is, to us, inexplicable."

In the minds of all high-thinking statesmen, we are assured, the conditions imposed upon China were "accursed." England would like to have thrown up the whole business, but she could not because of her entangling alliances. Yet the stipulations "touched the administrative independence of China." By these stipulations, remarks the Shanghai paper:

"The [Chinese] Government is tied hand and foot with regard to expenditure, so much so that nothing but the most urgent need of money could have induced them to agree. There is, moreover, a suggestion of monopoly about some of the articles in the agreement which can not fail to arouse suspicion in the minds of foreigners of whatever nationality they may be. Altogether we have in this matter a very thorny proposition indeed."

President Taft, we are told, would like to have "cut adrift from the accursed thing," but "it would be so much easier for his successor to cut adrift. This his successor has done." England would have liked to do the same, but of the parties to the loan England "was allied with one [France] and friendly with another [Russia]." The article concludes with a grateful eulogy of President Wilson.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



THE PERILOUS BARBER SHOP

THE COURAGE of the man who fearlessly enters a barber shop and seats himself in the chair without blanching, or even blenching, is not generally recognized. His bravery is unsung. Yet the perils he faces are many. Foreign lands know little of them, for the tonsorial studios have multiplied in America far beyond anything known abroad, where the rich man is generally shaved by his valet, while the poor man shaves himself. Barbers here complain that the enormous sales of safety-razors and shaving-sticks are cutting into their business, so it may be that America is growing more like Europe in this regard. Here we run to gilt-edged "tonsorial parlors" or even "palaces," where plate glass and marble are much in evidence and the objectionable features are noticeable only through the microscope. Sanitary legislation in more than one State has much to say about the way in which this business shall be carried on; but if we are to believe Dr. F. C. Walsh, who writes in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, May), there are special precautions yet to be taken and much general watchfulness to be exercised. Writes Dr. Walsh, in substance:

"Legislation and the smattering of knowledge as regards the more obvious diseases with which the registered barber is required to be familiar, were supposed to safeguard the public against the former common dangers of the barber shop, but recent investigations in France and Germany have revealed dangers not suspected before, and in at least one case a sanitary precaution itself has been shown to be a menace.

"Everybody is familiar with the small stick of alum which occupies a conspicuous place on the shelf just beneath the large mirror which faces the customer in barber shops the world over. If a real or imaginary pimple be slashed, or be made the excuse for an apology after a slash, the every-ready alum-stick is at once applied. The barber is proud of his action, thinking that the alum-stick and his method of applying it are both essential to the proper conducting of a strictly 'sanitary' shop.

"Dr. Remlinger, in the Paris investigation, took one of these sticks from a certain barber shop where it had seen service for about two months, a comparatively short time. By way of parenthesis it may be said that these 'sticks' are composed of glycerin and alum, combined with a small quantity of boric acid, the latter being added with the avowed purpose and confirmed conviction of making them perfectly sanitary and antiseptic! There is an ironical stupidity in that supposition. Dr. Remlinger hastened with his specimen 'stick' back to his laboratory. He placed it in a carefully measured quantity of sterilized water—water free from all germs—then immersed it a second time in another water-bath of the same kind. Next, he proceeded, with the aid of a microscope, to make a thorough search for any possible germs which might be contained in the two separate specimens of water in which the stick had been im-

mersed. The results were so surprising that he himself was astounded. In the first specimen he managed to count approximately no less than sixty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty disease-producing germs of various kinds! In the second specimen which he examined, and where few if any bacteria would be suspected, he recorded exactly fifty-nine thousand one hundred and fifty germs!

"These results were a surprise to everybody, including the medical profession, who had always supposed that these sticks were not only harmless, but actually as safe and sanitary as anything could be, and an important adjunct to any shop worthy

the name of 'sanitary.' Yet, in spite of the boric acid which the stick contained to make it antiseptic, it fairly reeked with five different species of producers of 'catching' diseases.

"Among the more numerous and important of these germs were the so-called 'staphylococcus' and 'streptococcus.' Both of these are as wicked and troublesome as their names are long. The first is always present in such delightful little troubles as boils, pimples, and abscesses; while the second is the cause of such serious and quite often fatal diseases as carbuncle and erysipelas. It is small wonder that after a visit to the barber a customer so often develops some one of

these unpleasant and at times serious contagious diseases. Yet hitherto, or at least until this discovery by Dr. Remlinger, no one thought of blaming the barber, or thought of putting two and two together and tracing these contagions to their proper source. For none of these diseases, it must be remembered, ever develop of themselves; they are always 'caught' from something or some one.

"Dr. Remlinger examined dozens of other sticks under the same conditions, and always with the same deplorable results. He even turned his attention to the leather 'strops' used for sharpening razors, and found them almost as bad as the alum-sticks. But not content with what he had learned, he pursued his war on the alum-stick even farther.

"In a second experiment similar to the series already mentioned, he found on the surface of a newly purchased stick of alum which had never been used, not only the five varieties of germs just referred to, but also large numbers of the deadly germs which are positively known to be the sole cause of such serious diseases as lockjaw, tuberculosis, and the formerly much-dreaded diphtheria. To make assurance doubly sure, Dr. Remlinger filled a syringe with the originally sterile water in which he had immersed the innocent-looking alum-stick, and by means of a hollow needle injected the contents of the syringe into the blood-stream of several live guinea-pigs. None of them escaped infection; every one of them contracted some disease, including tuberculosis and the deadly lockjaw."

Another danger, usually unsuspected, must be guarded against in the barber shop, if we are to trust our informant. Baldness is now known to be the aftermath of a really serious disease, commonly transmitted by the barber's hair-brush and only too often the forerunner of a wide range of skin diseases, including cancer. We read of the ancestor:



Giftshop of "The Technical World Magazine" Chicago.

AS IT SHOULD BE: INTERIOR OF A SANITARY SHOP.

"This disease, which is the common forerunner of baldness, of many cases of skin-cancer, and of a wide range of most annoying or serious skin affections, is known broadly as 'seborrhea,' and manifests its presence under the guise of what is commonly known as 'dandruff.' In the vast majority of instances it is absolutely a barber-shop disease, contracted from the barber's comb and brushes in their previous employment on some one already afflicted with the ailment. . . . The disease is the result of an infection,—that is, it is caused by one or more species of germ. Sometimes the disease confines its ravages wholly to the scalp, with resultant dryness of the same for a long period of years, then falling out of the hair, and eventual baldness.

"This is the commoner course of about one-half of all cases. The main fact to be borne in mind, however, is that this disease only too often prepares the way for a vast array of obnoxious and annoying skin diseases which affect other portions of the body; while the disease itself in a large number of cases spreads to various parts of the face, especially to the bearded portion; and down over the back and chest. In these various regions this common ancestor of many ailments is designated as one form of eczema. Almost any other skin affection may follow in the wake of this piratical pioneer. The one thing not to lose sight of, however, is this: these various mentioned conditions start in the scalp, and are caused by the barber's brush! So far as cancer of the skin following on this trouble is concerned, no statistics are available; but it has been estimated that they run pretty close to 8 per cent. of all those cases in which the disease produces a general eczema instead of only baldness.

"The key to the avoidance of the dangers of the barber shop lies in refusing to have applied to the scalp or face anything which is in all likelihood infected. A few shops furnish a fresh, sterilized brush for every hair-cut, and the brushes which are not washed in barber shops after use on each individual should be tabooed."

THE PASSING SILKWORM

THE OLD LADY who asked sadly, when petroleum began to supersede whale oil as an illuminant, "But what will the poor whales do?" might, if she is still with us, ask a similar question, and for a similar reason, about the silkworm. The so-called "artificial silk" is now coming widely into use. Instead of letting the worm dissolve cellulose for us and spin it out into gossamer, we have now learned to do our own dissolving and spinning. When any imitation or substitute is in the experimental or laboratory stage, we hear a good deal about it, but when it begins to enter the market we lose sight of it. "And this is scarcely odd, because," as the author of "Alice in Wonderland" remarks, our friends the merchants do not desire to call our attention too brusquely to what is going on in the field of substitution. Now, however, *The Textile World Record* (Boston, May) lets the cat out of the bag in its "English Notes." Its correspondent says:

"Silk men in this country are at last seriously questioning the lawfulness of the appearance of the word silk in the compound name 'artificial silk.' Artificial the article certainly is, but silk it is not—any more than celluloid is marble. Its consumption is

clearly increasing daily. The handsomest ties for men are all artificial this season, the small-ware manufacturers seem to have abandoned natural silk altogether and the tapestry people use next to no tussah tram (silk filling or woof). Taffeta linings are dead, rich black goods can hardly be given away, and the whole silk-weaving trade is sliding headlong into the fancy-cotton branch. The goods imported as 'silks' from the Continent are artificial in very large part, and altogether there has been nothing less than a revolution in the business in the last six years. In 1907, when Courtaulds were crape makers and users of natural silk, their dividend had sunk to three per cent. Now that they are the principal makers of viscose silk yarn they pay 50 per cent. on the old capital and are giving their shareholders ten new shares in exchange for one old one."

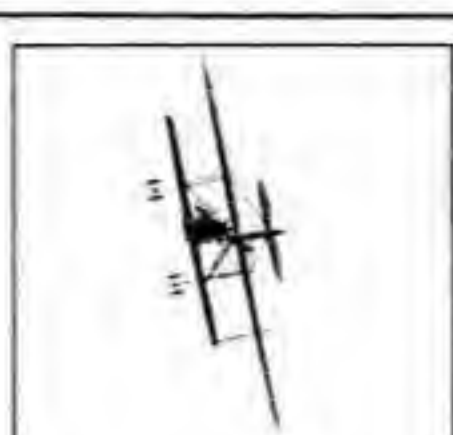
LOOPING THE LOOP IN THE AIR

TO AN OBSERVER looking vertically upward at an aeroplane, the machine often seems to turn directly over; but this is an optical illusion. The first man to turn a somersault in an aeroplane, and live to tell the tale, is Capt. H. R. P. Reynolds, of the British Royal Flying Corps. The late Captain Hamilton once turned upside down in Central America, but his machine fell at once to the ground and only the low altitude at which he was flying saved his life. *Flight* (London) prints the following account of Captain Reynolds's adventure from his own lips, the reason for giving it being a report that Captain Aubry, of the French Army, recently did precisely the same thing during a flight from Reims to Longwy. The paper named above is quoted as follows in *Aera and Hydro* (Chicago, April 26). Captain Reynolds is speaking:

"I started from Oxford on the morning of August 19, 1911, and flew along the line toward Cambridge, where I encountered a misty atmosphere and thought it well to descend. I came down close to Launton station. That evening, soon after 7 o'clock, I started again. It was warm and fine, but rather suggestive of thunder; the air was perfectly still. I scarcely had occasion to move the control lever at all until I got to Bletchley, where it began to get rather bumpy. At first I thought nothing of this;

but suddenly it got much worse, and I came to the conclusion it was time to descend. A big black thunder-cloud was coming up on my right front; it did not look reassuring, and there was good landing-ground below. At this time I was flying about 1,700 feet altitude by my aneroid, which had been set at Oxford in the morning. I began to glide, but, almost directly I had switched off, the tail of the machine was suddenly wrenched upward as if it had been hit from below, and I saw the elevator go down perpendicularly below me. I was not strapped in and I suppose I caught hold of the uprights at my side, for the next thing I realized was that I was lying in a heap on what ordinarily is the under surface of the top plane. The machine, in fact, was upside down. I stood up, held on, and waited. The machine just floated about, gliding from side to side like a piece of paper falling. Then it overswung itself, so to speak, and went down more or less vertically, sideways, until it righted itself momentarily the right way up.

"Then it went down tail first, turned over upside down



NOT AN ACCIDENT.

It is only Chevillard doing aerial "stunts" on his 80-horse-power machine, at Hendon, England.

again, and restarted the old floating motion. We were still some way from the ground, and took what seemed like a long time in reaching it. I looked round somewhat hurriedly, the tail was still there, and I could see nothing wrong. As we got close to the ground the machine was doing long swings from side to side, and I made up my mind that the only thing to do was to try and jump clear of the wreckage before the crash. In the last swing we slid down, I think, about thirty feet and hit the ground pretty hard. Fortunately I hung on practically to the end, and, according to those who were looking on, I did not jump till about ten feet from the ground. Something hit me on the head and scratched it very slightly, but what it was I did not know, for I was in too much of a hurry to get away from the machine to inquire at that time.

"The next morning I went out to it, and found one of the rods which held up the left extension lying between the engine and the right wing tip. The propeller was undamaged, the elevator and the tail were practically unhurt, while the undercarriage, being uppermost, was untouched. The machine on which this happened was an ordinary Bristol biplane with a 50-horse-power Gnome.

"I was told that just before I smashed there had been two or three 'whirlwinds' as the people called them, in Bletchley, and that one of these had stripped the leaves off a tree. Very possibly this was my friend."

The aerial "stunts" of Chevillard at Hendon, England, do intentionally very nearly the same thing as Captain Reynolds did by accident. *The Aeroplane* (London) says of the feats shown in the accompanying illustrations:

"The sensation of the last few weeks among aviators has certainly been the flying of M. Chevillard on the 80-horse-power Henry Farmans at Hendon; so it may be interesting to know how he does the particular trick for which he is most famous. The performance in question consists in banking the machine suddenly to the left, standing it on its nose, doing a spiral dive for anything over a hundred feet, and flattening out between 50 and 100 feet from the ground, just when everybody has made up their minds that he is going to hit the earth vertically. . . . According to M. Chevillard, the first thing he does is to throw the control lever to the left, thus banking the machine upon the right, at the same time pushing the lever forward to get the nose of the machine down. Immediately the machine begins to dive he brings the ailerons back level by centralizing the levers, gives full rudder to the left with the left foot, thus increasing the bank, and immediately afterward, or almost simultaneously, he pulls the lever back as far as it will go, thus pulling the elevator up. The effect of this is that, owing to the steep bank, the rudder acts as an elevator and keeps the tail up, while the elevator acts as a rudder and keeps the machine turning in a small circle, so throwing it out against the air by its own centrifugal force. At the moment of beginning the maneuver M. Chevillard switches off, apparently with the idea of removing most of the gyroscopic force of the engine, and so making the machine quicker in answering its controls. As soon as it starts on the spiral he switches on again, so as to have the engine ready to steady the machine in flattening out. The precise moment during the performance at which the different maneuvers are executed can . . . only be learned by practice. . . . I think that the performance would be impossible on any machine which had not a very large tail and elevator situated on a level with



MERELY A "SPIRAL DIVE."

Chevillard drops a hundred feet or so with dazzling twists and turns, and recovers just in time to escape a wreck.

the top plane, because it is highly probable that in the ordinary type of tractor biplane, when the machine really began to dive at a speed of about 120 miles an hour, . . . the stream lines from the fuselage and the deflection of air by the upper plane would so upset the controls that they would refuse to act."

NEED OF MEDICAL EDITORS

SELF-RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

"are careful to have their financial articles written by those familiar with financial subjects; for technical articles in various fields of activity they seek experts. Why not the same care in medical matters?" This reasonable query is propounded by an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*. This writer is a believer in the daily press as an educator and a disseminator of information. The public, he says, should be educated as thoroughly as possible in all the essentials of public and personal hygiene and sanitation. It is also entitled to correct information about medical progress. Newspapers are giving more and more space to all these matters, and they doubtless desire, says the writer, to print correct information, but their attempts are often misinforming and sometimes ludicrous. Here are some examples, which even the layman can appreciate, tho they seem to have slipped past the editorial force of some of our best papers:

"The Philadelphia *Ledger* in describing the Trendelenburg position says: 'The Trendelenburg posture consists simply of posterior operations by means of a specially contrived operating-table, that in cases of a particularly delicate character have been remarkably successful.' Another leading daily paper, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, says: 'Dr. M. W. died suddenly of pleurisy of the brain. He became ill in this city with pulmonary peritonitis.' The Philadelphia *Press* reports that 'A four-months-old child died of what is known among surgeons as farman ovale.' The Fort Wayne *Journal-Gazette* in speaking of what it calls 'ankers-teal nephortis' declares that 'this disease makes the internal conditions worse than Bright's disease.' The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says: 'The V— Pharmacy has been named as a supply-station for antitoxin. The antitoxin will be used in cases of diphtheria, to prevent blindness in newly born babies, for throat cultures, and in the examination of blood in typhoid and malarial cases.' The San Francisco *Chronicle* tells of a citizen who, 'while cranking his automobile, sustained what is technically known as a Colles fracture of the right rib.' The Boston *Record* says: 'The bacillus Welchii is the gas bacillus dwelling in the international track.' The Chicago *Record-Herald* describes the death of a man from 'shock and lumbar pneumonia following six gunshot wounds.' An Erie (Pa.) paper records the opinion of three surgeons that a man 'would always be a sufferer from chromatic epilepsy.' . . . Describing a fatal accident, one paper says: 'The shock acted on the neuromastic nerve leading from the lungs and stomach to the heart.' A Röntgen-ray examination of a man who thought he had two hearts showed that he was suffering from 'an aneurism of order A.' Another suffered from 'plumbago,' and a third from 'schlerous of the liver.' . . .

"The question has also its serious side, as in the instance of sensational newspaper articles concerning cancer and tuber-

culosis cures, some of which at least soon prove to be the rankest fakes, and their exploitation under the guise of great scientific discoveries the most palpable advertising dodges. Such false, incomplete, or premature reports delude incurables into undertaking long journeys, thereby undergoing the most acute and hopeless suffering and wasting fruitlessly their remaining funds, only to experience the most cruel disappointment."

DANGEROUS MEDDLING WITH FOODS

IF YOUR breakfast-food does not agree with you, possibly the manufacturer has ignorantly removed all the activators from it. An activator is a substance whose presence is necessary in order that the food should perform its work of nourishment properly. Its absence may cause serious trouble, and at least one serious disease, long a mystery, is now believed to originate in this way. No one has seen an activator, nor analyzed it chemically, and yet it is now practically certain that substances of this kind exist. It may therefore be dangerous to "prepare" foods in any way that involves the removal of part of their natural substance, for this missing substance may contain the activator, without which the food may be worse than valueless. Breakfast-foodsters will please take notice. To quote and condense an article in *The British Medical Journal* (London, April 5):

"During the last five or six years many references have been made to observations and researches tending to show that certain common articles of diet contain minute quantities of substances which are of so much importance in nutrition that their absence may prevent the normal growth of young animals, or lead to actual disease in them or in adults. The facts ascertained as to the etiology of beri-beri first put physiologists on the track. Observations showed that beri-beri was associated with a diet of polished rice, that is to say, rice from which the outer covering was completely removed. Braddon added the significant observation that the disease did not ensue if the rice was parboiled before polishing. The characteristic lesion of beri-beri is polyneuritis, and Eykman showed that birds fed on polished rice developed extensive polyneuritis, and further that this condition could be cured by giving the birds aqueous extract of rice-polishings. Later it was shown that exclusive diets of various pure carbohydrates induced polyneuritis in birds, and that foodstuffs other than unpolished rice could prevent it, but that their preventive properties were destroyed by heating to 120 degrees Cent.

"The general conclusion is that there is removed from rice during the process of polishing a nitrogenous substance which is essential to normal metabolism, especially of the nervous system. It is probably a pyrimidine base, but it exists in such minute quantities and is so easily destroyed during chemical manipulations that its exact nature has not yet been ascertained. The outbreaks of beri-beri which have occurred from time to time among the crews of sailing-ships on long voyages have been an epidemiological puzzle. Their investigation in the light of the new knowledge as to tropical beri-beri seems to have proved that they are due to replacing rye-bread and peas in the crews' dietary by white bread, and has suggested wider generalizations.

"Of even greater immediate practical importance here and now are, perhaps, recent investigations showing that the abstraction or destruction of certain substances present in small amounts in normal or unmodified foods leads to a failure of growth. The composition of these substances has not yet been ascertained, but whatever their nature they appear to possess the power of so stimulating metabolism as to cause growth at the normal rate.

It will be seen, therefore, that these observations on beri-beri, on scurvy, and on growth, have opened up a new field of inquiry in dietetics. They serve to show that some modern methods of preserving and preparing food have been running on wrong lines, that we have been disturbing the balance of nature, and that we must hark back to the original scent."

QUICK TRICK MATHEMATICS

THE LEARNED HORSES of Germany, described recently in these columns, if they have done naught else, seem to have stimulated the human mind. The horses, it will be remembered, give the answers to certain arithmetical problems with unusual rapidity, so that those who explain their performances by supposing signals from their master are confronted with the fact that the animals calculate faster than any men could do, except mathematical prodigies. In a recent discussion among a body of scientific men at a meeting of the French Philosophical Society, in the Sorbonne at Paris, it was

shown that in the case of some of the problems solved by the horses, short cuts and arithmetical tricks might shorten the process greatly. Apparently it was the opinion that some one in communication with the animals used such methods. We translate from an account contributed by René Merle to *La Nature* (Paris, March 29), as follows:

"The discussion was an animated one, some affirming the existence of a secret trick, while others were prudently doubtful. Among the former was Mr. Quinton, who found in the experiments of Krall divers 'impossibilities' which he severely criticized. He had been struck with the fact that the horses made as many mistakes

(about 40 per cent.) when they performed a very simple addition as when they extracted a cubic, fourth, or fifth root; he asked why the horses added, multiplied, and extracted roots, while they neither subtracted nor divided. Finally, he found no trace, in their education, of lessons going farther than 144. Wishing to explain possible trickery in the extraction of roots, he succeeded in discovering a very simple and rapid process of finding the cubic or fifth roots of perfect powers, and he astonished the Philosophical Society by announcing that he would undertake to give in a few seconds the results of all such problems that might be presented to him. This was done, and it was shown that Quinton was able to calculate at least as quickly as a learned horse. The latter answered in several seconds such questions as, 'Find the square root of 15,376, the third root of 5,882, and the fourth root of 456,976'; and Quinton did just about as well!

"Quinton refused at first to reveal the secret of his method, declaring that a little reflection would enable any mathematician to discover it. Next day *Le Matin* announced it, as communicated by the author. The method is not at all general, but is applicable only to the roots of perfect powers; it does not enable one to know whether a given number is or is not a perfect power, and it is necessary to be certain that we have a perfect power before applying Mr. Quinton's simplified method. . . .

"For fifth roots, Quinton notes that the unit figure of the root is the same as that of the power. $\sqrt[5]{32} = 2$; $\sqrt[5]{243} = 3$; $\sqrt[5]{59,049} = 9$. The fifth powers of the nine digits thus may be extracted rapidly and easily. Beyond this a little more memory is necessary, for the fifth powers of the digits must be kept in the mind. . . . Thus Quinton solved instantly the problem $\sqrt[5]{229,345,007}$, proposed to him by the president of the Philosophical Society; 2,293 lies between 1,024, which is the fifth power of four, and 3,125, which is the fifth power of five. The figure in



THE GREATER BIRD OF PARADISE.

The most beautiful species of this bird are nearly extinct.

the tens place is thus 4 and that in the units place is 7; so 47 is the root.

"For cube-roots the process is somewhat different. Mr. Quinton has noted that the cubes of 1, 4, 5, 6, 9, all end in the same figures, and that those of 2, 3, 7, and 8 end in 8, 7, 3, and 2, the figures obtained by subtracting from 10. The cube-roots of cubes smaller than 1,000 are thus obtained at once. . . . For larger cubes, running up to a million, we must, as before, know by heart the cubes of the nine digits. . . .

"This is the whole mystery. Mr. Quinton is able to extract by the same process many other roots, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 14th, etc. Is this the secret of the Elberfeld horses? Quinton does not assert this, and notes only that these rapid processes are able to abridge calculation greatly, so that if some one were in communication with the horses, the spectators would be astonished at their apparent knowledge. The process is hardly utilizable ordinarily, and we describe it here only as a curiosity. It will enable those familiar with it to astonish their friends, as being more extraordinary than Inandi or Diamandi; more rapid even than a learned horse. The only thing they must look out for is that they shall be given only perfect powers!"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WORLD-WIDE BIRD-SLAUGHTER

WHILE WE LAMENT the disappearance of our wild birds here in the United States, and are trying to check it by legislation, the same ruthless slaughter, ending in the total extermination of one species after another, is going on in all parts of the world. Trade, backed by fashion, has a "pull," apparently, that can not be withstood by laws, nor appeals to pity, nor the outcries of scientific naturalists. So the goose that lays the golden egg continues to be killed, for after a feather-yielding bird has been exterminated no more feathers of this kind are to be had. The feather-dealers, like the French king, however, seem to be content that the deluge shall arrive after they have enriched themselves sufficiently. A writer in the *Tour du Monde* (Paris, March 15), abstracting an article contributed to the *Journal Suisse* by Mr. De la Rive, an expert in this subject, asks whether we are to go on until every bird has vanished, or whether there is some way out. We read:

"To state the problem is not to solve it, but we may point out what the solution ought to be. The bird constitutes part of our common heritage and the hour has come to seek to preserve it, not only in Europe, where insectivorous species have long been protected by law, but throughout the world, which is seeing one marvel after another disappear. The feather-dealers oppose all restrictions and declare that their activity plays



Photographs used by courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

MASSACRED FOR MILLINERY.

Egrets in a South Carolina cypress forest. They are almost extinct in this country.

little part in the diminution of winged life on the globe. The bill now pending in the British Parliament, looking toward the prohibition of the importation of certain species . . . has provoked lively opposition on both sides of the Channel. London is the market for the raw feathers, but Paris is where they are manufactured; and if the sale is suppressed, the industry will suffer. The argument has its value, but is there no remedy?

"The feather trade, quite inactive thirty years ago, has recently taken on an extraordinary extension. As conquering civilization has opened new regions to European exploitation, the sale and exchange of tropical and other species have become more intense. No measure of control has stopped the hunter in these new lands, and he has had his own way.

"The United States offer an example of what man's destructive powers can accomplish when nothing prevents. The American Ornithological Society called attention, in 1885, to the necessity of effectively protecting the winged

fauna of the continent. . . . Ornithologists have told of the extermination of the herons, ibises, spatulas, and pelicans in Florida, of the grebes and swans of Oregon, and of the sea-shore birds. Legislation has finally interfered; but there are no more herons, and the shore birds have been preserved only by creating island reserves. . . .

"The English and French merchants assure us that in Venezuela the white heron is rigorously protected, and that the feathers shed at molting time are collected under the nests by the natives to be exported to Europe. Nevertheless . . . investigation shows that protective measures in Venezuela exist only in the district of Apuré, and that feathers are not gathered at molting time for the very good reason that they are then so dirty and bedraggled ('dead,' as it is called) that they have practically no market value."

The rarer the bird the more it is sought, and the less its chance of escaping extermination. The sad story of the New Guinea bird of paradise as told by Walter Goodfellow, an English traveler, is typical. Several species, including the blue paradise-bird, have already been exterminated, and others are nearly gone. The pursuit is carried on systematically, the birds being swept from one section after another. The Dutch Government's efforts at restrictive legislation have failed, owing to the strong opposition of the traders. Exportation of these birds is forbidden in British possessions, but there is much contraband trade. The same is true in the French and German colonies. "So long as the European outlet remains open," says the writer, "thus it will be." A remedy proposed by Mr. De la Rive is to substitute as far as possible the feathers of domesticated birds, such as the pigeons, for the wild birds. This may relieve the trouble somewhat, but there can be no tame substitutes for some of the creatures most in demand, and therefore nearest to extinction.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

LETTERS AND ART

WHY ALL SHOULD ENJOY POETRY

FOR THE AVERAGE MAN, as well as for the distinctively poetic type, poetry has its function, according to Max Eastman; and because he believes that an understanding of this fact will increase the sum of enjoyment in the world he devotes a book to it. Recognizing that people tend to fall into two opposing classes, the practical and the poetical, Mr. Eastman keeps also in mind the fact that the majority of us represent a blending of these two types. Practical people, he points out, are intent on attaining ends, poetical people with receiving impressions. And he argues that in this adventure of living the poetical impulse, the impulse to realize, must not be sacrificed to the practical impulse to achieve—despite the well-known intolerance of the practical person for poetry. Throughout his book on the "Enjoyment of Poetry" runs a faith in the possibility of reconciliation between these two points of view. He urges the practical man to recognize that the poetic is "not an attribute of special, exotic, or disordered types, but a universal quality of our nature," and that the poetic impulse, "the impulse to realize," is "as deep and arbitrary and unexplained as that 'will to live' which lies at the bottom of all the explanations." We should therefore strive for "a more equable union of the practical and poetical in our character." "It is only the childlike and the poetic who make the innumerable intimate acquaintances that are made."

But the service of poetry to the practical man is not only to enhance things for him and add a richness to his experiences, but to vivify ideas by clothing them with color and emotion:

"And thus it is that poetry, altho primitive, is also divine. It is a redeemer of the mind from the serious madness of abstraction. . . . It carries science and knowledge continually back into the specific realities out of which they arose, and whose illumination is their culminating function."

Nor does Mr. Eastman ignore poetry's more mystical service, of which he observes:

"We are sometimes led by her most fine suggestions, not only into the presence of ideas, but into the presence of what is beyond any idea. We are made to apprehend the being of things the mind can not contain. In trigonometry, because we know the relation between two lines, we can measure the one which is beyond the span of our instruments, and we nail our diagram to the stars; and in poetry, likewise, when we have experienced the reference of a present image to absent ones, we are awake to those references which pass beyond our minds, and we catch them on their way to the images that are eternally absent. There is poetry that runs along the verge of infinity. Repeatedly we span the universe by the juxtaposition of words, and as the architecture of these successive visions is piled before us, we are led almost to expect a revelation of the unseen. This power has hung the veil of sacredness upon the name of poetry—that with these written syllables it can so bring over us the nearness of infinite and universal being."

Returning again to more practical considerations, Mr. Eastman points out that the worship of "respectability" and the

lack of leisure are two serious obstacles to the enjoyment of poetry. At present, he says, the rich have the leisure, but are handicapped by the ideal of conformity, of respectability. And the poor have no time for poetic realization of their lives. If the golden age of poetry is before us, he argues, the world will first have to undergo certain social readjustments. As he puts it:

"Realization is a flower of leisure and does not blossom quickly. It is a flower of the mood of leisure, and that in these days is the possession of a few. Among the well-to-do it is a traditional possession of women only, and so poetry has there grown to appear feminine. Among the poor it is unattainable to any but degenerates, or the best rebels, and so poetry appears not to belong there at all, but to be almost an exclusive pleasure of those whom we call cultivated. Poetry has grown aristocratic. It looks into the future for its golden age, the age when it will again be loved by many kinds of people, and rise to its heights upon a wide foundation. They who cherish hopes of poetry will, therefore, do well to favor in their day every assault of labor upon the monopoly of leisure by a few. They will be ready for a drastic redistribution of the idle hours."

"Even a more heroic change they will have to see, if poetry is to prosper in those hours. For with the achievement of leisure as it is to-day, there spreads over the whole nature of man that baleful constraint, the ideal of respectability. And that is a more sure destroyer of poetry than even necessity or the absorbing ambition that is genuine. The privilege of maintaining a refined insulation from real contacts with the matter of life being possible only to the wealthy, it becomes the accepted token of wealth, and a stern requirement to those whose judgments of merit are determined by a pecuniary standard. They wrap themselves in fabrics and fine manners. They incase themselves in forms. They touch nothing to the quick. They are even more effectually sundered from the poetry of experience than those considered less fortunate who are occupied with a genuine problem of self-pres-

ervation. For they, when they do discover some hour of contemplation, look straight into the face of the world. They taste the sorrows at least. But these others dwell in their mansions of great aspect as in the tomb, forbidden by their ideal the realization even of the tragedy of their own deadness."

In the last chapter, which discusses the "practical value of poetry," we read:

"The poetry of books prepares, and also it restores. To us the world grows stale, because in proportion as we become accustomed to a thing we are estranged from it. In proportion as we win the daily presence of our friends, we lose them. We come to regard life as a dry package of facts. We want the spirituous refreshment of another's vision. We want to have our eyes reopened, and our souls made naked to the touch of being."

"This is the priesthood of art—not to bestow upon the universe a new aspect, but upon the beholder a new enthusiasm. At our doors every morning the creation is sung. The day is a drama, the night as an unfolding destiny within whose shadowy arena impetuous life shall still contend with death. A world laughs and bleeds for us all the time, but our response in this meteoric theater we suffer to be drugged with business and decorum. We are born sleeping, and few of us ever awake, unless it be upon some hideous midnight when death startles us, and we learn in grief alone what bit of Olympian fire our humid



MAX EASTMAN.

"This is the priesthood of art—not to bestow upon the universe a new aspect, but upon the beholder a new enthusiasm."

forms enwrapped. But we could open our eyes to joy also. The poet cries 'Awake!' and sings the song of the morning. He that hath eyes let him see! Even now all around us the trees have arisen, and their leaves are tongues of the air in song—the earth swings on in drastic revolution—and we laugh and love perpetually—and the winds enlarge our goings and our comings with a tune.

"So far from being past, or on the wane, this wisdom of the soul of poetry looks for the first time joyfully into the future. Man is now returning to his rights as an animal. He has now learned that morals is not meant for a scourge and a dry medicine, and that joy is its own reason. Existence was not perpetrated in malice or benevolence, but simply is, and the end of our thinking is that here we are, and what can we make of it. We have a planet to act upon, a sense of the drama. We will not squat and argue, nor balk, and try to justify God, but we will make with high hearts of abandon our entrance and our exit before the congregation of the stars."

CREATIVE PHOTOGRAPHY

THE MUCH-DISPUTED CLAIM of photography to be classed as an art will doubtless derive a fresh impulse from the work of Baron De Meyer, who succeeds, according to a writer in the May *Craftsman*, in proving himself a creative artist despite the fact that his medium of expression is the photographic plate. "One is impressed," we read, "by the quality of 'style' that pervades all his work; his portraits have that fam-

pictures "all the qualities required of a painter, excepting of course color." To quote further from the *Craftsman* article:

"Few amateurs realize the difficulties to be overcome in seeking to express through this purely mechanical agency the qualities required of the painter, but Baron De Meyer has given in his portraits a personal and artistic utterance.

"To express beautifully an emotion or sensation is the chief



"MRS. SMITH OF CHELSEA."

It is claimed for Baron De Meyer that he achieves in his photographs "all the qualities required of a painter, excepting of course color," and proves "how real an analogy is to be drawn between photography and the other forms of 'black and white' work."



"THE BALLOON MAN."

The two examples of Baron De Meyer's photography on this page afford an interesting contrast to his well-known portraits of fashionable women. At the same time, says a writer in *The Craftsman*, "his portraits have that family resemblance which characterizes the works of a good painter, and shown in each is the stamp of one man's work."

ily resemblance which characterizes the works of a good painter, and shown in each is the stamp of one man's work." At the same time "each photograph is individual, the mood and manner of treating the sitter prove the keen observation of an artist." In other words, Baron De Meyer brings to his work both the creative ability and the critical instinct, and achieves in his

object and fundamental aim of any art, and the latest development of what was once mere photography opens up a new field of experience requiring a mastery of many technical difficulties. One sees in Baron De Meyer's portraits how real an analogy is to be drawn between photography and the other forms of 'black and white' work which art lovers have ever held in high estimation, and it is again proved that the artist is as independent and as unhampered by his rigid medium as if he wielded the more supple pen and pencil. One feels in Baron De Meyer's work great ability, keen observation of life, enhanced by a charming sense of humor, and the true artistical sense of just and vital values.

"The draftsman has indeed fewer difficulties; his is the power to suppress or eliminate details in his pictures that detract or are non-essential, details which interfere with the harmonious whole. The photographer, because of his medium, has not the power to retouch or correct his picture. His choice from the first must be sure and unerring, and yet one's first impression from these photographs is that they might be reproductions of a master's painting, or of the tone etchings of such a great artist as Brangwyn. Upon deeper observation one perceives the clear-cut value of lens work."

While Baron De Meyer is famous for his portraits of beautiful women, "he has not been content with reproducing a galaxy of the fair women of two continents":

"In his London studio he has worked from models and has thus obtained most interesting studies which have allowed him larger scope in his portrayal of types.

"In these selected studies of many types, as in the portraits of beautiful women, Baron De Meyer gives us a valuable record of modern society, and his work through it all remains critical, constructive, and creative."

MR. MORGAN AS A COLLECTOR

THE "greatest collector of the last half century—perhaps, indeed, of all time." This is the tribute of the *London Morning Post* to Mr. Morgan, whose art collections, valued at \$60,000,000, will, it is now believed, eventually become public property. The terms of the will, just made public, do not, indeed, definitely bequeath them to the people. It pleads lack of time and energy to effect so great a transfer. The implied obligation, however, is left upon the son and principal heir, and the general belief is that Mr. Morgan's express wishes will be put into execution. The *New York Sun* records the prevalent feeling that the greater part of the art collection will go to the Metropolitan Museum, "possibly not as a gift, for the present at least, but as a loan with conditions that would have the effect of making the treasures, in the words of the Morgan will, 'permanently available for the instruction and pleasure of the American people.'" Again, the man who wrote this will, remarks *The Morning Post*, "collected in a fashion unknown until the present generation." The word "collecting," it continues, "does not, perhaps, correctly express Mr. Morgan's enterprises; 'amassing' would probably be the better term." For all that, the belief held by this journal contradicts the oft-asserted statement that Mr. Morgan delegated all his collecting activities to trained experts:

"He had the genuine instinct of the collector, and many years before he began to buy on a large scale he used to frequent more than one print-dealer's shop and spend hours in turning over portfolios, selecting fine mezzotint and other engravings."

Much has been written about the Morgan collection. Their variety and riches are so vast that no brief statement can give a hint of their compass. The summary in the *London Times*, where Mr. Morgan is treated in a five-column memoir, gives a valuable survey:

"Mr. Morgan began to buy pictures in 1884, but only bought largely after 1890. From that time till about 1908 no sooner had the report of his purchase of one fine collection died away than another was announced. He bought readily and widely, but only such things as were supremely fine, in almost every branch of art. For these he built a palatial home in New York."

"Mr. Morgan's first great enterprise in the way of book-buying dates from about 1890, in which year he purchased *en bloc* the Toovey library of early English printed books, the magnificent Aldines (529 in number), a very fine series of bindings by the great masters of the French school, and, above all, a superb copy of the First Folio of Shakespeare in the original calf, with the arms of Robert Sydney, Earl of Leicester. In this purchase, as indeed in all his bibliographical purchases, Mr. Morgan largely depended on the advice of his nephew, Mr. Junius S. Morgan."

"About 1900-1, Mr. Morgan bought, also *en bloc*, the libraries of Theodore Irwin, of Oswego, A. J. Morgan, George B. de Forest, and Marshall C. Lefferts, all especially strong in various phases of Americana. But his greatest coup of all was the purchase of the library of Mr. Richard Bennett, of Manchester. Mr. Bennett, besides buying elsewhere, had purchased William Morris's library, and, after making his selection of manuscripts and books, sent the residue to Sotheby's in 1899. For reasons which are not known, Mr. Bennett suddenly determined to part with his library, and placed it in the hands of Messrs. Sotheby for sale by private treaty. There were only about 700 volumes, but every one was of the highest importance; there were, for instance, 32 Caxtons, and in this respect the Bennett collection ranked the fourth largest in existence. The collection was, after very little delay, purchased by Mr. Morgan at a price said to be about £200,000. Then came the purchase of the 14 Caxtons in the Amherst of Hackney library for something like £25,000."

"Mr. Morgan's greatest single-book purchase was the Ashburnham 'Evangelium,' for which he paid £10,000; it is one of the most beautiful examples in existence of early goldsmiths' and jewelers' work. The only fragment in existence of the manuscript of Milton's 'Paradise Lost' was acquired early in 1904 for about £5,000. The Hamilton Palace copy of the 'Golden Gospels' of Henry VIII., a manuscript of 'Imperial magnificence,' came to Mr. Morgan in his purchase of the Irwin

library; and he also obtained the acknowledged masterpiece of the greatest of all the miniaturists, Giulio Clovio. His more recent purchases include both the vellum and the paper copies of the great Mazarin or Gutenberg Bible, which cost £8,850 at the Huth sale, and several of the Hoe treasures fell to him. Some time since an ingenious statistician reckoned—and this was before the Huth-Hoe sales—that out of 100 books which sold at auction during the last century at from £500 to £5,000 each, Mr. Morgan owns 16, or one-sixth of the highest-priced books of the last hundred years. A long account—the first of its kind to appear—of Mr. Morgan's library and its treasures was published in *The Times* of December 4, 1908."

Mr. Morgan's pictures have so lately been the subject of an article in these pages that we omit the remention of them and go on to indicate some of his accumulations that are less well known:

"When Mr. Morgan decided to remove his collections from the Victoria and Albert Museum, it was roughly estimated that the value of the contents of the 30 or 40 showcases amounted to three-quarters of a million sterling—£300,000 in jewels, £100,000 each in porcelain and ivories, not to mention other articles. Even these formed only a small portion of his collection, for his gold and other snuff-boxes alone represent an enormous fortune. The Morgan jewels formed the subject of a special article in *The Times* of August 25, 1911; while his equally famous and important collection of watches was dealt with in these columns on November 23 of last year."

"Mr. Morgan purchased at a high price the Pfungst collection of fifteenth-century bronzes, and is said to have paid £60,000 for a portion of the collection of goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work of the sixteenth century which was formed by Consul Guttman, director of the Dresdner Bank. For two busts by Houdon he is reported to have paid £20,000, and £100,000 for the Van Eyck series of tapestry from the Royal Palace at Madrid, and probably brought from Spain to Paris by Cardinal Mazarin. The Oppenheim collection of ivories, wood carvings, Munich-stone, Italian faience, Byzantine enamels, terra-cotta work, and so forth; the Mannheim collection of majolica; the Marsden Perry collection of Chinese porcelain, 227 pieces, one of the finest in the United States; and the Georges Hoentschel collection of Gothic and eighteenth-century woodwork, ormolu decorations, which were affixed to furniture, domestic furniture, and ecclesiastical work—said to have filled 364 packing-cases in the transshipment to New York; the John Ward collection of Greek coins; the Marpels collection of watches—these are all now part of Mr. Morgan's accumulations. It should be mentioned that the eighteenth-century objects in the Hoentschel collection were presented by Mr. Morgan to the Metropolitan Museum of New York. He had also a vast collection of fine Oriental porcelain; and quite recently he bought Mr. Fairfax Murray's very important gathering of drawings by old masters. In fact, there was hardly a department of the art of the past of which he had not acquired a fine and thoroughly representative collection. It is universally believed that the whole, or nearly the whole, of his treasures will go either now or later to the Metropolitan Museum of New York."

The above recital indicates that Mr. Morgan was almost entirely a patron of the art of the past. This point is taken and dwelt upon by the *New York Evening Post*, which sees him removed as far as possible from such figures, for example, as the Medici of Florence:

"To name the Medici and their business and political associates is to revive the memory of the greatest artists of their age. Mr. Morgan's name will evoke no such memories of our artists in the future. He outlived two artistic revolutions, marked by the success of the Barbizon school and that of the Impressionists, but his taste was deeply touched by neither. He employed, to be sure, the best architect in America to build his beautiful private library, but it never occurred to him to summon a mural painter of highest distinction to complete the work. The only portrait-painter whom he consistently and enthusiastically employed is an artist of inferior talent. We call attention to these limitations of a great art lover, not to depreciate his taste, but because these facts mean something for both the man and the art of our modern times."

"It must be admitted immediately that modern art, subdivided into specialties, maintained largely by esoteric cults, an art so little central and public, could not have appealed to so

potent, public, and essentially simple a character as was Mr. Morgan's. Such an art must have represented to his consciousness either an evasion of the main business of life, or a disintegration parallel with that which he dreaded in society at large. In short, the Medici art patrons transported to our age would probably have liked our art no better than Mr. Morgan did, while he, in their times, might well have been the friend and employer of a generation of artists. It is the defect of our art, and the loss of our wealthy contemporaries, that its appeal to those who robustly do the world's work is so small."

It would "be to affront his memory to claim for him a connoisseurship to which he never pretended when living," continues this journal. Finally:

"It was his weakness as a collector that he did not readily seek or win the confidence of critics and other amateurs, but depended too much on dealers. He was too impatient and too rich to give himself the luxury of buying shrewdly, and the great prices which he willingly paid did much to produce the present demoralization of the art market. In fact, the amateur must regard Mr. Morgan's artistic career with something of awe and misgiving, not unmixt with pity, feeling the disproportion between his tireless activities as a collector, and the personal solace which he got from his royally abundant possessions. Such refinements of sympathy and appreciation need not trouble the average man. It is enough for him to know that all his long life Mr. Morgan earnestly coveted the best in art, that through his enterprise tens of thousands of beautiful objects have come from Europe to America, and that through his gifts we all have the possibility of an illimitable extension of our esthetic life."

MASSENET'S GHOST—A problem for the Society of Psychical Research seems to be furnished by a ghost story coming from Paris. Massenet, it appears, attends rehearsals of his opera "Panurg," about to be produced, and is seen by nearly all the people connected with the theater—stage-hands as well as singers. The "tenors and basses were as nervous as schoolgirls" at first, but after a few days began to accustom themselves to the apparition, and worked on comfortably with him. This account furnished by the barytone Marcoux is printed in the *Philadelphia Ledger*:

"I first noticed the apparition at the second rehearsal. It appeared at the end of the second act at the right-hand corner of the stage. I thought it was a hallucination, but try as I might I could not keep my eyes from the figure which I could see distinctly clad in the familiar gray frock coat.

"It beat time with its hands and would shake its head with approval or disapproval. I said nothing for fear of being ridiculed, and as the ghost or whatever it was did not appear again that day I took a dose to steady my nerves.

"Next day Mlle. Lucy Arbell, who has the principal rôle, clutched my arm suddenly during a duet in the second act and whispered in a terrified voice, 'Look! Look!'

"There in the same place stood the strange figure going through the motions of conducting the orchestra. I confess our voices sounded quaky as we continued singing.

"During an interval several stage-hands approached the stage-manager and told him they had seen the ghost of Massenet. At every rehearsal we saw the apparition, always in the same spot, but not always in the same act. The strange thing about it is that those not connected with the theater were unable to see the ghost.

"Director Isola had a camera pointed at the stage one day, the operator standing by ready, but altho he snapt at the exact moment when four of us saw the figure plainly, the negative, when developed, showed a blank. I can not explain it. I could have doubted my own eyes, but there is the testimony of the others."

The director of the theater adds this:

"The history of the *Gaieté Lyrique*, dating back centuries, contains many extraordinary incidents, including ghosts. Some old employees of the theater are quite ready to accept the theory that the theater is haunted by another uncanny visitor. Personally, I have no theory whatever, but at one time I feared we would be unable to continue the rehearsals. Everybody was absorbed in the extraordinary phenomenon."

WAGNER'S "RHEINGOLD" AN ATTACK ON PROPERTY

THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE of "the vicious fraudulency of private property," according to Prof. Karl Fuchs, is the underlying and permeating idea in Richard Wagner's "Rheingold." And "never was a senseless and dangerous thought made plausible to the public with greater pomp of presentation than by this thoroughly and endlessly romantic magic opera," declares this German interpreter of his great fellow-countryman. This view of the "Rheingold" is set forth by Professor Fuchs in *Die Danziger Zeitung* and discussed at some length in *Die Allgemeine Musikzeitung*. It will be recalled that in this opera, which forms the prelude to the trilogy, "Der Ring des Nibelungen," all the disasters trace back to the fact that the gnome Alberic, repulsed by the three maidens who guarded the mysterious treasure of the Rhine-gold, utters a vow to renounce love, and as a result of this renunciation is enabled to steal the gold and shape it into a ring of miraculous attributes. Altho this ring gives almost limitless power to its possessor, it also carries with it a curse which ultimately threatens to destroy even the god Wotan. In the *Musikzeitung* we read:

"What else could be symbolized in the fact that the curse is fastened on the individual who forges into a solid ring the liquid gold scattered in the green stream of the Rhine for the enjoyment of all, and that only the loveless man is capable of working this transformation? The forging happens through robbery. . . . Never more clearly than in this instance can the dictum of the French socialist, Proudhon, that 'Property is theft,' be illustrated. It is not the misuse of the stamped gold or money that is curst, but possession as such; the rich man is bad and loveless possession possesses the possessor and whoever acquires it must sow ruin and death and finally harvest them himself.

"The loveless man is the image of the detested capitalist. To make this impressive, the whole magical scheme of action and all the wonderfully devised scenery are conjured into an effect that is embellished with what is musically interesting. Finally, the whole thing, in consequence of the contradictions in the environment of the participant, and particularly in the character of Wotan, sinks so far toward the mere show-piece with music that it fortunately forfeits the seductive power which envelops the childish idea. The giants in the piece represent the workman; the problem of work and wages is solved by Wotan, specifically in regard to himself, with the principle of 'Ordering and not Paying,' with the mental reservation that 'The Higher Right is always on the Side of the Higher Nature' . . . really of the higher man, higher through rank or genius . . . this solution being a kind of denial of claims approved by civil law, a denial that the social democrat, too, would deem silly since it operates against the workman.

"It is in this manner that Wotan, the guardian of compacts, acts. Not yet in 'Rheingold,' but later, in the 'Ring,' which is intended to be a unity, he reveals himself as a god of the clouds, of storm, of the weather. . . . Has any one ever succeeded in making a compact with the weather? No wonder, finally, that this god [thinks and does so little in consonance with the fifth and sixth commandments. Likewise he fails to show definite respect for the seventh, for what compact has been violated by Hunding, whom he beats to death? To signify anything essentially other than the Ten Commandments can not be expected from the compacts whose formulas in runes find place together on a spear.

"Without this crass deviation in consequence of the excess of inner contradictions, the sum of which is by no means indicated by those already mentioned here, the complacent auditor might think that the piece had not contributed materially to the growth of the red flag, for however green the flood, the Rhine, may appear, there it is red and signifies that 'Everything belongs to Everybody.' The more the author strove, however, to diminish the historical aspect of the plot, the more intent he was as prophet to make impressive the group of ideas which he deemed the real life of his piece. It is well known, too, mark you, that this same Wagner, at a certain not very remote time, when certain heads were hot with a certain keen idea, wrote a wholly serious letter to the King of Saxony demanding that the King abolish the use of money in his states!"

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



CHINESE APPEAL FOR CHRISTIAN PRAYERS

IN RESPONSE to an official request from the Chinese Cabinet, special prayers for the new Republic were offered on April 27 in Christian churches throughout China, the United States, and probably all Christian nations. This unprecedented action on the part of China's new Government is generally interpreted by our religious press as at once a vindication of our missionary efforts and a spur to fresh activities. Typical of the comment in many quarters is the remark of the Portland (Me.) *Zion's Advocate* (Baptist): "China has invited her own evangelization; the missionary enterprise will henceforth stand on a very different footing in that old land." "The world has heard nothing like this before," exclaims the *Chicago Advance* (Congregational), and the *Cleveland Evangelical Messenger* (Evangelical) hails the incident as "prophetic of the coming supremacy of the principles of the Christian religion in China." The appeal, as telegraphed to the various Chinese provinces and cabled to the Department of State at Washington and to foreign mission boards, is as follows:

"Prayer is requested for the National Assembly now in session, for the new Government, for the President who is to be elected; for the Constitution of the Republic; that the Government may be recognized by the Powers; that peace may reign within our country; that strong and virtuous men may be elected to office, and that the Government may be established upon a strong foundation. Upon receipt of this telegram you are requested to notify all churches in your province that April 27th has been set aside as a day of prayer for the nation. Let all take part."

This is said to be not only the first time in the world's history that a non-Christian nation has called for the prayers of Christian peoples, but the first time that any nation about to adopt a new constitution and enter on a new order of life has asked the prayers of other nations for success. And it is little more than twelve years since the Boxer uprisings in China resulted in the martyrdom of 135 missionaries and 16,000 native converts!

Our religious papers are naturally jubilant over this recognition from so unexpected a source of the importance of Christian prayer. "Not only will this action of the Chinese Government impress the millions of its own subjects with the importance of Christianity," says the *Philadelphia Christian Instructor* (United Presbyterian), "but it should impress the so-called Christian

nations with the importance of recognizing their dependence upon God, and their need of looking to him continually for his guidance and blessing." Another Philadelphia paper, *The Catholic Standard and Times*, also sees in this act of the Chinese Republic, "a very good example to the rest of the world." And it notes, "How different this attitude of the newest republic from that of the greatest one of Europe—France!" "The motive of China's call to prayer can only be conjectured," says the *New York Christian Advocate* (Methodist), but

"the simple fact that such an appeal has been made is tremendously significant, indicating that the influence of Christian missions has extended far beyond the mere numbers of converts. It will give strength to the Christian movement in Asia and to the operations at the home base, upon which foreign missions must depend for their maintenance and extension."

The *New York Christian Herald* (Undenominational) confesses that "it is difficult to be moderate" in commenting upon this event, and goes on to say:

"Has anything more spectacular and stupendous happened in the modern history of Christianity? It reminds one of the act of Constantine that made Christianity the religion of the great Roman Empire and the sign of the Cross the banner of its imperial legions, or of the zeal of Charlemagne in subjecting pagan nations to the yoke of Christ, Japan recently made Christianity one of the recognized religions of the Empire. And now China, the newest and largest republic, which during all the centuries of the Christian era has been thought of as so deeply and firmly heathen, sends this request for prayer, not to its priests of Buddha nor to its wise men of Confucianism, but to the faithful missionaries and native workers

who have been telling there the old, old story of Jesus and his love, and holding up to view the life and character of him who said, 'And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me.'"

"It commits China to Christianity," exclaims the *Boston Watchman* (Baptist), which comments as follows on certain outstanding facts in the case:

"The prayer-edict is issued by Yuan Shi Kai, the President of the Republic, thus giving it the highest official sanction. It is a little more than a decade ago that China was bitterly opposed to Christianity, and was using all her power to stamp it out of the Empire. President Yuan's edict easily recalls the edict of the imperial Government issued in 1900 calling for the destruction



Illustration by courtesy of "Outside World and Revolution," New York.

GRANDMOTHER OF A HUNDRED CHILDREN.

A sturdy native of the Cumberland Mountains, not yet seventy, one of the mountain whites whose problem is treated on the opposite page.

of foreigners and making it a crime to harbor them. It was claimed by many at that time that the edict was directed not so much against Christians as such, as it was against the scheme of the European Powers to get possession of their territory. The aggressions of England, Germany, Russia, and France may well have aroused Chinese opposition not only to these countries but to their religion.

"Whatever influences have caused the reaction in favor of Christianity, and evidently there must have been strong and well-nigh irresistible influences, it may safely be believed that the attitude of the United States in its diplomacy, approving the integrity of the Empire as against the European carving process, and also in returning the portion of the money allotted to the United States as its share of the cost in subduing the Boxer rebellion, was among the most powerful factors. It shows in a large way that justice and honesty are always the safest factors in international policy."

"But probably the strongest human influence of all," adds the same paper, "has been exerted through the missionaries whose hard and faithful work has borne fruit not only among the people, but in the palace itself." The *Boston Congregationalist* (Congregational) calls attention to the interesting fact that "in the province of Kwangtung, the chief city of which is Canton, sixty-five per cent. of the Government officials are Christians, and in the new National Assembly there is also a good proportion of Christians."

We learn from the news dispatches that not only in the United States, but in Great Britain, on the Continent, in Canada, Australia, and South America, China's appeal was heard and answered. Commenting upon this unique day of prayer, Secretary of State Bryan said to a newspaper correspondent:

"It is an extraordinary tribute to Christianity. . . . The United States has exerted, largely through its missionaries, an increasing influence on the thought of China. The President has recognized this in his efforts to secure Mr. John R. Mott as the first Minister from this country to the new Republic, Mr. Mott being a conspicuous layman and known for his identification with all forms of religious activity."

In fact, the incident seems to hold scarcely less interest for the lay press than for the religious papers. "Praying for China is a proof that the American people have the sort of sentiment for the Chinese people upon which enduring friendship may be founded, and out of which the new dispensation of peace over all the world may gradually be evolved," remarks the *New York Evening Mail*. And *The Tribune* points out that whether China's request indicates the spiritual power of Christianity or merely the use of that religion for political purposes, it is in either case a reminder that the world has henceforth to reckon with "a Europeanized and Americanized China."

HOW TO HELP THE MOUNTAIN WHITES

IN THE FOREFRONT of all "rural problems," declares the editor of the *Berea Quarterly*, is the task of bringing the best educational guidance to the isolated people of the mountains of Kentucky, Tennessee, the Virginias, and the Carolinas. And Berea College in Kentucky represents, according to the *New York Times*, "the best thus far attempted



THE STORE AT TURKEY GAP, CLAY COUNTY, KY.
A neighborhood social center.

for the education of these hemmed-in millions of sturdy Americans." In the current number of *The Quarterly*, Mr. John F. Smith, of the Berea Normal Department, who recently made a survey in the mountain country for the National Bureau of Education, notes that there are active thinkers there who are doing all they can to better conditions. They want "to see religion become a real, active, character-building principle, instead of an excited state of mind or a mere belief in a creed," to "arouse a sentiment that would build bridges where ferry-boats are used now," to "have roads built over which a single team might draw a heavy load at all seasons," to have "better churches and better schools." But in the mountains, "as in perhaps most rural districts, the active thinkers are in the minority." So, declares Mr. Smith, "the practical way to better conditions in the mountains is to reinforce these active few." And he goes on to show how necessary these reinforcements are and how Berea is furnishing them:

"Take the boys and girls who will build the homes of to-morrow, put them in an institution where their horizon will be broadened, where they may catch a vision of better roads for their county, better farms and better methods of farming, better homes for themselves and their friends, and better schools and churches and happier days for their people.

"The active few want to help their county, but they can not be patriotic for the many who are not patriotic. Many a man is quite willing to have a bridge built across a stream near his farm, but he complains if he is asked to help build one in another part of the county.

"Often the criminally harmful influence of a few people who live on the frayed edges of the community, degenerates born of long intermarriage, mental atrophy, overindulgence of appetites and passions, 'vote sellers' and others, occasion ceaseless anxiety to the better classes who must make an honest living and lead respectable lives in spite of their less exemplary neighbors.

"Then there are the fatalists who have persuaded themselves that evil will come, that the



A FAMILY OF KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEERS.

hearts of some men are inevitably bad, and they rather avoid doing police duty in the neighborhood while winning bread for their children. They do have to win bread; they don't have to guard the morals of the people and the ballot boxes. Therefore they rather prefer to do what must be done and are often slow to assume responsibilities that may mean the expenditure of both time and money and involve them in 'difficulties' with their neighbors.

"In many cases the presence of Berea's 'Extension' outfit for two or three nights in a remote valley will turn the scale between the better and the worse elements by waking up those who have been indifferent.

"The mountaineers do not need some one to build churches and give them; they do not need to have money turned into their county coffers from some external source; but they do need to have some forces at work that will take the sons and daughters of the people who live on the frazzled edge, wielding an influence that is retarding and often criminal, and give them a different point of view—make them over into cooperative allies instead of hostile enemies. Such boys and girls, as they return from a brief residence at a school like Berea, will exert an influence that will enter quietly into the lives of these honest, common folk who walk the middle ground and give them a wider horizon, raise their thoughts above the dead level of community thinking, develop in them the power of initiative.

"In response to our invitation children of the rudest families came over unbridged streams and long distances, and if we can take care of them now they will reenforce every good cause in our land in the next generation."

IS ITOLAND IN AMERICA?

THE TRAGIC LOT of the Jews in having no homeland among the nations of the earth is once more brought to mind startlingly by Israel Zangwill in a speech lately delivered before the London Union of Jewish Literary Societies and published in part in *The American Hebrew* (New York). According to Mr. Zangwill, only the gipsies share with the Jews the quality of homelessness. The conquered red Indians have their reservations; and the Eskimos live their own life in their own land. But while the gipsies are nomads by choice, and wilfully remain outside civilization, the Jews desire to penetrate into some civilization, "however different it be from their own, however destructive to their own." Itolism, or Territorialism, as practical politics is the stated subject of Mr. Zangwill's discourse and he offers this definition:

"Itolism, or Territorialism, is the conception of a Jewish territory in which this abnormal condition of being in the minority would be replaced by the normal condition of being in the majority. The majority, mark you, not the totality. No nation is made of one race, and the idea that Itolism aims at the creation of a glorified Ghetto is a caricature. . . . Itolism is an abstract conception. It does not specify the particular country. It says . . . give me a place where I may stand, and I will make myself again a people. Unlike Zionism, it does not believe that this renaissance is possible only in Palestine."

But the limitations of the territorial solution of the Jewish problem, in whatever part of the world, Mr. Zangwill shows to be almost if not quite definitely prohibitive. More striking still is his statement that there is no immediate necessity for Itoland, now that the bogey of a closed America has been banished; and he thus declares himself on the room and the reasons for the Jews in the United States:

"We hear a great outcry about the rejection of Jews at the ports of America: well, let us look at the figures. For the year ending June, 1912, 80,595 Jews were admitted and 1,064 rejected, or about 1¼ per cent. But against 31,566 Greeks admitted, 1,396 were rejected, i.e., the percentage of Greeks rejected is about 3½ times that of the Jews. The Irish, with 33,922 admissions to 576 rejections, or nearly 1½ per cent., are treated considerably worse than the Jews, despite the immense Irish influence in the United States. As for the English, they are almost twice as badly off as the Jews, with 1,117 rejections out of only 49,689 admissions.

"No, America will not close her ports to the Jews, because a continent can not behave like a country—especially an empty continent. Seventy times the size of Great Britain, the United States has only double her population. One State (Nevada), as large as Britain, has only the population of Brighton. Without emigrants the emptier States can not possibly develop at the rate they desire, and if they shut out emigration a great cry for labor would soon go up to heaven and Washington.

"Now they could not possibly shut out the Jew without shutting out all the other white races. The two million votes of the Jews already in possession would be solid against an injustice like that. Nor is there any probable literacy or health test that myriads of Jews could not overleap. Moreover, if emigration were shut out, a fatal blow would be struck at the shipping interests. Without steerage passengers to America, the bulk of the steamers could not afford to run, the first-class passengers would have to pay far higher rates, and even the millionaires would be seriously discommoded by the infrequency of steamers. Despite the most democratic of Presidents, the shipping interests will have their influence in Congress. In short, America will remain open to the Jew because it pays all around. You have no need to rely on the Christian kindness of America, nor on the statue of Liberty that dominates New York harbor and welcomes the weary refugee. These count for something. But there is a solid basis—the almighty dollar. In the wise words of Andrew Carnegie: 'It would pay us to give a premium for every able-bodied man and woman of good character that could be induced to come here.'"

An effort has been made to turn the Jewish immigration away from New York to the Southwest, but it has not been very successful:

"It is precisely because I soon discovered that Itoland could not be an immediate practical refuge, if only because of the years necessary to find it, that the Ito, while making the quest of such a land its central line of activity, established also a branch line to America in the shape of the Galveston work. This, too, had behind it the fear that America, provoked by the congestion of Jews in New York and the Eastern cities, close her ports to them, and it was thought that if the flow could be diverted inland, west of the Mississippi, the arguments of the restrictionists would be silenced. But quite apart from its dubious tactical reasons, it was a good move economically. In the small rising towns of the West, life was healthier and labor better paid than in the slums of the East, and a new and vast region was thus opened up for Jewish emigration. The *modus operandi* consisted mainly in teaching the Russian Jew that Galveston was the best port of entry, and from Galveston distributing him scientifically to towns where work could be found for him. Now, not only is this branch line infinitely more important as immediate practical politics than the central line—not only will it become increasingly important with the opening of the Panama Canal—but it carries within itself a secondary solution in the event of the primary proving impossible.

"For America has ample room for all the six millions of the Pale; any one of her fifty States could absorb them. And next to being in a country of their own, there could be no better fate for them than to be together in a land of civil and religious freedom, of whose constitution Christianity forms no part, and where their collective votes would practically guarantee them against future persecution. The drawback to this solution is that the masses could not afford to emigrate from Russia, and it is forbidden to pay their fares. But this very Galveston work, with the experience it gave me of the emigrants who must be the material of Itoland, made it clear to me why Itoland will not attract any large number of Jews while America remains open.

"For despite the better labor conditions in the great West, and altho a spontaneous movement Westward has now set in from the Eastern seaboard as well as from Russia, New York remains the giant magnet of the race. It is not merely because of its synagogues, Kosher restaurants, Yiddish journals, and theaters, but because kinsman goes to kinsman and the million Jews already there radiate out lines of communication all over Russia. Only those without relatives or townsmen in New York, or those who have already failed in New York, will turn to the West. And I am compelled to the conclusion that Itoland, which I had imagined would have all the Russian Pale to draw upon, will in reality appeal only to that very limited class which is without relatives or kinsmen in New York, to which should even be added Canada or the Argentine. The migration of the Jew follows, in short, what may be called the family line."

MOTOR CARS

THE RETURN OF THE WIRE WHEEL.

A CURRENT topic in many motor publications is the revival of interest in the wire wheel. Several prominent manufacturers have already adopted this wheel, either as a standard wheel or as an optional one. *The Horseless Age* looks for an extension of its use in the near future to many other cars. It is curious that the wire wheel should have been used in the early days of the motor-car and then practically eliminated, only to be once more employed now, with a prospect of becoming a permanent type of wheel. It is explained in *The Automobile* that the constructional methods employed for this wheel many years ago "were not along lines that were adapted to the peculiar road conditions required by motor-cars." The superiority under such conditions of the wooden artillery wheel forced out of use the wheel with wire spokes. In recent years, however, marked changes have been made in construction. What is known as the "triple spoke" type of wheel has contributed most to the success of the present revival. A writer in *The Automobile* explains in an article with diagrams, here reproduced, what this change in construction has effected:

"The vertical section, Fig. 1, shows the arrangement of spokes usually followed. It will be noticed that the outside set of spokes A is considerably dished, while the inner set C lies practically in a vertical plane. There are two reasons for this disposition of the spokes. First, the plane of tread is brought well over the inner end of the hub, thus keeping the wheel track small, and in the case of the front wheels

preventing the dangerous strains that would follow on a large overhang of the steering knuckles; and, second, the wheel itself is thereby rendered capable of resisting a great lateral shock. This latter point is brought in Fig. 2. Supposing the lower part of the rim to be subjected to a blow in the direction of the arrow, as when the car is brought up abruptly against the curb, practically the whole of the shock is taken in tension by the outer set of spokes A, the dished position of which renders them peculiarly fitted to receive it. The spokes B and C, owing to their position are incapable of resisting such a blow to any great extent. Their function is almost wholly confined to driving and braking, altho the slightly oblique position of the



From "Motor Age."

CAMPING OUT WITH TENT AND CAR



From "Motor."

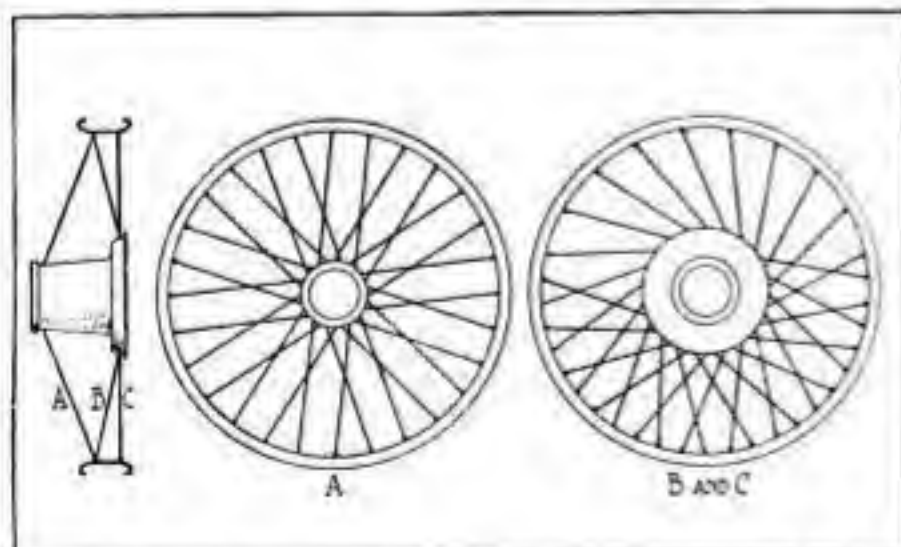
ROAD THROUGH LAUREL CANYON, NEAR LOS ANGELES, CAL.

degrees corresponding to their respective functions. Thus the outer spokes A depart only slightly from a strictly radial lay-out, Fig. 1, and are not intended therefore to contribute to the drive from hub to rim. The spokes B and C are, on the other hand, arranged tangential to a circle almost as large as the hub flange to which they are attached. By this arrangement half of each set are in the best tensional position to take the driving strains, while the other half, issuing in the opposite direction from the hub, deal in a similar manner with the braking strains. This point is illustrated in the right-hand view, Fig. 1, in which the upper half of the wheel is shown only partially assembled, the spokes issuing in one direction not being shown.

"The strains to which tangential spokes are subjected in practice is indicated in the diagram, Fig. 2. Here, two spokes are shown in the position they occupy in the wheel. When driving the hub in the direction indicated the existing tension of the right-hand spoke is increased by a pull in the direction of the arrow, while the same turning force produces an opposite effect in the case of the other spoke, reducing its tension by the same amount. One of these

spokes B also offers resistance to lateral shock in the opposite direction. In automobile driving, however, a blow from the inside is rarely encountered.

"All three sets of spokes radiate tangentially from the hub, but at different



From "The Horseless Age."

FIG. 1—CONSTRUCTIONAL DIAGRAMS OF THE TRIPLE-SPOKE WIRE WHEEL, SHOWING LAYOUT OF SPOKES.

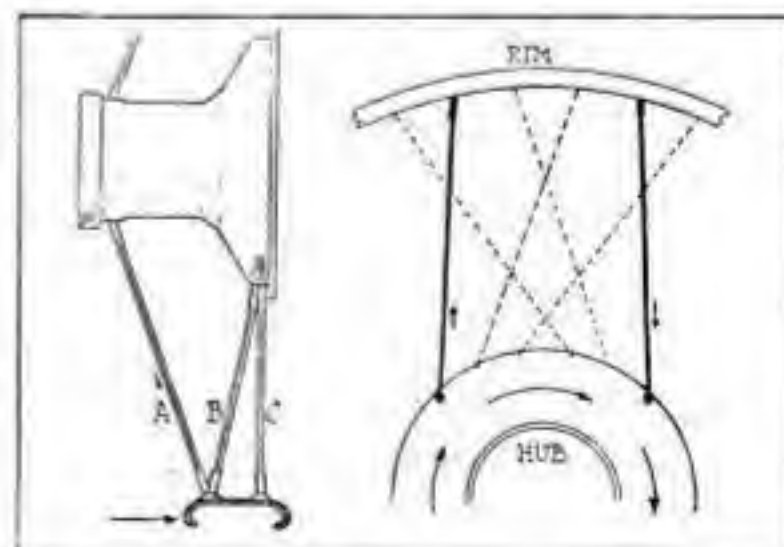


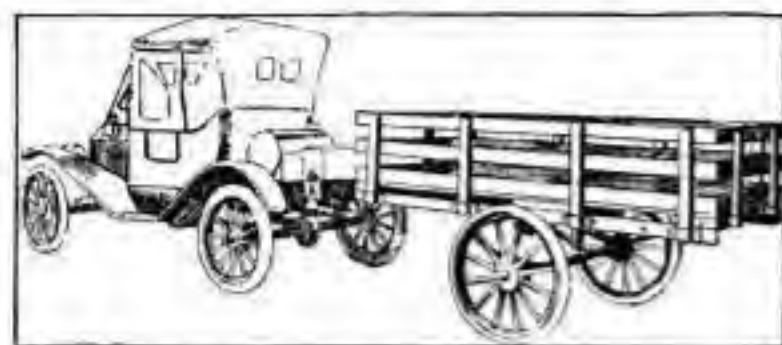
FIG. 2—DIAGRAMS SHOWING THE LATERAL AND TANGENTIAL STRESSES IMPOSED ON WIRE WHEELS.

THE TRIPLE-SPOKE WIRE WHEEL.

spokes transmits the drive and the other offers the necessary resistance to braking strains. The function of each is quite dis-

rim and in large measure annul the very advantage to secure which the wire wheel is being adopted. There is a suspicion that the use of demountable rims upon artillery wheels has not been particularly advantageous in point of tire economy, because of the greater rim weight resulting from the addition of the demountable parts, and it seems reasonable that the full economic advantage of the wire wheel may not be obtained unless its rim is kept as light as structural considerations permit.

"It will be interesting to observe whether the prestige which the demountable rim possesses and the impetus which it has attained will be sufficient to secure its general adoption upon wheels of the wire type or whether it will generally be discarded in favor of the demountable wire wheel, because the economic advantages of the latter method prove themselves to be of a substantial character."



From "Motor Age."

TRAILER ATTACHED TO A SMALL RUNABOUT.

tinet, one of them being out of action at all times."

One of the results which may follow the adoption of the wire wheel—indeed one of the influences making for its adoption—is the possibility of transporting with a car an extra wheel of this type, which, in the case of injury to a tire, can be substituted without the annoying delay incident to a change made under the older conditions. It is true that separate extra wheels of the artillery type have been introduced and to some extent used by motorists, but their use "has never assumed any considerable proportions in this country." Among the objections to them have been their appearance and their weight. There has also been some feeling of suspicion as to the possibility of using them conveniently and safely. A writer in *The Automobile* says:

"The question as to whether or not the adoption of the wire wheel will bring about a change of American practice from the demountable rim to the demountable wheel affords ground for interesting speculation. Increased tire economy, resulting from re-



ROAD NEAR ARIENS INCLUDED IN THE COURSE OF THE GRAND PRIX FRENCH RACE.

ELECTRIC CARS ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN

For at least a year past, there has been a growing increase in the use of electric pleasure cars. This has been commonly attributed to improved garages, including an increase in the number of centers from which power could be obtained. Early in the present year, one of the large electric companies in New York voted to appropriate \$30,000 in aid of the establishment of an up-to-date garage that could be used exclusively for electric cars, probably one big modern garage will be secured by it and fitted up with the best obtainable apparatus for charging cars. The plans, however, have not yet been fully worked out. Meanwhile, it is announced that one of the largest department stores in New York is making arrangements for the sale of electrics. This house formerly sold gasoline cars, but has given up that branch of its trade and will now introduce electrics instead. The plan includes not only receiving payments outright for cars, but another arrangement outlined as follows by *Motor World*:

"Suppose a man wants a car, but

doesn't want to 'plunk out' the whole price in a lump, for any one of a hundred conceivable reasons. Suppose, further, that he doesn't know the difference between a battery and a bulb horn, and doesn't want to. Suppose he is of an indolent disposition and hasn't the slightest desire to do a single thing but drive the car—that he detests bothering with garage arrangements, abhors discussions as to what's the matter with the car, hates being told what it's going to cost to fix things up, and, in short, wants to wash his hands of everything but pushing the levers, turning the wheel—and paying the bills.

"Well, this house will fix all that for him. The automobile department will sell him a car on the easy-payment plan, and will sell with it a year's service—of course, for a proper price. Also, arrangements will be made to house and care for the car in the garage nearest the purchaser's residence, to pay all the garage bills, watch the car and see that it is kept in perfect condition, washed, charged, oiled, and so on, and to attend to repair work. This house will do everything that needs to be done, except actually drive the car—and no doubt the little matter of hiring, training, and installing a driver could be arranged without any particular difficulty. Of course, if a tire blows out on the road, or if the car meets with an accident and is damaged, the house can not be expected to foot the bill; the owner has to do that, for it is outside the service covered by his monthly payments. But he need not be subjected to any of the bother outside of the immediate inconvenience of being held up on the road and having to get home. And perhaps arrangements will even be made whereby the disabled car will be towed home to its garage under the service plan.

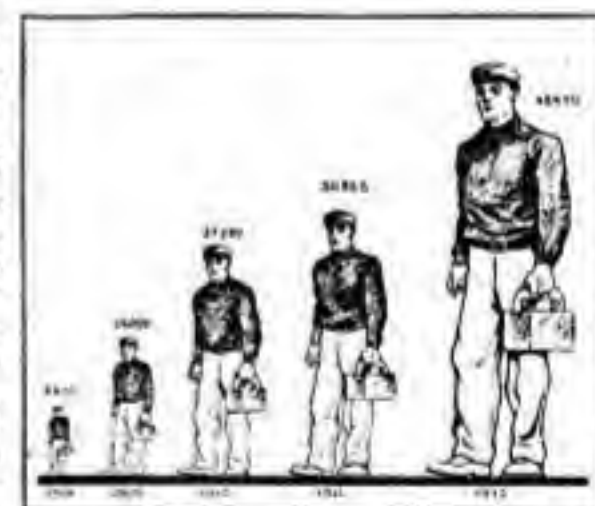
"The store, big as it is, will not be the headquarters for the new campaign.



From "Motor Age."

COMMERCIAL AND PLEASURE VEHICLE COMBINED.

duced rim weight, is the chief advantage which is claimed for the wire wheel, and the assertion is made, with considerable show of reason, that the use of the demountable rim upon this type of wheel would greatly increase the weight at the



From "The Automobile."

IN DETROIT THE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN MOTOR FACTORIES HAS INCREASED AS SHOWN ABOVE.

tho of course it will be used as a selling place. A whole floor of the new building, which is being erected in Long Island

(Continued on page 1070)



TRAIN LOAD OF ONE MAKE OF CARS THAT RECENTLY LEFT A FACTORY IN DETROIT.

In April manufacturers in Detroit were reported as shipping from 250 to 300 car-loads of automobiles per day. April is the busiest shipping season in the whole year for Detroit manufacturers. The output this year was materially larger than in January or February, but in those months shipments were large—20,000 in January and 25,000 in February. It is believed that the average number of automobiles shipped in each freight car is four. On this basis, the output in April was running as high as 1,000 or perhaps 1,200 cars daily. It is believed that the month will show for Detroit total shipments of between 30,000 and 40,000 machines.

Franklin Balanced Construction Makes Possible This Powerful, Economical "Little Six"

LOOK where you will in all the highways and byways of the automobile world, you will not find a car that, detail for detail, fact for fact, equals the Franklin "Little Six."

All motor-car authorities agree that the six cylinder engine is the last word on smoothness and flexibility. The Franklin "Little Six" engine is as able in every way, in the light Franklin, as the heavy engines in the heavy cars. It will safely and comfortably travel roads that the average motorist would like to avoid. These are demonstrable facts.

In size the Franklin "Little Six" fits into a special niche. It is made for those who do not want a big, heavy machine with its heavy up-keep expense, but a small and powerful car. It is just large enough. It is just small enough. Your requirements of fine lines, rich upholstery, choice fittings are generously met in every detail.

Franklin Construction is famed for its lightness and strength. This degree of lightness and strength spells long life, safety and highest efficiency. It commands the highest skill and efficiency in the men who produce it. Franklin cars cost enough to assure us and you of the best.

But with Franklin first cost, the Franklin "Little Six" is the cheapest car in its class to own that travels the road today.

Its lightness, 2993 lbs., fully equipped, filled ready for the road, is not due to a diminished size. It is a comfortable five-passenger car.

Franklin lightness comes from "Balanced Construction," a proportional reduction of weight in every part; we have effected economies in weight with actual increases in strength that are astounding. For instance, the Franklin direct-cooled engine and the Franklin frame—where others use heavy, unresilient steel, we use a three-ply laminated wood frame. It costs more than steel. It weighs only half as much. Its use with four full elliptical springs adds a buoyancy to the Franklin that multiplies riding ease both for passengers and *for the engine*. This last means increased engine life and a great decrease in engine troubles.

This construction absorbs road shocks that the average motorist accepts as a necessary evil. We *eliminate* the average kind. They do not reach the body of the car nor the engine. The heavy jolts we reduce to almost nothing.

Particularly notice the refined forward lines in the Franklin.



Engine Patented July 2, 1908
Other patents pending

Franklin Little Six "30," a light, medium size 5-passenger car \$2900

Franklin light weight, in this "Little Six," plus the Franklin principle of "right-sized" tires (4½ inches) cuts the cost of tire up-keep *squarely in two*. This is an absolute, demonstrable fact. Franklin owners during 1912 reported an average of 10,746 miles per set of tires.

Franklin light weight plus the Franklin direct-cooled engine cuts the cost of fuel expense *squarely in two*. This is another absolute fact. The Franklin holds the record for fuel economy. We have the actual figures.

The Franklin Direct-Cooled Engine

Patented July 2, 1908. Other patents pending.

What is direct cooling? It is sending a steady stream of fresh air directly over and around the cylinders, which does away with the air-cooled water radiator, water pump, jackets, pipe and hose. Into our flywheel is built a sirocco fan. This draws fresh air in at the front of the hood over the cylinders and down through the metal sleeves that surround each cylinder and its radiating fins. When the water in the radiator of a water-cooled motor boils, there is no further check on the heat and the temperature of the cylinders goes up with a rush. The Franklin direct-cooled motor has no water to limit its efficiency. It is the only motor engine that can be consistently used with success in hot climates, sandy and mountainous sections.

The Fact-Backed Franklin "Little Six" is equipped with the simple, efficient Entz Electric Starting and Lighting System. The Entz Starter makes it impossible for the engine to stall.

Does not this array of facts convince you that it will be worth your while to visit the Franklin dealer in your city? If no Franklin dealer is near you, write for our catalog and full information.

Fact-Backed Franklin Cars are also made as follows:

Franklin Six "38" Five-passenger Touring	-	-	\$3600
Franklin Six "38" Torpedo Phaeton	-	-	3600
Franklin Six "38" Seven-passenger Touring	-	-	3850
Franklin Four "25" Touring	-	-	2000

Franklin Automobile Company 15 Franklin Square Syracuse N Y

MORT
ROBERTSHARRY
ENDICOTT

Speed Kings of Motordom praise these lubricants

Mort Roberts: "I was able to win the Pabst Blue Ribbon Trophy Race because of the perfect lubricating qualities of Dixon's Automobile Lubricants."

Harry Endicott: "Dixon's Automobile Lubricants are the best ever. I would not be without them under any circumstances."

These testimonials establish the high quality of Dixon's Graphite Lubricants.

DIXON'S Graphite Grease No. 677 (For Transmissions and Differentials)

The wonderfully soft, oily flakes of Dixon's Graphite form over the bearing surfaces a durable, almost frictionless, veneer, which prevents metal-to-metal contact. Wear and noise are reduced.

Dave Lewis: "I am thoroughly convinced of the merits of Dixon's Automobile Lubricants and will both use and recommend them in the future."

Hughie Hughes: "I cannot speak too highly of Dixon's Automobile Lubricants. They not only reduce friction to a minimum, but their lasting qualities are remarkable."

For points on good lubrication, read our book No. 247, "Lubricating the Motor." Send name and model of car.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Established in 1827
Jersey City, New Jersey



DAVE LEWIS

HUGHIE HUGHES

MOTOR-CARS

(Continued from page 1068)

City for the housing of the various manufacturing processes incident to the carrying on of the big store will be devoted to the electric pleasure-car business, and there are more or less misty visions of a huge area for the indoor demonstration of the silent-running machines, with little clumps of foliage here and there, like oases in a desert, sheltering dainty tea-tables, where the ladies—and their husbands, if they care to come along—will be taken care of while they are being told about the polished cars sitting about on the floor. For it is almost unnecessary to say that the electric is a vehicle for the fair sex, and it is unlikely that anything that will help to make pleasant the process of introducing prospects to their possible purchases will be neglected. However, the exact details of this part of the plan still are in process of development, and it remains to see what time will bring forth."

THE COMING OF THE CYCLE-CAR

About a year ago a new vehicle called the cycle-car made its appearance in Europe. *The Automobile* declares that it has already been received with so much enthusiasm that the British Isles, parts of Germany, and some other European countries are "motor mad over it." So great has been the use made of it that the phrase "new motoring" has been adopted to indicate a movement which is "infusing new life, not only into motorists themselves, but into many manufacturers." This car is a light-weight machine for two passengers and is of moderate price. It is intended for the man who has \$800 to pay for a car, but not enough money to maintain present-day machines with their high consumption of gasoline and heavy tire wear. European owners have always been more particular than Americans about the cost of maintenance, the main reason for this being that with them income is generally more fit as well as smaller; hence they desire "the lightest car that will meet their requirements, the speediest car, and the cheapest to maintain." It is said that the demand for cycle-cars in England has become so great that many factories during the recent Olympia Show promptly sold out their entire output for 1913. The cycle-car had its beginnings in England, but it soon spread to the Continent. In Germany it met with the warmest kind of a reception. *The Automobile* says further of it:

"The exact status of the cycle-car has been largely dictated by the buying public. It wants a two-passenger car, with a space in the rear of the seat on which packages can be carried if necessary. A small motor is desired, the popular design being a four-cylinder block type, with a gear-box a unit with it. Cylinder dimensions rarely exceed 2.5-inch bore, and 3.5-inch stroke, so that 25 to 30 miles per gallon can be obtained in regular use and speed possibilities of 40 to 50 miles also within reach. The wheel-base averages 86 to 90 inches, tires are generally 28 inches, and carried on light bicycle-type wire wheels.

"All of these cycle-cars are four-wheel designs. There is no demand for a three-wheeler. The farmer and market gardener, who are to-day buying these cycle-cars in large quantities, want a real miniature car. It must have four wheels; it must have a steering wheel, and the body must be along standard lines. The three-wheeler is not meeting with success, altho at one time it was looked upon with favor.

"The side car attachment for motor-

cycles is not considered because the buyer objects to its general arrangement.

"The present construction of cycle-cars favors a three-speed selective-type gear-box with shaft drive to a bevel-driven rear axle. Once again must be noted the desire for a real miniature car. Belt transmission was advanced by a few makers as a satisfactory system for a cheap car of this nature, but it has not met with ready response, so that few manufacturers are even considering it to-day. Friction drive, which has been taken up by several French concerns, was looked upon as a coming type of cycle-car, but it, too, has failed to meet with acceptance by the buying public. Again, what is needed is the smallest, lightest, most economical, speediest, miniature car that can be marketed at approximately \$900.

"This cycle-car movement offers a fruitful field for the American maker who considers the export field. At present there are several European representatives traveling through America in search of agencies for cycle-cars and the first inquiry with all of them is: Why has not the American builder taken up the cycle-car movement?

"While America occupies a unique place in the cheap-car field, there is still much room for the cycle-car movement, which is bound to come, and which when it does come will serve as a feeder to the present low-priced car industry. Cycle-cars will have to be produced in large quantities in order to be sold at a sufficiently low price to compete against regular cars of American build, and should the price of fuel increase in America, buyers will begin to give more consideration to the cost of maintenance and consequently will not object to a fairly high original investment, providing they are assured of good fuel economy and low mechanical maintenance."

When the cycle-car was first exploited in England, it was believed that its influence would be strong in resisting the force of the invasion of American cars. It was believed also to give promise of displacing the noisy motor-cycle. Accounts differ somewhat as to the extent of the success it has enjoyed in England. The American consul at Birmingham, Albert Halstead, has made a report from which the following is taken by *Automobile Topics*:

"The cycle-car, a small motor vehicle that is a cross between a motor-car and a motor-cycle, with more of the features of the latter than the former, but having four wheels, and which was developed largely to meet the competition of the cheaper American automobiles, has not as yet reached the popularity anticipated, altho a great many machines have been sold and are on the roads. At a recent trial of these cycle-cars in the Midlands only 2 out of 20 succeeded in making non-stop runs, only 1 gaining full marks. According to *Motor Cycle* of February 27, this result has evidently caused some prospective purchasers to waver in their opinions concerning the reliability of the cycle-car as a type, but the suggestion is made that it is questionable whether trials should not be confined to roads marked on ordnance maps as second-class roads instead of selecting, as in this case, one freak hill, a by-lane, and a hairpin corner, requiring consummate skill to negotiate without stopping.

"One of the difficulties in connection with running cycle-cars, it is stated, is their tendency to overturn at corners, which is due to their very light weight compared to the speed of which they are capable. It does not appear, at present at least, that these cars would seriously compete with the lower-priced American

(Continued on page 1072)

You - as a tire bill payer - now demand a vise-like rim grip with no cutting or breaking above the rim - and here it is →

It's the *rim* as much as the *road* that wears out your tires.

So we said to our Engineers:

"You must build us a tire with Perfect 3-Point Rim Contact."

They did—and they also added the No-Pinch Safety Flap for inner tube protection in



Then we called in our Chemists and said:

"Tire buyers are demanding a tough, flint-like, but resilient tread—a tire made of lustrous young rubber—a tire giving the utmost mileage at no additional expense."

And the answer is

Vitalized Rubber

Diamond {No Clinch} Tires

Perfect 3-Point Rim Contact

Here is a No-Clinch tire that appeals to the hard-headed, shrewd tire buyer—the man who insists on easy riding comfort and a good liberal mileage.

Each point of rim contact in a tire is a point of support. Where the points of rim contact are not perfect, undue pressure is brought to bear at an unsupported point of the tire.

Then what happens? The result is a terrific strain on the tire that results in rim troubles, breaking above the bead and separation of the tread from the carcass.

So this time buy Diamond Vitalized Rubber Tires—you can get them to fit your rims at any of the

25,000 Diamond Dealers
always at your Service

All this is overcome in the Diamond No-Clinch because the three points of rim contact are absolutely *mechanically perfect*—the annealed steel cable wire bead holds with a vise-like, rim-grip.

Add to this the No-Pinch Safety Flap for inner tube protection, the Vitalized Rubber advantage, the famous Diamond Safety (Squeegee) Tread and you have bought rubber shod mileage that has no equal at any price.

**Diamond Safety
(Squeegee) Tread for
Automobiles,
Motorcycles, Bicycles**

The guarantee on Diamond tires becomes null and void when the tire is used in connection with any substitute for air, or when fitted in rims not bearing one of these inspection stamps or having had its serial number removed in whole or part.





“Loo-ok!”

That's good advice.

Look when you buy corn flakes.

Look for the “Sweetheart of the Corn” on the package that has the sweet hearts of the corn inside—look for this signature

W.K. Kellogg

The original has this signature

These things are worth looking for.

Then when you get home you can look for Kellogg flavor—good with milk as well as cream—and Kellogg freshness that makes everybody like these flakes.

Look!

MOTOR-CARS

(Continued from page 1070)

automobiles, and one careful student of motor conditions has suggested that even if the cycle-car should be successful, American manufacturers of the low-priced automobiles which have such popularity in England at present, and have stood up to their work so well, would make and place on the market a little better car than the cycle-car, and selling at the same or a slightly lower price, which would be about \$485. It does not appear either as if the cycle-car had seriously interfered with the sale of the motor-cycle with the attractive side cars which are now being offered for sale.

FEBRUARY EXPORTS

Exports of automobiles from this country in February last reached high-water mark. The number of cars which left our shores in that month were valued at \$2,839,000. The parts, exclusive of motors and tires, were valued at \$468,500. The value of the motors sent out of the country was placed at \$253,999; the value of the tires at \$276,253, and the automobile leather, \$9,922. With these items included, the grand total of parts, tires, leather, etc., was \$3,837,246. February, it is to be remembered, was a short month, having only twenty-eight days. The following table gives a comparison of exports to different foreign countries for February this year and February, 1912.

	February—		February—	
	1912	1913	1912	1913
	Quantities	Quantities	Values Dollars	Values Dollars
France	43	41	39,221	40,222
Germany	16	50	10,088	42,005
Italy	13	24	13,300	19,302
United Kingdom	654	431	234,398	359,779
Other Europe	100	100	81,714	91,968
Canada	747	916	774,270	1,006,560
Mexico	33	38	44,737	66,854
West Indies and Bermuda	39	42	42,433	44,367
South America	143	283	211,182	304,630
British Oceania	428	108	334,831	170,771
Asia and other Oceania	119	109	110,183	220,805
Other countries	62	179	68,929	162,144
Total	2,463	2,471	2,374,480	2,630,097
Parts of (not including engines and tires)	.....	.....	343,965	444,728
Total automobiles, and parts of	.....	.....	2,620,454	3,074,825

MOTOR FUEL FROM MEXICO

It is believed that Mexico has become newly important as a producer of oil from which gasoline may be made. In the year 1912, oil fields of that country produced 15,200,000 barrels. While some of the Mexican oil is not of refining grade, three at least of the great producing fields are producing large quantities of oil that can be refined. The output last year was about one-sixth of the available output of all the wells in Mexico. A letter from Tampico printed in *The Automobile* contains the following:

“It is claimed that there are enough producing wells capped, owing to the fact that there is not at this time a means of transporting the oil to market, to have brought up the yield for the year to perhaps six times what it was. In proof of this statement it may be cited that two of the wells which afforded, during the year the bulk of the total yield were only permitted to flow a small portion of their capacity and that had these two wells alone been thrown wide open they would have given a total output aggregating, it is said, probably fully 90,000,000 barrels of oil. Of course, this is not taking into consideration the possibility that their flow might have been exhausted had this been done.

“In the Juan Casiano field a company has eight capped wells which have an aggregate capacity, it is pronounced, of more than 16,000 barrels daily. It is now drilling several oil wells in that field. This company and another had in storage on January 1, 1913, approximately 7,000,000 barrels of oil. Their contracts during 1912 called for a daily delivery of 30,000 barrels, and the two companies entered the new year with outstanding contracts aggregating 60,000,000 barrels, of which 35,000,000 barrels are for consumption in Mexico and 25,000,000 barrels for consumption in the United States. The average selling price of the product is 50 cents gold per barrel. During 1912 the sales of these two companies were approximately 8,700,000 barrels, or about 700,000 barrels per month. This is just double the sales of the two companies for the year 1911.

“One company is having constructed and will place in service during the first 6 months of 1913 six oil-tank steamers, two tugs, two barges, and other floating equipment. The cost of providing this fleet of oil-carrying vessels, which will have an aggregate capacity of about 275,000 barrels, will be about \$2,000,000. The company has also adopted plans for erecting a refinery at Tampico for the production of naphtha and light gasoline distillate at a cost of about \$300,000.

“During the year 1912 another company completed the construction of an additional oil pipe line from Juan Casiano to the loading racks at its deepwater shipping point. It also finished the construction of a private narrow-gauge railroad giving the oil field a transportation outlet of this character. It is now constructing a railroad from Cerro San Geronimo to Cerro Azul, and is laying pipe lines from Juan Casiano to Cerro Azul and to Tres Hermanos.

“This company was also active during the year in exploiting other localities and it carried on some small development work in its original field at Ebano, where it has a small refining plant that is devoted chiefly to the production of asphaltum residue that is used largely in street paving in Mexico.

“Several of the large oil-producing and pipe-line concerns of the United States acquired oil land holdings in different districts around Tampico during the year and are actively engaged in the preliminary exploitation of same. Some of these companies have already established lines of vessels between Tampico and ports in the United States and are engaged in the regular business of transporting the crude oil to those foreign markets.

“There were added approximately 300,000 acres to the oil-producing territory in the Tampico region during the year 1912. The gravity of the oil of the different fields is as follows: Ebano, 11 degrees; Baumé; Panueo, 12.5; Caracol, 12.5; Topila, 15; Juan Casiano, 20.5; Potrero del Llano, 20.5; Tanghuijo, 20.5; Furbero, 28; Isthmus of Tehautepec, 40. Ship-

(Continued on page 1074)



Twenty-five millions of dollars

To this extent the American people have set
the seal of approval upon the 1913 Cadillac

This evinces such an overwhelming preference in favor of a single high type of motor car as against any one of more than two hundred other makes that it practically obviates the opportunity for comparison.

It means that more than twelve thousand motor car buyers after a critical analysis have recognized that the elements vitally essential to a real motor car are the dominant characteristics of the Cadillac.

It means that more than twelve thousand motor car buyers after a critical analysis have recognized in the Cadillac:—


- A car that is *manufactured* and not merely an assembly of components.
- A car whose maker is one of reputation and of stability.
- A car whose parts are thoroughly standardized and thoroughly interchangeable.
- A car of unsurpassed mechanical accuracy.
- A car of dependability and of durability.
- A car possessing a factor of safety so liberal that it withstands far more than should reasonably be expected of any car.
- A car of luxury, a car of comfort, a car of convenience.
- A car of elegance and of refinement.
- A car of simple and of easy operation.
- A car of minimum depreciation and of maximum value as a used product.
- A car with which there is obtainable a real "service," both from the maker and from the dealer.
- A car which offers the maximum of efficient service for the maximum time at the minimum cost.
- A car which is "different" and which by reason of the "differences" commands a position uniquely its own.
- A car whose merit is not confined to one or a limited few "talking points," but rather a car of super-excellence in its entirety.
- A car which will uphold in abundant measure the wisdom of those who have honored it with their seals of approval.
- A car whose distinctive characteristics are obtainable only in the Cadillac itself.

STYLES AND PRICES

Standard Touring Car, five passenger . . . \$1975.00			
Six passenger car \$2075.00	Torpedo, four passenger . . . \$1975.00	Coupe, four passenger . . . \$2500.00	
Phaeton, four passenger . . . 1975.00	Roadster, two passenger . . . 1975.00	Limousine, seven passenger . . 3250.00	

All prices are F. O. B. Detroit, including top, windshield, demountable rims and full equipment.

Cadillac Motor Car Co. Detroit, Mich.



**The Noiseless
North East
Electric Starting and Lighting System**

for three years has been solving problems whose importance has never been fully appreciated until now.

Last year, the only questions asked were:—
Will it really crank the engine?
How fast will it spin the engine?

There are a number of self-starters now that will crank most engines, but—
Today the important questions are as follows:—
What is the current demand of the system upon the battery?
How near does it approach the critical speed for starting?
Is it free from troublesome complications and noise?
Is it a simple, integral part of the "power plant"?

Why clutter your car with several machines, adding weight, complications and extra expense for upkeep, when the North East System—a simple, single motor-generator all in one—answers every one of these questions more satisfactorily than any other starting and lighting system, and at a minimum of current consumption and expense?

The North East System cannot be installed on cars now in use. You can secure its advantages, however, by specifying

A North East System for Your New Car

**The North East
Electric Company**
37 Whitney St.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

MOTOR-CARS

(Continued from page 1072)

ments of oil during the closing months of 1912 from all the oil fields were at the rate of about 1,500,000 barrels per month."

A FLOURISHING MOTOR CLUB

The Treasurer of the Automobile Club of America, according to *The Horseless Age*, has recently made a report showing "a very flourishing financial condition in the club." During the year 1912, there were net earnings of \$76,782. This result was achieved, moreover, in conditions which had led to distinct losses in several departments. The club already had a surplus of nearly \$400,000; the total surplus now is \$473,343. The assets of the club are placed in the report at \$807,376; what debts there may be does not appear from the article in *The Horseless Age*. Other items which are named include the following:

"In the income table the garage and supply departments show a net profit of \$122,968.07. The machine shop made \$3,491.72, and was the only department to be run at a profit. The Bureau of Tours lost \$22,552.96, and the club-rooms \$12,059.22.

"The club journal, which took in more than \$25,000 showed a loss for the year of \$264.44. Other items of loss were \$1,954.06 on the café, and \$3,074.28 on the grill-room. Altho the social features of the club were abandoned or in abeyance for a considerable time, they appear to have cost heavily while they were going.

"Committee expenses of the club amounted to \$13,899.52, and office salaries, etc., came to \$11,344.17 more. Insurance and other such matters added about \$13,240 more to the expenses. Deductions for taxes, depreciation, interest on the bonded debt, etc., came to approximately \$70,000. Membership dues were considerable items in the expenditures, amounting to nearly \$97,000 in the year.

"The book balance on March 1, 1913, is about \$70,000 greater than was the balance of March 1, 1912. As recently announced, the club is looking for new club quarters distinct from its garage."

"MOTOR SPIRIT" AND HORSE-POWER

Among the tests which have been made of "motor spirit," in order to determine its horse-power as compared with gasoline, is one reported last month from North Dakota, where a 40-horse-power tractor engine, when using "motor spirit," showed an increase of 10 per cent. in power. No adjustments were necessary in making the change from gasoline to "motor spirit." *The Automobile* explains in detail this test:

"In a two-cylinder tractor engine rated by the factory at 40 horse-power, 'motor spirit' developed 46.23 horse-power on the brake, while on gasoline, only 41.93 horse-power could be realized. The object of the tests was to determine the relative thermal value of 'motor spirit' as compared with gasoline as fuel for internal-combustion engines; to determine the relative maximum power of gasoline engines using 'motor spirit' and gasoline; to determine the relative consumption of both fuels; to determine the changes and adjustment necessary in gasoline motors and carbureters for 'motor spirits' and the flexibility in power and speed and the ease of starting the motor with 'motor spirit' as compared with gasoline. Also,

(Continued on page 1076)

PARIS GARTERS

No metal
can touch you



Look for the name
PARIS
on the back of
the shield

A. Stein & Co., Makers
Chicago and New York

It's something you need

25c-50c

TIMKEN

AXLES & BEARINGS

Twenty Timken Veterans

Having outlived one set of cars, these axles are starting on another 75,000-mile campaign

The twenty cars are gone—literally worn out in the hardest kind of service, that of the taxicab.

Dashing over uneven pavements, around corners, over cobblestones and car tracks—rushing to make a train—out into the suburbs and back—hurry calls at every hour of day and night, where speed might mean life or fortune—

These long years these cars stood the killing pace and then they were discarded with the honors of war.

The veteran Timken-Detroit Axle Co. were mustered out—but they have re-enlisted!

In all these twenty times 75,000 miles there wasn't a broken gear or Timken Bearing!

The axles are in perfect condition!

And now their owner, The Wabash W. Shaw Livery Company of Chicago, is building twenty new cars, under which these Timken veterans will serve for years to come!

The Shaw Company have kept in the taxicab business for five years. They keep accurate records. They know values of every part. The first three years Paul H. Geyer, Manager of the Mechanical Department, tried out cars with various types of axles and bearings. Since then he has used only Timken.

There are big reasons—and mighty interesting stories—back of Timken records of service. You'll find them in the Timken Flyers C-1 "On the Anatomy of Automobile Axles" and C-2 "On the Care and Character of Bearings." Send for, postpaid, from either address below.

THE TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLE CO.
Detroit, Mich.

THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING CO.
Canton, Ohio



Two Glasses in One \$15
For Price of One

—high and low power—
equally good for day and
night use—distant or near
view. ALL the service of
several glasses in ONE. One
delighted purchaser says:

DA-NITE BINOCULARS

"I am well pleased with them; more than I expected.
All the boys here anxious to own a pair."—Geo. F. Stone,
U. S. Army, Fort Liscomb, Alaska.

DA-NITE Binoculars are only half the price of
glasses of one power—\$15.00, including carrying
case and cord. Travelers, Motorists, Sportsmen,
Theatre goers—send for FREE Booklet F-1.

McINTIRE, MAGEE & BROWN CO.,
723 Sanson St., Philadelphia



WANTED—RIDER AGENTS

IN EACH TOWN
and district to
ride and ex-

hibit a sample 1913 Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents every-

where are making money fast. Write at once for full particulars and special offer.

NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance, *freight prepaid*, and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle you may ship it back to us at our expense and *you will not be out one cent*.

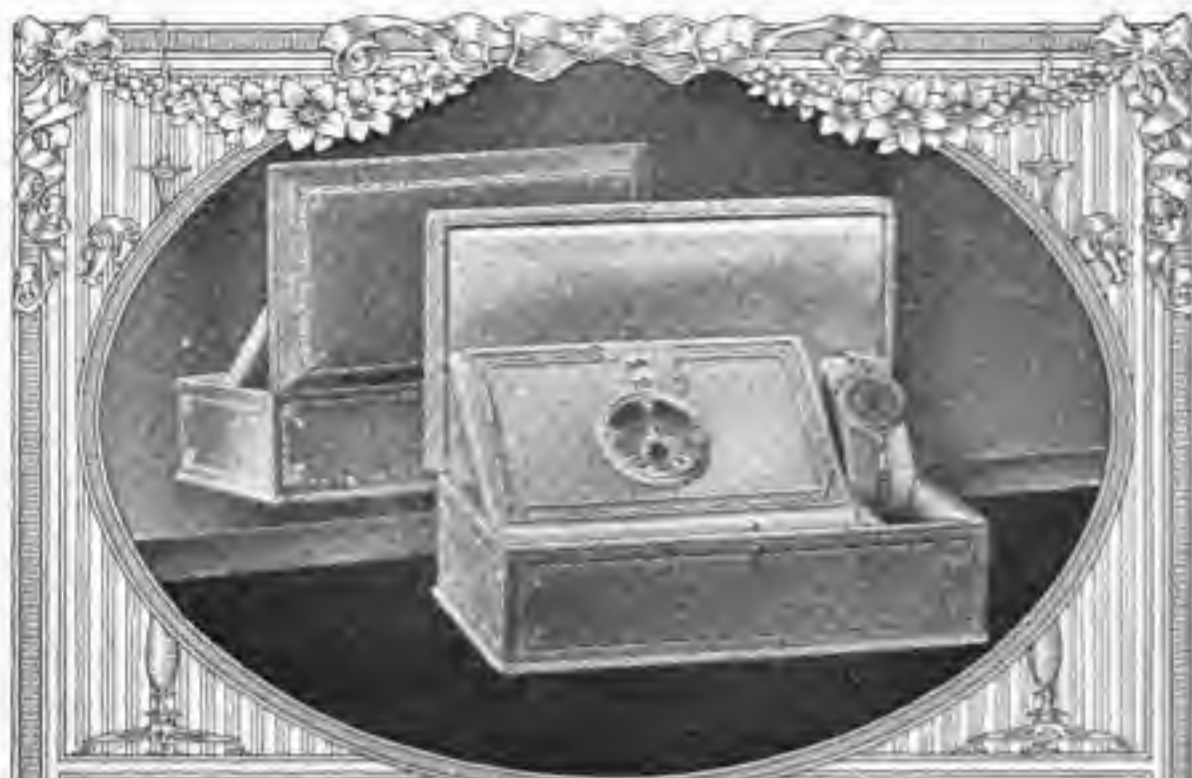
LOW FACTORY PRICES We furnish the highest grade bicycles. It is possible to make a small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$15 middlemen's profit by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogue and learn our unheard of *factory prices and remarkable special offer*.

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the *wonderful low prices* we can make you. We sell the highest grade bicycles at *lower prices* than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost. **BICYCLE DEALERS**, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at *double our prices*. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES—a limited number taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores will be closed out at once, at \$3 to \$8 each. Descriptive bargain list mailed free.

TIRES, COASTER BRAKE rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, parts, repairs and everything in the bicycle line at *half usual prices*. **DO NOT WAIT**—but write today for our *Large Catalogue* beautifully illustrated and containing a great fund of interesting stories and useful information. It only costs a postal to get everything. Write it now.

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. S 172 CHICAGO, ILL.



Waltham Watches As a Combination Wedding Gift

This Waltham innovation creates a new wedding gift, appealing equally to the Bride and Bridegroom and bestowing on the giver a happy sense of avoiding the commonplace.

These "Bride-and-Groom" sets combine high grade Waltham movements (for ladies and gentlemen) in cases which are identically engraved or enameled. Corresponding spaces are left for the initialing.

Exquisite leather boxes are provided for these combinations as in the photograph above. (The man's watch shown in the illustration is open-face but the back of the

case is shown to indicate the engraving). We are offering five of these combinations ranging in price from \$100 to \$400 for the sets complete.

We believe you will agree with us that no gift to the bride and groom could be more true to sentiment or more permanently welcome than these symmetrical watches.

If your jeweler has not yet secured for display these sets kindly write to us and we will arrange for you to see them without any trouble or obligation on your part, and we will also send you the "Bride-and-Groom" booklet which gives complete information.

For a graduation gift do not forget the gift of the Waltham (Bride-and-Groom) Watch.

Waltham Watch Company
Waltham, Mass.

MOTOR-CARS

(Continued from page 1074)

it was intended to discover the effect of the new fuel on the engine in the matter of heating, preignition, carbonization, and fouling of the spark plugs.

"No adjustments were made in the motor in changing from one fuel to the other, and the only necessary adjusting on the Rayfield carburetor was in raising needle valves slightly—about one and three-quarter turns and increasing the lift of the needle. The results of the tests follow:

Test No.	ON GASOLINE			Time, Minutes
	R.P.M.	B.H.P.		
1	487	42.31		10
2	481	42.10		12
3	466	41.37		15
Av.	478	41.93		12
ON MOTOR SPIRIT				
1	491	46.48		15
2	491	45.00		15
3	473	46.00		12
Av.	485	46.23		14

"The engine behaved in every way as well when 'motor spirit' was used as fuel; there was no noticeable difference in the running of the engine with the change in fuel after carburetor adjustments were made, except a slight amount of gray smoke from exhaust only occasionally. The comparative flexibility of motor with the different fuels was difficult to determine. The difference was slight, and owing to the cold weather could not be ascertained with any degree of certainty. It was found that the cold weather affected the running of the engine in this respect. The engine when warm started equally well on both fuels, but a cold engine which has been standing outside overnight had to be primed with high-test gasoline.

"This also was the practise when the ordinary gasoline was used in the same engine, so little effort was made to start the cold engine on 'motor spirit.' No difference in the temperature of the cooling water was perceptible with the change of fuels; the temperature was not ascertained accurately for either fuel, but did not exceed 180 deg. Fahrenheit.

"There was no knock or preignition at any time with either fuel. The spark-plugs were removed after the first two tests on gasoline and also after the two tests on 'motor spirit' were made, and it was found that slightly more carbon had accumulated on the plugs during the tests with 'motor spirit.' This was in the form of soft soot, and was almost imperceptible after these short tests."

MOTOR VEHICLES IN OHIO

Statistics have been compiled in Ohio to show the number of motor vehicles owned in different counties of the State. Figures are given for gasoline cars and electrics, and with these the total number for both. It appears that in the entire State, 63,117 cars are owned, of which 59,507 are gasoline cars and 3,610 electrics. The county having the largest number is Cuyahoga, in which lies Cleveland, where the total is 11,063. The next highest is Hamilton, in which lies Cincinnati, where the total is 4,352. Several other counties have more than a thousand cars. No county is entirely without a car. The one having the smallest number is Vinton, where the total is twenty. The next smallest is Noble with sixty-one. These figures are printed in the Cleveland *Motorist*.

KEROSENE AS A MOTOR FUEL

At Indianapolis late in April a series of tests of a new carburetor were made by

The Autoglas

PATENTED MAY 22, 1911



This glass is the only comfortable goggle and only efficient eye protector made.

WITHOUT rims, hinged at the center, it is neat and inconspicuous. Conforms to the contour of the face and at the same time affords absolutely unobstructed vision.

Price, with plain amber lenses, \$5.00
Or with wearers correction, \$9.00

Any Optician, Sporting Goods or Motor Supply House can equip you. If your dealer hasn't them, write to us. We will see that you get them. Over 12,000 now in use.

F. A. HARDY & CO.
Department D. CHICAGO, ILL.



And make them hard to change. You can prevent rust and rim-cutting—save time, temper and tires with

THOMAS' ANTI-RIM-RUST COATING

Should Be In Every Auto Kit

A new, scientific compound of pure para rubber and graphite for use on rims and rim bolts as a rust preventive and on spring leaves as a perfect lubricant and squeak silencer.

Makes tire changing easier and tire life longer. Applied in a couple and dries in five. \$4.00 buys a can from your Dealer or direct from us, by Parcel Post—enough to coat eight rims. You need it now—order today.

The Anti-Rust Paint Company
163 South Main St., Akron, Ohio



Motor Age. They included a road run of 225 miles, the fuel being a well-graded kerosene. Other tests were made as to economy and speed with kerosene as fuel. Two grades of kerosene were used and comparisons were drawn with gasoline and motor spirit. *Motor Age* declares that the results obtained "are of utmost importance in that they show how low-grade fuels can be employed successfully in the motor-car industry. They also show that kerosene can be employed in the new carburetor that was used in these tests and without requiring adjustment. The following are some points from a letter from Indianapolis printed in *Motor Age*:

"The new carburetor is arranged so that a large part of the exhaust gas passes around the venturi tube; that is, the pipe that surrounds the spray nozzle is in the path of the exhaust gas. The same car and carburetor were used throughout the tests. The carburetor was Harroun's new design and 1 1/4-inch size. It is exhaust-jacketed and the primary air is heated, tho the secondary air, which is by far the greater proportion when the motor is running at normal speeds, is not heated. A means is provided for raising and lowering the needle valve by a little lever on the dash. This is not a special feature, as it is a part of the older type of Harroun carburetor.

"The car was a five-passenger touring car, with four-cylinder motor 4 inches bore and 4 1/2 inches stroke, cooled by thermosyphon water circulation, and fitted with electric cranking and lighting system. On the running board is a small tank which holds two gallons of gasoline. This is connected through a foot valve at the dash to the intake manifold and is used to run the motor until the exhaust warms up the fuel.

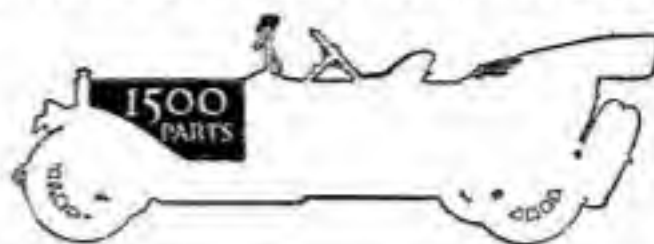
"A road test under average touring conditions was the first event staged. The course was from Chicago to Indianapolis, Ind., by way of Logansport and Kokomo. At the beginning of the test the fuel tank was drained of its contents and filled with kerosene at a garage. This was 44 degrees Baumé gravity oil, the kind that is sold the country over at 10 cents retail. The total distance recorded was 224.2 miles and the consumption of kerosene for the run was 17.25 miles per gallon."

PLAIN COMMON SENSE IN MOTORISTS

The value of good sense which was insisted upon by Descartes as one of the most valuable assets of a human mind is referred to by a writer in *Motor Age* as particularly applicable to motorists. Special reference is made to the French philosopher's remark that "those who travel very slowly may yet make far greater progress, provided they keep always to the straight road, than those who while they run forsake it." In the use of none of man's luxuries is good sense of more value than in the operation of a car, for it means everything that lies between success and failure, between economy and extravagance, between good-will from others and scorn. It is due to a lack of good sense on their part that so many motorists have brought ridicule upon themselves and upon motor-cars in general. The writer says:

"Lack of good sense has brought about a host of antimotoring regulations, many of which have been crowding out other useful measures in our legislatures during the present session. The apparent lack of good sense on the part of a Pennsylvania industry has resulted in certain sections of the State banding together to exorbitantly

Your oil must reach *all* friction points



The friction-points in a steam engine are reached with lubricants through special mechanical appliances, and separate oil cups.

In the automobile motor, they are all reached through one lubricating system. Your car, therefore, requires:

An oil whose "body" or thickness is suited to your feed system—an oil that will properly feed to all the friction points.

If you use an oil whose "body" is unsuited to your feed requirements, or whose lubricating qualities will not properly withstand the demands of service, you will get one or more of the following results:

- (1) Escape of the compression and explosion past the piston rings.
- (2) Unlubricated cylinder walls at the upper end of the piston stroke.
- (3) Imperfect lubrication of many of the bearings.
- (4) Excess carbon deposit. (Due to the oil working too freely past the piston rings and burning in the combustion chamber.)
- (5) Excessive oil and fuel consumption.
- (6) Worn wrist pins.
- (7) Unduly-rapid deterioration in your motor.
- (8) Loose bearings.
- (9) Noisy operation.

The average motor has 1500 parts. In different motors, these parts differ both in measurement and construction. No one oil can possibly meet the feed requirements of all motors.

To establish a sound guide to correct lubrication we have therefore taken a step of the utmost importance to the motorist.

Each season we carefully analyze the motor of each make of car.

Based on this analysis, and on practical experience, we specify in a lubricating chart, printed in part on the right, the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil we have found best suited to each of the various models.

This chart represents the professional advice of a company whose authority on scientific lubrication is unquestioned the world over—the Vacuum Oil Company.

If you use oil of less-graded "body" or of lower lubricating quality than that specified for your car, incomplete or inefficient lubrication is certain to follow. Unnecessary friction, and ultimate serious damage must result.

If your car does not appear in the partial chart on this page, we will mail on request a booklet containing our complete chart together with points on lubrication.



The various grades, refined and filtered to remove free carbon, are:

- Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
- Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
- Gargoyle Mobiloil "D"
- Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
- Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

They are put up in 1 and 5 gallon sealed cans, in half-barrels and barrels. All are branded with the Gargoyle, which is our mark of manufacture. They can be secured from all reliable garages, automobile supply store, and others who supply lubricants.

VACUUM OIL CO., Rochester, U. S. A.

BRANCHES: DETROIT BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA INDIANAPOLIS
Ford Bldg. 49 Federal St. 39 Broadway Fisher Bldg. 4th & Chestnut Sts. Indiana Pythian Bldg.

Distributing warehouses in the principal cities of the world



Explanation: In the schedule, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil the dealer should use. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A." "D" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "D." For all entries, select the car Gargoyle Mobiloil "A." The recommendations cover both passenger and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

Model No.	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2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"Gee! I'm Glad I Have On B. V. D."

THAT's what the cool, comfortable, *coated* man is thinking, while the cross, comfortless, *coatless* ones are eyeing him enviously. Don't you be caught without B. V. D. when warm days "put you on the griddle." B. V. D. weather is here—B. V. D. is sold everywhere.

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B. V. D. Union Suits (Pat. U. S. A. 4-30-07), \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 the suit.

The B. V. D. Company, New York.

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increase registration fees for the supposed maintenance of good roads, altho the State has not the power at present to appropriate any such funds for such a purpose. Here is a very apparent lack of good sense by both parties.

"The motorists of other States are continually setting at naught rational road regulations, that is, the more reckless class, and every time accidents result because of such lack of good sense vigor is added to the antimotoring ranks. Every time a motorist, lacking good sense, endeavors to escape from the scene of an accident in which he has played the major part, an unnecessary load is placed on all other motorists; and every time the remaining good motorists fail to ally themselves with the authorities in the punishment of such creatures, there is a lack of that good sense which an industry so young as the motor one requires.

"There are many other examples of the lack of good sense in the motoring ranks. It is only of late that the good-sense motorists have insisted on uniform hotel rates to take the place of the raised prices that constituted the rule whenever a motoring party registered. The motorists were themselves to blame. At the first they rather enjoyed the higher prices; there was an air of exclusiveness connected with it; they imagined, Pharisees-like, that they were not as other men. This was satisfactory at the start, but when conditions went from bad to worse they realized the sum they had to pay for their whistle. They started objecting and displaying good sense; many of them have been objecting ever since."

But it is not alone owners and drivers of cars that need a larger stock of good sense, but makers and sellers as well. The writer proceeds:

"Not a few of our manufacturers have been deplorably lacking in that good sense which Descartes sought so unceasingly to obtain. The American motor industry was largely an industry of imitation; in fact, it is largely so to-day. Imitation rarely shows that desired good sense which Descartes sought. Our makers imitated without studying environments. They reasoned what would do in one place would do equally well in another. They all went together. When they wanted more horse-power they made larger cylinders, or added more of them. To-day they find they have too much horse-power, and the trimming process has begun. Had these makers started out consistently to analyze the field and the industry rather than imitate, they would not to-day be confronted with the problems with which they are face to face. Had they studied individually, their travel might have been very slow, but yet their progress would have been greater 'than those who while they run forsake the straight road.' The history of the motor industry contains many examples of running and forsaking the straight road. A few years ago the pages of history were replete with such. It was a case of face east in 1907, face west in 1908, face north in 1909, and face south in 1910, sowing to the four winds and expecting to reap a satisfactory harvest.

"Glance at the history of one or two European concerns that have shown the rare good sense that Descartes pedestalled. Their progress was slow, but along a definite line. A few years ago they were not making as much money as some other concerns, but to-day while other companies are curtailing outputs and using other exigency methods, these good-sense companies are going steadily on, traveling slowly but always keeping to the straight road and reaping the harvest that must follow such effort, while rival concerns with perhaps brighter minds but susceptible to aberrations have operated at higher speeds but not in a definite direction."

New and old motorcyclists will appreciate the COMFORT features of the 1913

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The roughest road seems smooth—because the new **Cradle Spring Frame** completely absorbs all shocks. No jarring, jolting or vibration. Only motorcycle with the automobile system of spring suspension. Complete abolition of the old spring devices.

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Most popular motorcycle for touring. Nearly 40% of all motorcycles in America today are **INDIANS**. Higher second hand valuation than any other motorcycle. Wonderfully economical in gasoline and general upkeep.

Free demonstration at over 2,000 Indian dealers establishments throughout the country.

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Prices: 4 H. P. Single, \$200; 7 H. P. Twin, \$250; f. o. b. Factory

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LIGHT HOUSE-DELIVERY WAGONS

A writer in *The Commercial Vehicle* presents the results of an inquiry as to the time required to deliver small packages under typical conditions by light gasoline motor vehicles. His statements are based on operations in suburban towns, one of these being Newark. New York is not regarded as a typical field. Some of the points contained in the writer's articles are given below:

"Both gasoline and electric vehicles are used for this kind of delivery, and several firms who have had considerable experience with motor-trucks have been known to state that the light gasoline vehicle is not suited to house-to-house delivery except where the runs from stop to stop are long. They claim that the electric vehicle operates most economically in house-to-house work where the average number of stops per mile is high and the day's mileage is small. In deciding this question, one of the most important factors is the length of the stop. Altho the mileage that the truck is to cover may be estimated, it can not be correctly estimated nor a true delivery route laid out without taking into consideration the number of stops, the length of each stop, the average amount of time required to deliver one package—either a C.O.D. or a paid or charge delivery—and the average number of packages delivered per stop.

"In order to find just what the length of time of a delivery stop was, trips have been taken with horse-drawn, electric, and light gasoline vehicles engaged in house-to-house delivery. The average length of a stop for the delivery with the horse-drawn wagon was 1.5 minutes. On the other hand, the average amount of time required for a delivery with the two electric wagons was 7 minutes for the parcel vehicle and 5 minutes for the bulk truck.

"The length of time required for the stop has nothing to do with the operation of the vehicle itself. If either of the electric vehicles had been operating on the route that was covered by the horse-drawn wagon the length of time of the stop would have remained the same. Nor could the use of a horse wagon on the route covered by the electric cars change the length of the stop. For the deliveries from the horse wagon were made at the ground floors of private houses while the deliveries from both of the electrics were made in a different section of the city in apartment-houses, where the boy had to climb several flights of stairs or wait for a dumb-waiter or a slow-moving freight elevator.

"In New York City alone are these apartment-house deliveries to be found. The ground-floor delivery in private-house work is more typical of conditions in other towns and cities.

"In order to discover the average and actual amount of time required for delivery in conditions more truly typical trips were taken with two light vehicles making house-to-house deliveries in suburban New Jersey, and also with a light gasoline vehicle making similar deliveries in the suburban districts of Long Island. Tabulations were made covering the number of stops, the number of deliveries—whether there were one or more houses called at from the one stop—the number of packages, that the driver or boy had to collect for, the length of the stop in minutes, and the time record.

"Nine Autocar 3,000-pound capacity vehicles fitted with pneumatic tires are used by a firm in Newark, N. J., to deliver dry-goods throughout the suburbs of New Jersey. Horse-drawn vehicles are used for the local deliveries, and as these vehicles have to make two trips each day, they are loaded first each morning. The



Face this fact fairly. Clap-trap luggage doesn't pay. It never did and never will. The bump-bump your trunks get from the porter, express man and train-hand means short life unless every part is durable.

For 69 years we have produced luggage that asks no favors of the luggage-man. Family pride keeps quality in all our products.

"Likly" Luggage lives to a ripe old age.

"No Wrinkles" is the motto of all "Likly" Wardrobe Trunks. This midget model is a husky little brother.

Its interior is unusually simple. The "Likly" Single Strap Follower (patented) keeps everything in place. No interfering dewdangles—you can get the fifth garment just as easily as the first.

The foundation box is of three-ply basswood veneer—light and tough. Covering is of the heaviest duck. First it's given three coats of paint, then two coats of carriage varnish. Bound with rawhide. Wardrobe side is lined with green fabric leather. Drawers are lined with Irish linen. Prices \$60.00 to \$97.50. (Add \$5 to these prices west of the Mississippi.)

Our catalog shows 100 other "Likly" Wardrobes to select from. Sent on request.



(No. 681 Wardrobe Trunk)



(No. 6 Steamer Trunk)

Roughing it with flying colors is easy work for this "Likly" Steamer Trunk.

It is chock full of "Likly" quality. Has vulcanized hard fibre binding and centre bands. Stout, sure corner caps and bottom protectors. All the rivets are hand driven. Prices \$16.50 to \$20.50. (Add \$2.50 to these prices west of the Mississippi.)

Over 40 other "Likly" steamer trunks are described in our catalog. Sent on request.



(No. 132 Suit Case)

This suit case is a collection of "extras." It is extra deep, extra strong, extra handsome.

Notice the way the handle is attached. The heavy corners are sewed on. There are light set-in basswood ends. Comes in several leathers. Lined in either cloth or leather. Guaranteed for five years. Prices \$16.50 to \$29.00.



(No. 260 Overnight Bag)

This "Likly" Overnight Bag makes a specialty of short trips. Slip one under your berth next time. Its frame is hand-sewed. Has plaid lining. Guaranteed for five years. Six leathers to choose from.

Probably the most popular bag ever designed. You won't wonder why when you own one. Prices \$17.50 to \$27.50.

If you've any travel in mind, you ought to send for one of our 128-page catalogs. It describes in detail the most varied line of luggage made today. And we'll tell you where to see "Likly" Luggage in your town.

HENRY LIKLY & COMPANY
Rochester, N. Y.

"LIKLY" LUGGAGE
Asks no favors of the baggage man

The DUTCH PIONEERS of NEW AMSTERDAM

The UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,
through the Census Bureau, has proclaimed

The ANGELUS The PIONEER PLAYER-PIANO

"In 1905, Messrs. Wilcox & White, of Meriden, Conn., began manufacturing an interior attachment, and in February, 1907, built their first 'Angelus,' a cabinet piano player. This instrument, the invention of E. H. White, may be regarded as the parent of the various similar attachments that have since been placed on the market." From the Official Census Report.

This leadership of the Angelus has been maintained by the possession of exclusive features absolutely essential to the playing and enjoyment of real music, including the wonderful

PHRASING LEVER

(Patented)

By the mere pressure of one finger on this marvelous device you can play any piece of music ever written and impart to it every desired delicacy of shading. Thus the Angelus is not only the power, but the simplest of all Player-pianos.

Other exclusive Angelus features are the Melodist—which gives distinctiveness to the Melody; the Sustaining Pedal device, the Graduated Accompaniment and the Melody Buttons.

Knabe-Angelus
Grands and Uprights

Emerson-Angelus
Grands and Uprights

Angelus-Piano—An upright built expressly for the Angelus
In Canada—The Guelley Angelus and Angelus Piano

Any of these instruments may be played by hand in
the usual manner

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Business Established 1877
MERIDEN, CONN.

233 Regent St. LONDON
Agents for All Over the
World

light gasoline cars are due at the store at 8 o'clock for their loads; the helpers, arriving at 7.30 o'clock, sort the loads according to towns and stops, and loading is begun at the minute the truck arrives. These trucks carry both bulk and parcel goods, and to keep them separate a wooden screen is placed amidships of the body. Otherwise the jolting of the vehicle when on the road would cause the bulk to be shaken in with the parcels, necessitating frequent sorting. The bulk is loaded from the back of the truck and is usually put on the wagon first, the parcels being loaded from the front, over the seat.

A table is printed, giving "a complete record of the first day spent in house-to-house delivery" by a light gasoline wagon in neighborhoods suburban to Newark. It shows total deliveries of 72; total packages delivered, 115; total e. o. d. deliveries, 63; actual running time from first stop to return to Newark, 1 hour and 32 minutes; average amount of time per package delivered, based on time of stop, 1.4 minutes; eliminating lunch time, average amount of time per delivery, 2.5 minutes; approximate mileage for the day, 25 miles, based on running time. Following is the table giving details:

Stop	Deliveries	Number of Packages	E. O. D.	Time of Stop	Time
Hilton	1	1	1	1.5	9:26
2	1	1	1	1.5	9:27
3	1	1	1	1.5	9:30
4	1	1	1	1.5	9:34
5	1	1	1	1.5	9:37
6	1	1	1	1.5	9:38.5
7	1	1	1	1.5	9:41
8	1	1	1	1.5	9:42
9	1	1	1	1.5	9:46
Maplewood	Call	1	1	2.5	9:49.5
10	1	1	1	1.5	9:52.5
11	1	1	1	1.5	9:56
Hilton	1	1	1	1.5	9:57.5
13	1	1	1	1.5	10:03
Unionville	1	1	1	1.5	10:06
15	1	1	1	1.5	10:16
Maplewood	1	1	1	1.5	10:20
16	1	1	1	1.5	10:23
17	1	1	1	1.5	10:25
18	1	1	1	1.5	10:28
19	1	1	1	1.5	10:37
20	1	1	1	1.5	10:41
21	1	1	1	1.5	10:44
22	1	1	1	1.5	10:46
23	1	1	1	1.5	10:48
24	1	1	1	1.5	10:51
25	1	1	1	1.5	10:52
26	1	1	1	1.5	11:04
27	1	1	1	1.5	11:06
28	1	1	1	1.5	11:10
29	1	1	1	1.5	11:17
30	1	1	1	1.5	12:04
31	1	1	1	1.5	12:07
Wyoming	1	1	1	1.5	12:09.5
32	1	1	1	1.5	12:14
33	1	1	1	1.5	12:22
34	1	1	1	1.5	12:34
35	1	1	1	1.5	12:35
36	1	1	1	1.5	12:37
37	1	1	1	1.5	12:40
Milburn	1	1	1	1.5	12:44
38	1	1	1	1.5	1:31
39	1	1	1	1.5	1:36
Shore Hills	1	1	1	1.5	1:45
Springfield	1	1	1	1.5	1:51
40	1	1	1	1.5	1:53
41	1	1	1	1.5	1:58.5
Union	1	1	1	1.5	2:12
42	1	1	1	1.5	2:15
43	1	1	1	1.5	2:20
44	1	1	1	1.5	2:23
45	1	1	1	1.5	2:25
46	1	1	1	1.5	2:31
Kentwood	1	1	1	1.5	2:44
47	1	1	1	1.5	2:44

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"This is the only bookcase that grows with your library, and the only one that is so easy to use. It is made of solid oak, and is so strong and sturdy that it will hold any weight of books. It is so easy to use that you can add or remove sections at any time. It is so beautiful that it will be a pleasure to look at it. It is so practical that it will save you a great deal of money. It is so popular that it is the best-selling bookcase in the world. It is so good that it is the only one you need." — The C. J. Lundstrom Mfg. Co.

THE C. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. CO., Little Falls, N. Y.
On Approval—Freight Paid Branch Office: Flaming Building, New York City

RAPID GROWTH OF THE TRUCK INDUSTRY

The April reports from the motor industry indicated notable acceleration in its growth. One estimate is that the year's production will show a total of nearly \$100,000,000 in value. The total last year was less than half that—\$42,942,828. What is still more significant is the fact that the value of the trucks produced in 1911 was only \$22,292,000, and the value of those produced in all previous years only \$22,485,000. From this it appears that the output this year of trucks valued at nearly \$100,000,000, means a larger production in this one year than in all previous years since the industry began. Commenting further on aspects of the industry, the *New York Evening Post* says:

"Analysis of the reports shows that the largest and most rapid increases in numbers have been made in the 1,000, 1,500, 3,000, 4,000, 6,000, and 10,000-pound capacities in gasoline vehicles, and in the 1,000, 2,000, 4,000, and 7,000-pound sizes in electric vehicles.

"There has been a notable tendency to change models, particularly among the gasoline-vehicle makers. Taking account only of companies making full reports for both years, 1912 and 1913, it is found that 35 models have been dropped by the gas-car makers and 44 new models added, while the electric-vehicle makers have dropped 12 models and added 5. The changes are most pronounced in the 2,500, 3,000, 5,000, 7,000, 8,000, and 12,000-pound sizes in gasoline vehicles, and in the 1,500, 2,000, 3,000, and 7,000-pound capacities in electrics.

"The mean average price of all the commercial vehicles produced in 1912 was \$1,957.37; that of the gasoline cars \$1,868.95, and of the electric vehicles \$2,465.18. In 1911 the average value of all gas trucks sold appeared from the records to be \$2,079.16, and for all preceding years combined was \$1,955.70, while in 1911 the average price of all electrics reported was \$2,759.66, and for all preceding years was \$3,309.72.

"Fluctuations in prices of the various sizes of both gas and electric vehicles over a period of years show that the prices of the 1,500, 3,000, 4,000, 8,000 and 10,000-pound sizes of gas vehicles have decreased materially, while the prices of the 2,000 and 6,000-pound sizes have increased notably. In electric vehicles the average prices of the 1,000, 2,000, 4,000, 8,000, and 10,000-pound sizes have been reduced, while in the 1,500, 3,000, 7,000, and 11,000-pound sizes they have increased."

By the end of this year it is believed in some quarters that more than 100,000 commercial vehicles will have been produced in this country. The production for 1912 was 24,133 complete trucks. It is predicted, as the result of a canvass among manufacturers, that the output this year will reach 56,744. Further items on this subject are contained in an article in *Automobile Topics*:

"The total output of commercial vehicles of all kinds and types reported for the year 1912 by 170 companies was 21,939, as compared with a total of 10,655 reported for the year 1911 by 85 companies, and 10,374 reported for all preceding years combined up to the end of 1910 by the same 85 companies. It is believed these companies represented about 75 per cent. of the total production of the country, while the 170 companies reporting for 1912 and 1913 probably represent about 90 per cent. of the total output.



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Weed Tire Chains enable you to safely make sharp turns and quick stops when a momentary loss of control means loss of life.

The above picture illustrates one of the numerous situations in which you may be placed during bad road weather—when suddenly someone appears directly in your path and in a fraction of a second you must make a sharp turn and apply the brakes. It is then you require a firm unfailing grip on the road which can only be obtained by equipping all tires with

Weed Anti-Skid Chains

The Only Device That Absolutely Prevents Skidding

No matter how expert and careful you are when driving on wet pavements and muddy roads the treacherous bare tires are a handicap that defeats your very best efforts to prevent a skid. This is unanimously conceded by famous motorists who are recognized as authorities in motordom. For instance, Fred J. Wagner, the Official Starter in all big motor races, said in a recent issue of "House Beautiful":

"Chains, according to nearly every motorist, are superior to any other form of non-skidding device. I have seen substitutes for chains skid, and skid badly, too, when traction was vitally important to keep the car out of a ditch. There is no such thing as a 'non-skidding' tire. Ask any legitimate manufacturer and he will admit that no matter what sort of a tread the casing may have, it will slip to some extent when the road surface is covered with slippery mud or slime. What can be claimed however, for certain treads is that they skid a deal less than ordinary smooth treads."

The memory of one accident deters future enjoyment in the use of a car. Why run the risk of such accidents and why forfeit the pleasures of motoring forever after, when safety can surely be yours

by equipping all four tires with WEED CHAINS?

WEED CHAINS cannot injure tires because "they creep." Easily put on in a jiffy without the use of a jack or other tools. Directions packed with every pair.

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Manufactured in Canada by
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Alba Installation, Rothchild's "Clothing Department," Chicago

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give the best light for business places—bright, without either glare or deep shadow; handsome, but efficient; accurately directed; economical.

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Sales and Showrooms also in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston and Toronto.

"By adding to the totals reported in each case estimated productions to account for the unreported balance of the industry, the following totals have been compiled; the total productions up to the end of each year reported being carried out to show the practical doubling of outputs for each of the three past years:

Reported output prior to 1911.....	10,374
Plus 25 per cent.....	2,594
	12,968
Total.....	12,968
Reported output during 1911.....	10,855
Plus 25 per cent.....	2,664
	13,519
Total.....	26,287
Reported output during 1912.....	21,939
Plus 10 per cent.....	2,194
	24,133
Total.....	50,420
Estimated output during 1913.....	51,586
Plus 10 per cent.....	5,158
	56,744
Total.....	107,164

"With the exception of a dozen or fifteen companies, all of those that failed to send in reports are relatively new companies that produced few or no vehicles last year, or are older companies whose individual output probably did not reach fifty vehicles in any case. On the whole, the estimates of production for 1913 are believed by the statisticians to be fairly conservative, as nothing was to be gained by any manufacturer in exaggerating his figures, because the census was a secret one in which names of companies were not to be attached to the reports.

"Reports received from the 170 companies are classified as follows: Gasoline-vehicle makers, 140; electric, 20; mixt system, 3; gasoline fire apparatus, 7; tractors, 3; tractors, 2; steam, 1. The gas-electric vehicles and the tractors are made by the electric-gas vehicle makers."

Only an Instance.—"A former train robber is becoming prominent in Oklahoma politics."

"Oh, well, that's no sign that train robbers never can be persuaded to be good."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Publisher's Notice.—Uncle Samuel is keeping a fatherly and watchful eye on the newspaper boys. Just why the old gentleman has any more right to poke his venerable nose into the private affairs of a man who runs a newspaper than he has to interfere with a grocer, a butcher, a dry goods man or a manufacturer has not yet been explained. As will be noted by the statement published this week, a paternal government has been given some weighty and important information about *The Record*—and it is hoped the country has thereby been saved.

While Uncle Sam is prying into private affairs that are none of his business perhaps it might be in order to inform him that *The Record* man is a brunette and a Republican; he has a pretty bad corn on his left foot and his hair shows signs of falling out; he has only one good eye and walks a little splay-footed; he has a wife, a daughter, a couple of grandchildren, an alleged automobile, a horse, a Jersey calf, and a peg-legged cat. He thought he was running for the legislature last fall, but he found out he wasn't even walking. He hopes to be able to keep on making an honest living without having to stop every little while and answer important questions, as he is neither a criminal nor a dependent.—*Bushnell (Ill.) Appeal.*

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CURRENT POETRY

A MERICAN poets are inferior to those of England in at least one respect—the making of light verse. Sometimes the defense is made that this is not the work of poets, but of clever journalists. But it is frequently true, on the other hand, that the best *vers-de-société* is written by the poet who can produce also poems of dignity and splendor. The English weeklies (particularly *Punch*) print a large amount of verse with no serious message, but of almost perfect craftsmanship. The poets of England, it seems, are not so consistently serious as those of America. But America has not always been lacking in artists able and willing to give exquisite form to evanescent moods. The late H. C. Bunner excelled in work of this sort, and among contemporary writers Mr. Clinton Scollard is distinguished for his graceful treatment of slight and familiar themes.

"Lyrics from a Library" (George William Browning) is the attractive title of Mr. Scollard's new book of verse. He has written poems memorable for high thought and sonorous phrasing, but in this little volume he has included chiefly work of a lighter, simpler type. He praises his favorite authors, the comforts of his library, his first editions, and other rare volumes with the sympathy and enthusiasm of a true lover of books and with the skill of an accomplished artist in words. There have been many poems written in honor of Theocritus—those of Wilde and Dobson are memorably lovely—but this does not interfere with the appeal of the first poem which we reprint. The second poem is tender and sincere, and expresses beautifully that pathos which clings to the volumes of forgotten authors on the shelves of second-hand bookshops.

On a Copy of Theocritus

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

Theocritus, we love thy song,
Where thyme is sweet and meads are sunny,
Where shepherd swains and maidens throng
And bees Hyblean hoard their honey.

Since ancient Syracusan days
It year by year has grown the sweeter,
For year by year life's opening ways
Run more in prose and less in meter.

And than this quario, vellum-clad,
You could not wish a rarer setting;
Beholding, you must still be glad,
If you behold without forgetting.

Manutius was the printer's name
(A *Publisher* was then unheard of—
A fellow of some worthy fame,
If history we take the word of.

Think when its pages first were cut,
And eager eyes above them hovered,
Our proudest dwelling was a hut—
America was just discovered!

Then Venice was indeed a queen,
And taught the tawny Turk to fear her;
Now has she lost her royal mien,
And yet we could not hold her dearer.



SPRINGTIME is here! The woods and streams, the young folks at play—everywhere, everything—offer delightful opportunities to the amateur photographer. But be sure that you are properly equipped for picture taking, so that you will never have to apologize for your photographs. Make them as natural and artistic as the above by using, according to directions, the amateur camera of professional quality—

The superb **ANSCO**

Inkjet with Anso color-value Film, and then develop your films with Anso chemicals, and print them on the easy-to-use, price-winning *Cyko Paper*.

\$2 to \$25 will buy a good Anasco. Write for catalogue No. 15 and booklet "How to Make Enjoyment Last Forever."

ANSCO COMPANY, Binghamton, N. Y.

Pioneers in camera making. Manufacturers of photographic supplies for more than 60 years.

The neat little camera shown below is the No. 3A Folding Buster Brown. Price, \$10. Takes pictures of the popular post card size, 2½ in. x 3½ in. It is one of three folding cameras of the Buster Brown family priced from \$2 to \$10.



The Grace of Comfort for Rider and Horse.

Whitman Saddles

For Men and Women - includes every feature of comfort, style and durability. Following the normal suggestion of the most trusted experts - 42 inch waistline and 30 inch chest - well proportioned silhouette. Good for Glaucoma patients. Flare-fitting style and neoprene and giving the wearer of extra comfort when sitting.

The Mackay-Saglin Co., 184 Chambers St., New York City.



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Makes and burns its own gas. No grease, odor nor dirt. Brighter than acetylene. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. Write for catalog.

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500 m.p.h. actual running average of 51.72
miles per hour.Winner of 500-mile International race,
May, 1912. Breaking World's recordEven tho the winner of the 500-mile race this
year (May 30th) may lower the National's
marvelous record, the National car remains the**World's Champion Car**

—because it is the Stock Champion car.

The National stock car, absolutely the kind
sold to you, defeated more costly cars in
the contest at Elgin that absolutely demon-
strated the superiority of the National car.325.23 miles, entire race run without a
tire change, average 66.4 miles per hour.The National car also holds the world's record
for the fastest straightaway mile, for a stock car,
time 40.32 seconds, average of 84.25 miles per hour.And the National that won the 500-mile race last
year (a non-stock race then as now) was made al-
most entirely of stock parts.You do not want to race—no—but you want a car
of power, absolute reliability, ease of control, and
one that is capable of hard continuous service.
The National is the greatest value today—five
models \$2730 to \$3400.Electric starter—electric lights—left side drive—
center control—access to both front doors and—but sign this coupon today and let
us send you complete data on this
wonderful car. Ask us for a de-
tailed story of the 500-mile race too.

Cut out coupon, fill in and mail today.

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Dept. 92 Indianapolis, Ind.Please send at once complete data on
National cars and the 500-mile race.

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Investments. Our book**BIG AND LITTLE FORTUNES
IN REAL ESTATE**citing actual cases and telling the complete story of how and
where money is being and has been made, may be had for the
asking. The opportunity is still here in the ground we have
for sale.

STANTON AND SCULL, Inc., Ocean City, N. J.

Betwixt these covers there is bound
A charm that needeth no completion;
A golden atmosphere is found
At once Sicilian and Venetian.So, while our plausive song we raise
And hail the bard whose name is famous,
Let us for once divide the bays,
And to the Printer cry—*Laudamus!***A Forgotten Bard**

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

In a dim nook beneath the street
Where Pine and noisy Nassau meet,
This little book of song I found
In scarred Morocco quaintly bound.
Each musty and bearded leaf
Bespeaks long years of grime and grief;
Long years—for on the title-page
A dim date tells the volume's age.Ah, who was he, the bard that sung
In that dead century's stately tongue
In those vanished days of yore?—
An empty name—I know no more!
Yet, as I read, will fancy form
A face whose glow is fresh and warm,
A frank, clear eye wherein I view
A nature open, genial, true.Mayhap he dreamed of fame, but fate
Had barred to him that temple's gate:
He loved—was loved—for one divine
An answered passion in his lines;
He died, ah, yes, he died, but when
He ceased to walk the ways of men,
Or where his clay with mother lay
Commingle sweetly, who can say!In pity will I give his book
A not too lonely study nook,
Where kindly gleams of light may play
Across it of a wintry day;
And I will take it down sometimes
To con the prim and polished rhimes,
Will thus, when the gray years have fled,
Some book of mine be housed and read?The verse of James A. Mackereth has
been highly praised by British critics, but
his new volume, "Iolaus: The Man That
Was A Ghost" (Longmans, Green & Co.)
is not likely to increase his audience. His
verse is very beautifully made, but his
thoughts are so lofty, his images so fantas-
tic, and his idiom so subtle as to repel the
general reader. He is at his best in some
of his skillfully turned sonnets, in which
the exactness of the form keeps his fancy
from wandering too far afield. Of the two
which we reprint the first is remarkable
for the successful suggestion of the idea
by the sound of the words and the second
for the passionate humanity of its spirit.**The Soul and the Sea**

BY JAMES A. MACKERETH

I hear the shouting of th' exultant sea.
Its reel and crash along the shuddering strand;
Through muffling mist the wide reverberant
landIn thunderous labor laughs exultantly;
The restless wind's tumultuous revelry
Whips into whirling clouds the blanched sea-
sand;The primal powers in grim convulsion grand
Strive, straining agonists, frenzied to be free.And in the lapses of the roaring gale
I hear the cries of lives that rage and weep,
That sow for ever, and that never reap;
Brave hearts that travail with all hopes that fail
Break with the breakers; with a wandering wall
Files sorrow with white lips along the deep.**ORDER A BOX of these HAVA-
TOBA clear Havana Cigars, or
of any of our four brands of
stogies.**Smoke as many as are necessary to deter-
mine whether they're what we claim and
what you want.If they fall short in any particular, return
the remainder at our expense and we'll refund
your money promptly.**Our Products:****HAVATOBA**, A 5 1/2 in. double filter Havana cigar, a "red center"
in quality, a "blue center" in price, when you buy them by the
box. Fifty in the box, \$5.00 per hundred.**Liberty**, 4 1/2 in. double filter stage, fifty in a box, price per hun-
dred, \$2.00.**Liberty**, 5 1/2 in. double filter stage, fifty in the box, per hundred
\$2.00.**Stogies XX**, A 6 in. mild, thin model stage for "in between"
smoking, price per box of one hundred, \$2.00.**Stogies XXX**, An extra fine quality, thin model 6 in. stage,
price per box of one hundred, \$2.00.Carriage prepaid in United States and Canada, including
manifest fee in latter country.All the above are high grade, long filler, hand-made
cigars, made from select tobacco, without moulds, paste or
binders of any kind. Spraying and licking tobacco with the
tongue, so common in other factories, are absolutely pro-
hibited in our factory.If you prefer to order samples instead of a whole box,
send us 20 cents. We'll mail you five samples, a 6 in.
leatherette pocket stage pouch and a booklet on Wheeling
Stogies. As we pay insurance on each package, we guaran-
tee delivery.References: Any Wheeling bank, Dun's or Braintree's.
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NON-LEAKABLE
FOUNTAIN PEN****T**O be perfectly satisfactory a
Fountain Pen must write at
the first stroke and continue
to write freely and evenly. It must
have a large ink capacity; it must
fill easily and most important of all,
it must be absolutely non-leakable
no matter how it is carried.In other words, it must be a
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which the word non-leakable could
be accurately applied and today the
one pen that you can thoroughly
trust to be true to its name.There's a Moore to suit every hand. For
sale by dealers everywhere.
Every fountain pen Moore's is unconditionally
guaranteed.American Fountain Pen Co., Manufacturers
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168 Devonshire Street . . . Boston, Mass.

The Voice of the Millions

BY JAMES A. MACKERETH

Bound to one triumph, of one travail born,
Doomed to one death, in one brief life we morn;
The pangs that maim us and the powers that
spoil

Are common sorrows heired from worlds outworn.
Alike in weakness, time too long hath torn
Our mother, Patience, and our father, Toll,
Brothers in hatred of the fates that foil,
Say not in vain we murmur and we mourn!

Oh, by the love that lights our mother's eyes,
By hearth and home, by common hopes and
fears,

By all sad sweetness of the human years,
Partings and meetings, by our infants' cries—
One are we, through the heart's divine allies,
In long allegiance to eternal tears!

Harper's Magazine prints this richly
colored picture of the glories of spring.
There is a charming idea in the close of the
last stanza.

May is Building Her House

BY RICHARD LE GALLIENNE

May is building her house. With apple blossoms
She is roofing over the glimmering rooms;
Of the oak and the beech hath she builded its
beams,

And, spinning all day at her secret looms,
With arras of leaves each wind-awayed wall
She pictureth over, and peopleth it all
With echoes and dreams,
And singing of streams.

May is building her house. Of petal and blade,
Of the roots of the oak is the flooring made,
With a carpet of mosses and lichen and clover,
Each small miracle over and over,
And tender, traveling green things strayed.

Her windows, the morning and evening star,
And her rustling doorways, ever ajar
With the coming and going
Of fair things blowing,
The thresholds of the four winds are.

May is building her house. From the dust of
things
She is making the songs and the flowers and the
wings;

From October's tossed and trodden gold
She is making the young year out of the old;
Yea! out of winter's flying sleet
She is making all the summer sweet,
And the brown leaves spurned of November's
feet.

She is changing back again to spring's.

The Bellman prints the following vigor-
ous lines. Their strong, virile phrasing is
suggestive of Kipling.

Breaking the Road

BY LEWIS WORTHINGTON SMITH

With the captain's eye on the compass and the
captain's hand on the wheel.

They sailed from the port of Palos till they felt
their senses reel,

Till the stars seemed the devil's torches aflame on
the road to hell,

And only the heart of the captain still dreamed
that all was well;

But they kept the sails full-bellied to the winds
that drove them west;

Not theirs was the home-returning, not theirs
was the dream-led quest;

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c per case of 6 glass stoppered bottles



*Barrett
Specification
Roofs*

After the Fire

STRIKING proof of the fire re-
tardant qualities of a Barrett
Specification type of roof appears
almost every time there is a city or
factory fire. The photograph here-
with shows a typical instance.

The Prichard Building, Newark,
N. J., was completely gutted by
fire. The building is isolated so that
the firemen could not get to work
on the roof, and in consequence
the roofing received practically no
protection by water.

The roof, although it had acted
as a blanket over the flames, showed
only trifling damage at two or three
small points where the support was
completely destroyed. If it were not
for the necessity of replacing the
roof boards beneath, which were

badly burned from inside, the roof
could have been put in first-class
condition at very little cost.

There are thousands of instances
like this, where Barrett Specification
Roofs have withstood severe ex-
posure to fire, and thousands of
buildings are saved every year from
exterior fire exposure by these fire
retardant roofs.

*The Barrett Specification will be
sent free on request. Every archi-
tect and engineer and property
owner should have a copy on file.*

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It is made of the
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boat in a 105—no costly de-
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miles per gallon of gasoline in
an 18 foot boat.

Seven miles an hour in a 10 foot boat.
The most power for the price.
The most power for the 10 foot.

"PORTO"

2 Full H. P. 55 Lbs.

The simplest, portable motor—
shown in any boat—will start
and still be a simple study.

Write for catalogue and price list at once.

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Is \$1.00 insurance too much for your car?

MOTOR AGE

for a dollar bill can insure you 100% efficiency and enjoyment out of this season's motoring.

Doctors! Lawyers! Businessmen!

When we need medicine we come to you. When we need law we come to you. When we are in the market we patronize you. We come to you for what you KNOW in your respective fields of endeavor.

We don't pretend to know much about law, about medicine, about the channels of trade. WE DO KNOW ABOUT MOTOR CARS—their care, their repair, their latest improvements—nor things in the way of routes and touring that you want to know.

Isn't it about time that WE began to serve YOU?



MOTOR AGE sells for 10 cents a copy. But we will send it to you all through four great motoring months, June, July, August and September—17 issues for one dollar.

\$1.70 worth of MOTOR AGE for a dollar bill

Send your dollar with the coupon below, at our risk, and send it now. Your subscription begins with the issue of June 5th.

It will mean a \$1.00 investment for the best motoring season yet.

MOTOR AGE

"The Car Owner's Weekly"

Coupon worth 70 cents

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912 South Michigan Ave., Chicago
For this coupon and the enclosed one dollar, send MOTOR AGE for the seventeen issues during June, July, August and September.

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Address

(For Foreign and Canadian subscriptions, enclose \$1.65)

For the high-souled lords of the morning who seek the sea's far spell
Need the true, unselfish service of the nameless sons of toil

With the captain's eye on the compass while the murky night came down,
They drove through the waves and the wind-spume over deeps where a world might drown,
Till a light sprang out of the distance and a cry leaped up to their lips.

And the heart of the dullest seaman grew mad, as in some eclipse.

When the wonder of earth's great shadow thrown darkening across the moon

Is as sweet as the sunset splendor of a rose-breathed night in June

But the crew, with their homesick hunger and their hopeless toil with the sails—

For them is the end full guerdon, a torch-light that flares and pales?

One man with the breath of a runner cries out for the untrod road.

The sledges and men are gathered, and the dogs shall carry the load.

The whips are cracked and the lashings set forward the eager pack:

But only the one who drives them is praised when they bring him back.

Ah, forgotten shall be the heroes who answer another's call.

They are servitors, dumb, if loyal, to be nothing—now one and all;

But the roads can not be broken except through the helping hands

Of the nameless, unthanked toilers who do, but their lord's commands.

Few poets of this generation are as successful as Dr. Gales in reproducing the spirit of the folk-song. His experience as a translator of old Provençal ballads has helped him in this, but he has, in addition, a naive vigor excellently suited to this sort of composition. We take this poem from "The Vineyard."

The Holly Hedge of Paradise

BY THE REV. R. L. GALES

(The legend is that Dismas, the Penitent Thief, came from Bethlehem)

The holly hedge of Paradise, oh! it grew thick and green.

The king could not enter, nor more could the queen;

Oh! it grew strong and lusty, it stood stout and tall.

It went round the Garden like a flaming wall.

Since Adam first had sweated and Eve first shed tears,

It had kept the Garden with its ring of spears.

The king could not enter, howe'er he bent his mind,

There was no gap nor opening for any man to find

None had seen the Garden that behind it lay;

All men came unto it, but all must turn away.

They could not pierce the thicket, they could not cleave or climb,

They could not find an entrance by riddle or by rime.

It was a Thief of Bethlehem that first a passage made,

And broke thro' the holly hedge with tools of his trade;

He first found the place again where none pine or grieve,

And came into the Garden upon the Easter Eve.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

BEULAH MILLER AS A SCIENTIST
SAW HER

TEN-YEAR-OLD Beulah Miller, of Warren, Rhode Island, seems to be the most interesting psychical mystery since Madame Eusapia Palladino made her trip to this country and her mystic powers were said to have been exposed. Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, who held a number of seances with the Italian woman and afterwards pronounced her a fraud, recently investigated the case of Beulah, and his findings, written for *The Metropolitan Magazine*, make a readable as well as an informing story. There was a great contrast between Beulah Miller's surroundings and the setting in which the psychologist found Palladino. The latter was in a cheap lodging-house in a section of New York City where palmists and mediums live. It was midnight, the room was dimly lighted and the woman was in a trance at a table surrounded by spiritualistic believers. When he went to the Miller home, he found the child among her toys in her mother's kitchen, and the general surroundings could not have been simpler and more peaceful. Everything breathed sincerity and naïveté and the absence of fraud. But mere assurance had little effect upon the scientist; he proceeded to ascertain and examine the facts. He writes:

The claims are very simple. Here is a school child of ten years who is able to read in the mind of any one present anything of which he is thinking. If you take a card from a pack and look at it, and still better, if several people look at it, and best of all if her mother or sister look at it, too, Beulah will say at once which card it is, altho she may stand in the farthest corner of the room. She will give you the date on any coin which you have in hand; in a book she will tell you the particular word at which you are looking. Indeed, a sworn affidavit reports still more surprising feats. Beulah gave correctly the name of the reporter, whom nobody else knew, and the name of the New York paper for which she is writing. At school she reads words written on the blackboard with her back turned to it. At home she knows what any visitor is hiding in his pocket.

The serious-minded man who is disgusted with spiritualistic charlatans and their commercial humbug is naturally inclined here, too, at once to offer the theory that all is fraud and that a detective would be the right man to investigate the case. When the newspapers discovered that I had begun to study the girl, I received from many sides letters with suggestions to look for certain devices with which stage performers carry out such tricks, such as marked cards and the equipment of the magician. But whoever thinks of fraud here misunderstands the whole situation.

The psychical powers of Beulah Miller were not brought before the public by the child or her family; there was no desire for

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of the same figure are much larger than would appear from the mere calculation of probabilities. Yet even if we make the largest possible concession to happy coincidences, there cannot remain the slightest doubt that the experiments carried on under standard conditions yielded results the correctness of which endlessly surpasses any possible accidental outcome.

We may take a typical illustration. I drew cards which she could not possibly see, while they were shown to the mother and sister sitting next to me, Beulah sitting on the other side of the room. The first was a nine of hearts; she said nine of hearts. The next was six of clubs, to which she said first six of spades; when told it was not spades, she answered clubs. The next was two of diamonds; her first figure was four; when told that it was wrong, she corrected herself two, and added diamonds. The next was nine of clubs, which she gave correctly; seven of spades she called at first seven of diamonds, then spades; jack of spades she gave correctly at once, and so on. One other series: We had little cardboard squares, on each of which was a single large letter. I drew any three, put them into the cover of a box, and while the mother, Gladys, and I were looking at the three letters, Beulah, sitting beside us, looked at the ceiling. The first were R-T-O. She said R-T-I. When told it was wrong, she added O. The next were S-U-T; she gave S-U, and then wrongly R-P-Q, and finally T. The next were N-A-R; she gave G-N-A-S-R. The following D-W-O, she gave D-W, but could not find the last letter. It is evident that every one of the cards gave her fifty-two chances, and not more than one in fifty-two would have been correct, if it were only guessing, and as to the letters, not more than one among twenty-six would have been chosen correctly by chance. The given example demonstrates that of five cards she gave three correctly, two half correctly, and those two mistakes were rectified after the first wrong guess. The second experiment demanded from her four times three letters. Of these twelve letters, six were right at the first guess and five after one or two wrong trials.

I leave entirely out of consideration the marvels of mind-reading which were secured by the judge and the minister, the male and the female newspaper reporters, before I took charge of the study of the case. I rely only on what I saw and of which I took exact notes. I wrote down every wrong letter and every wrong figure, and base my calculations only on this entirely reliable material. Nevertheless, I must acknowledge it as a fact beyond doubt that such results as I got regularly could never possibly have been secured by mere coincidence and chance. As chance and fraud are thus equally out of the question, we are obliged to seek for another explanation.

There is one explanation which offers itself most readily. We saw that in order to succeed, some one around her, preferably the mother and sister, who stand nearest to her heart, have to know the words or the cards. Those visual images must be in some one's mind, and she has the unusual power of being able to read them there. Such an explanation even seems to some a very modest claim, almost a kind of critical and skeptical view—a mere "ease of mind-



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reading." The judge and the minister, for instance, in accepting this idea of her powers, felt conservative, as through it they disclaimed any belief in mysterious clairvoyance and telepathic powers. In the newspaper stories, where the mysteries grew with geographical distance from Rhode Island, Beulah was said to be able to tell names or dates or facts which no one present knew. It was asserted that she could give the dates on the coins which any one had in his pocket without the possessor himself knowing them, or that she could give a word in a book on which some one was holding his finger without reading it. No wonder that the public felt sure that she could just as well discover secrets which no one knows and be aware of far distant happenings. It is only one step from this to the belief in a prophetic foresight of what is to come. For most unthinking people mind-reading leads in this fashion over to the whole world of mysticism. In sharp contrast to such vagaries, the critical observers like the judge and the minister insisted that there was no trace of such prophetic gifts or of such telepathic wonders to be found, and that everything resolved itself simply into mere mind-reading. Some one in the neighborhood must have the idea in mind and must fixedly think of it. Only then will it arise in Beulah's consciousness.

The psychologist says mind-reading is done by observing, either consciously or subconsciously, the changes of facial expression or other physical movements of the person whose thoughts are being read. There are many little signs which are visible only to the expert. He goes on to explain:

In the case of this parlor trick and the stage performance, the one who claims to read the mind of the other is more or less clearly aware of those unintended signs. He feels those slight movement impulses which he follows. But we know from experiences of very different kind that such signs may make an impression on the senses and influence the man, and yet may not really come to consciousness. Even those who play the game of mind-reading in the parlor and who are led by the arm movements to find the hidden coin, will often say with perfect sincerity that they do not feel any movements in the wrist which they touch. This is indeed quite possible. Those slight shocks which come to their finger-tips reach their brains and control their movements without producing a conscious impression. They are led in the right direction without knowing what is leading them. The physician finds the most extreme cases of such happenings with some types of his hysteric patients. They may not hear what is said to them or see what is shown to them, and yet it makes an impression on them and works on their minds, and they may be able later to bring it to their memory and it may guide their action, but on account of their disease those impressions do not really reach their conscious minds. We find the same lack of seeing or hearing or feeling in many cases of hypnotism. But it is not necessary to go to such extreme happenings. All of us can remember experiences when impressions reached our eyes or ears and yet were not noticed at the time, altho they guided our

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actions. We may have been on the street in deep thought or in an interesting conversation so that we were not giving any attention whatever to the way, and yet every step was taken correctly under the guidance of our eyes. We saw the street, altho we were not conscious of seeing it. We do not hear a clock ticking in our room when we are working, and yet if the clock suddenly stops we notice it. This indicates that the ticking of the clock reached us somehow and had an effect on us in spite of our not being conscious of it. The scientists are still debating whether it is best to say that these not-conscious processes are going on in our subconscious mind or whether they are simply brain processes. For all practical purposes, this makes no difference. We may say that our brain gets an impression through our eyes when we see the street, or through our ears when we hear the clock, or we may say that our subconscious mind receives these messages of eye and ear. In neither case does the scientist find anything mysterious or supernatural.

I am convinced that all the experiences with Beulah Miller may ultimately be understood through these two principles. She has unusual gifts and her performances are extremely interesting, but I think everything can be explained through her subconscious noticing of unintended signs. Where no signs are given which reach her senses, she cannot read any one's mind. But the signs which she receives are not noticed by her consciously. She is not really aware of them; they go to her brain or to her subconscious mind and work from there on her conscious mind.

KARL HAGENBECK

THOUGH a fishmonger by trade, Karl Hagenbeck's father gave some of his attention to exhibiting wild animals in a small way. Fifty-five years ago, when Karl was twelve, the elder Hagenbeck asked him whether he intended to be a fishmonger or a dealer in wild beasts. He advised the boy to sell fish for a living, because it was far less precarious. "I'll try wild beasts," replied Karl, and before he was a year older, the youngster was not only in charge of his father's collection, but was increasing it. When he died the other day, he was the most renowned animal collector and dealer in the world. He stocked nearly all the circus menageries and zoos on the three continents. P. Chalmers Mitchell, Secretary of the Zoological Society of London, recently described his first meeting with Hagenbeck, and the *New York Times* quotes him as follows:

There called on me a tall, lean man, with a bony, weather-beaten face, shaven lips, and a short grizzled beard of the kind known as a "chin-fringe." His shrewd and kindly face, slow speech with nasal intonations, and general air of confident but watchful friendliness, made the impression of an individuality very unlike the composite photograph I have in my mind of the Germans I know. But for the presence of a



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German accent and the absence of the tobacco habit, Karl Hagenbeck might pass for a New England ship captain.

He is, in the first place, a business man with a strong spirit of adventure that must have led him into many losses, and as he has none the less built up a great and successful business, it must be supposed that he also knows how to make profits. But those who deal with him soon learn that they may rely implicitly on his directness and candor in arranging a purchase or sale, and on his scrupulous carefulness in carrying out his share of the bargain.

He has been a notable pioneer in the handling of wild animals. He is an able man and sees that the crude methods do not pay; he is a naturalist with a genuine affection and sympathy for animals and in all his handling of them he sees to it that their health and general condition are the first care.

Hagenbeck kept his animals in a large park at Stellingen, near Hamburg, where the general system of caring for animals is a model for the whole world. During his later years, he never journeyed far from home and his adventures with dangerous beasts were few. *The Times* proceeds:

But year in and year out the intrepid hunters ventured into jungle and forest and steppe in search of new treasures. And it is fortunate that, a few years ago, Hagenbeck sat down to write a history of himself and his business, in which the exploits of these daring men are chronicled in most generous terms of admiration. This book, entitled "Beasts and Men," was translated into English and published in England and here by Longmans, Green & Co.

By the time that Hagenbeck decided to venture into the domain of writing his business had grown to huge proportions, and his headquarters was one of the prime sights in Hamburg. He took a census just before writing his book, according to which Stellingen Park was inhabited by more than 2,000 animals of all descriptions.

As early as 1864, Karl Hagenbeck had closed a contract with Cassanova, a famous animal hunter, whereby the latter agreed to sell whatever animals he should bring to Europe for a definite price—thus becoming the first of the long list of mighty hunters who devoted years to ranging the haunts of big game throughout the world in the interests of the Hagenbeck firm. Cassanova's first contribution consisted of two elephants, several lions, and a number of hyenas, panthers, antelopes, gazelles, and ostriches.

A few more such consignments placed Hagenbeck on a secure footing as the world's great dealer in animals. In the early seventies he and Phineas T. Barnum were doing a thriving business with each other. On his first visit to Hamburg, Barnum bought \$15,000 worth of animals. Said Hagenbeck:

"He was touring Europe, he told me, in search of new ideas, and as I was able to supply him with some such (among other things I told him about the racing elephants of India and of the use of ostriches as saddle animals), he paid me the compliment of inviting me to join him in his enterprise, with a one-third share of the profits. I preferred, however, to remain in Hamburg,

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and develop my own business. After this Barnum obtained his animals exclusively from me and his successor, Mr. Bailey, continued this arrangement until 1907, when he disposed of his business."

The largest consignment of African animals that Hagenbeck ever received came to him way back in the seventies, when the Dark Continent was simply alive with big game. He received a dispatch from Cassanova, saying that he and another Hagenbeck traveling agent called Migoletti were on their way to civilization from the interior of Nubia at the head of huge caravans of captured animals. Cassanova added that he was dangerously ill and asked Hagenbeck to come to Suez in person and take charge of the animals.

Hagenbeck, accompanied by his younger brother, journeyed to Suez and there came face to face with an extraordinary sight. He afterward wrote:

On entering the station at Suez we were greeted by some of our prospective pets, for in another train opposite we saw several elephants and giraffes, who pushed out their heads to welcome us. This, however, scarcely prepared us for what met our gaze when we reached the Suez Hotel. I shall never forget the sight which the courtyard presented. Elephants, giraffes, antelopes, and buffaloes were tethered to the palms; sixteen great ostriches were strolling about loose; and in addition there were no fewer than sixty large cages containing a rhinoceros, lions, panthers, cheetahs, hyenas, jackals, civets, caracals, monkeys, and many kinds of birds.

It was naturally no easy matter to transport this immense collection of wild beasts to Europe. The amount of food required was enormous. Besides the hay, bread, and sundry other vegetable foods which were needed for the elephants and other herbivores, we also took along with us about a hundred nanny-goats in order to provide the young giraffes and other baby animals with milk. When these goats were no longer able to supply us with milk they were slaughtered and given to the young carnivores to devour.

The journey to Alexandria, where we were to embark for Trieste, was by no means uneventful. On the way to the station the ostriches escaped, and were only recovered after considerable delay. Then one of the railway trucks caught fire, endangering the entire menagerie; and, finally, we were furnished for the last part of the journey with a drunken engine-driver who nearly burst his boiler. Moreover, the poor creatures were so closely packed together that it was impossible to feed them. We traveled all through the night and arrived in Alexandria at 5 A.M. Here we joined forces with Migoletti's caravan. The whole of the next day was occupied in feeding and in general attendance upon my unfortunate beasts, which had suffered considerably from their long train journey.

However, at last they were all safely deposited on deck and the passage to Trieste was accomplished without serious mishap. Our arrival at that port caused great excitement among the townsfolk. And small wonder! No such collection of wild beasts had ever before been seen in Europe. The united caravans of Cassanova and Migoletti included, apart from the smaller creatures, five elephants, fourteen giraffes, four Nubian buffaloes, a rhinoceros,



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twelve antelopes and gazelles, two wart-hogs, four aardvarks, and no fewer than sixty carnivores. Among the latter there were seven young lions, eight panthers and cheetahs, thirty hyenas, and many smaller representatives of the cat tribe. There were also twenty-six ostriches, of which sixteen were full-grown birds. One of these a female, was the largest specimen I have ever seen. This hen could easily reach a cabbage which I placed eleven feet from the ground.

Pretty nearly the whole population of Trieste must have turned out to watch us unload. And whenever an elephant or a giraffe came sprawling across in the crane a roar of delight would go up from the multitude on shore. It was truly marvelous that we ever reached the railway station without an accident, for the crowd in the streets was enormous, and we had the greatest possible difficulty in making our way through. We traveled to Hamburg via Vienna, Dresden, and Berlin, and as some of our possessions found new homes in the Zoological Gardens in each of those cities, our numbers were greatly reduced by the time we finally arrived at our destination.

A good idea of the magnitude of some of Hagenbeek's business deals may be gained from this story taken from *The Times*:

In 1905 the German Government asked him whether he could secure 1,000 dromedaries, provide each with a suitable saddle, transport them from East Africa to German Southwest Africa, a distance of thousands of miles, and deliver the first shipment, to consist of between 300 and 400 beasts, within the short space of three months.

"I can," said Hagenbeek.

He set to work without losing a moment. His two sons, together with several of his most trusted veterans, including Josef Menges, were rushed to East Africa to secure the dromedaries there. In the meantime, Hagenbeek practically invented a suitable saddle, as none of the makes available was quite what was needed, and ordered one thousand of them from Hamburg saddlemakers.

Next he chartered a steamer outright, built stalls in it for the beasts, filled it with suitable fodder, and sent it full steam ahead to East Africa. At the various ports to which the dromedaries secured by the Hagenbeek agents had been rushed the steamer picked up a total of 403 of the animals, and proceeded to Swakopmund in German Southwest Africa. On its arrival, well within the stipulated three months, only six of the beasts had perished in transit—an amazingly low number, which spoke volumes for the excellent system of the Hagenbeek organization. The other shipments followed in due course. The German Government was eminently satisfied with the handling of this remarkable order by Hagenbeek and the quality of the "goods" delivered that it promptly ordered another thousand, as per sample.

Hagenbeek was indefatigable not only in buying and selling animals but in training them, developing new methods of caring for them and looking out for every conceivable kind of novelty in the animal kingdom. One of his last achievements before his death was the creation of a model ostrich farm, where he obtained very successful results. Emperor William of Germany,

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NICK CARTER'S FATHER

D'ARTAGNAN, Dumas' hero, who is generally recognized as the greatest of all fictitious adventurers, appears in a long series of novels, but as compared with *Nick Carter*, the daredevil detective, the intrepid Frenchman had a sadly limited career. We have it from Frank M. O'Brien, writing in the *New York Press*, that Frederick Van Rensselaer Dey has written forty million words about *Nick*. But this character whose adventures are followed by thousands of boys—and a goodly number of men of distinction—is by no means the only one Mr. Dey has used as a hero. It is said that he writes forty thousand words a week, enough to make a novel of ordinary size, and it is not unusual for him to reel off three thousand an hour. He has used a typewriter so much that the muscles of his back and shoulders are abnormally developed. Last May Dey dropt *Nick*, supposedly for good and all, but it is not improbable that he will pick him up again, as he was compelled to do in the case of *Dr. Quartz*. *Quartz* was run down in Kansas City by *Nick Carter* and the book ended with his body dangling from the gallows. Ten years later the publishers sent for the author and said: "The public wants more of *Dr. Quartz*; go to it." Dey assured them that it was quite out of the question, because *Quartz* had long ago expiated his crime. But the publishers would not take no for an answer, and in a few days there came from the presses a story of how a cyclone had struck the city on the night after *Quartz* was hanged, lifted the roof off the dead-house, and whisked the old fend into the river. The doctor was picked up and carried ashore and it was discovered that life was not extinct. The rescuer revived him, and, as a reward for his kindness, he was slain by the old villain. Here are some of Mr. O'Brien's facts about the author, his methods and his works:

In winter he does his writing in a little office on Fifth Avenue, and you sha'n't know the number. His name isn't on the door and he doesn't welcome callers. He sits there eight hours a day and writes and writes, without ever stopping to scratch his head for an idea or a plot.

"Where do you get your plots?" he was asked.

"Everywhere. One day I was sitting in a window of the Elks' Club, when it was at Columbus Circle. I saw a man, evidently a workman, come from the direction of the Park and stop at the fence that encircles the monument. He made some marks on a picket and ran away. Five



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minutes later another man appeared, made marks and hurried west into Fifty-ninth Street. A third man came along and did the same thing. I went down and examined the marks, which were made with chalk of different colors. I think there was a motormen's strike on at that time and these were strikers' signals. That was enough material with which to start a new story. Of course I made the plot more important than a motormen's strike. I used a South American revolution.

"Another time I was on a Fulton ferry-boat. The tide swept on up river, and as we passed under the Brooklyn Bridge an envelop came fluttering down at my feet. Some woman had tossed it out of a street car, no doubt. There was nothing in the envelope, but there was enough in the incident to form the first chapter of a thriller entitled 'A Clue from the Clouds.'

"But I never in my life have had a complete plot in my head when I sat down to write a story. I plunge into the story and let it take me wherever it naturally drifts. Each character works out his or her own destiny.

"My first long story was written for Beadle & Adams about 1884. It was 'Green Mountain Joe,' a detective story about 80,000 words long. In 1885 I wrote for *The American Magazine*, which Edward W. Bok had just started in Brooklyn, a story called 'Perfume from a Withered Bouquet.' Soon after Frank Tousey engaged me to write a series of Handsome Harry stories. These were on the lines of the Jack Harkaways, then so popular in England."

The first *Nick Carter* story was written in 1889, and the title was "Nick Carter, Detective; by a Celebrated Author." He took a contract to turn out one story a week, and kept it up, except for two short intervals, for over twenty years. "I found that I could write one story a week, all right; and I managed to make gains, besides, so that at one time I was twenty-six stories ahead of the publishers. This gave me leeway for vacations, typhoid fevers, and other pleasures," he told me.

The *Nick Carters* were at one time published serially in six-thousand-word instalments. If the readers liked them they were stretched a bit. Perhaps the most popular *Nick* was "Trailed Across the Atlantic." He wrote 90,000 words of it, and then turned his attention to other trails. But the readers wouldn't have it stop. *Nick's* adventures in the European capitals, where he was disguised as everything from the Czar to a gipsy girl, delighted them and they howled for more. The story had to be stretched, and before it was wound up it was nearly 200,000 words long.

Mr. Dey wrote, altogether, 1,076 *Nick Carter* stories. They totaled approximately forty million words, and *Nick* was in every chapter of it. Some authors let their heroes go away to eat or sleep, while villains plot and heroines are bound and gagged, but Dey knew that his readers wanted the detective close at hand all the time and he kept him there.

You might think that forty million words about one character was enough of a job for one man, but it did not satisfy Dey. While trying to kill time in between the *Nicks* he dashed off a few of the lady novels that were published under the name of Bertha M. Clay, Marian Gilmore, and

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others. He wrote short stories under forty different names. Many of these appeared under the pseudonym of Dirk Van Doren. Mr. Dey had an ancestor named Dirk Dey, who is said to have driven the first nail ever hammered into the island of Manhattan or a board thereof; and another one who preached the first sermon ever delivered in English in old New Amsterdam.

Mr. Dey has also written under the name of Ross Beekman and Frederic Ormond, and signed his own name to two novels which have sold in large numbers. He says many of the incidents in his "thrillers" are utterly impossible; he only expects them to be entertaining. He thinks detective-story writing is the art of being reasonably unreasonable. He works six days a week, and his average is eight thousand words a day. The rest of the interview follows:

"I would rather write than read. I enjoy writing a story—well, perhaps better than my readers enjoy reading it. Summer or winter I am up at daylight, and as soon as I have eaten a steak or two I am ready for the battle. In summer, when I get up at four o'clock or so, my day's work is usually ended by noon; sometimes I am done before noon. In winter I always write until noon anyway. I can't have a moment's peace of mind until the day's work is done. All I need is my faithful typewriter and a window from which I can look out upon the water, if that is possible.

"I used to dictate my stuff, but I don't any more. I did have at various times stenographers who were useful to me. I had them trained so that, when writing a Nick Carter story, a snap of my fingers indicated a paragraph mark. But these useful employees would drift away, and I got so sick of trying to break new ones in that I decided to do all the work myself. I can type without looking at the machine, and very nearly as fast as I can dictate—and with very little more fatigue. When I am prest to it I can write fiction at the rate of 3,000 words an hour or fifty words a minute. I find that from constant training my brain, or my subconscious something, keeps about 600 words ahead of the machine. The mind is blazing the trail and paying no attention to the work of the hands. Typewriting has many advantages over writing by hand. I make a capital G with one touch of the finger. Writing it with a pencil requires about five motions.

"What do I read? Everything. I have always been an omnivorous reader. Nowadays I try to read almost everything in the way of fiction that is published, but I'm sorry to say that I find very few that are so interesting that I can finish them.

"I have read 'Charles O'Malley' every year for twenty years. I like all of Lever's. I also confess a great fondness for 'The Count of Monte Cristo.' Among the standard writers Thackeray is my favorite. The books of Isaiah and Job can't be beaten very much.

"I read modern stories because they are in line with my work. They teach me what the public wants to read. I think, however, that the average writer has forgotten how to bring a story to a close. It seems to be the fashion to leave the characters in the air and the reader in the dark. Still, there is an improvement over the old-



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Olive Oil & Grape
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"Nature's Food"

fashioned novel, in which you have to wade through half a dozen chapters before anything at all happened.

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Mr. Dey was admitted to the bar in the same class with Judge Warren W. Foster, who is a great friend of the author, but Dey found literature more alluring than the law. He gave up practice in 1887.

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"He confest he was a regular subscriber, and I sent him some autographed copies bound in morocco. Thomas B. Reed was another constant reader of the Carters, and I was always sure of an audience with him when he was Speaker of the House if I sent in that name.

"When Mr. McClellan was mayor he called me into his office one day and told me that he and his friend, Cass Ledyard, read the stories with delight and never missed an issue. I had his name entered upon the complimentary subscription list at once. He told me, long afterward, that he never started for his home in Princeton without a Nick Carter in his pocket. Lieutenant William Kennell has figured, by the way, as one of Nick's chosen friends and helpers."

A HUMAN DUMMY

WAX figures that represent human beings are plentiful everywhere, but men who pose as wax dummies are rare. Jay O. Turner is one of the few men who make a living that way. He poses in show windows, and it is said that he can stand for hours and hardly "bat an eyelash," even when passers-by resort to all sorts of devices to make him laugh or move. He told a reporter for the *Kansas City Star* that he would give a comparatively large sum of money to any one who could make him laugh when he did not want to. Turner lives in New York most of the time, but has posed all over the country, from New York to San Francisco and from Duluth to New Orleans. We read in *The Star*:

Turner gets \$75 a week for posing in store windows as a man of wax, and the work day is four and one-half hours. Sometimes Turner has worked as long as six and one-half hours when he was feeling good, but that is a long time to remain motionless or rigid, and he does not attempt it for that length of time unless conditions are favorable. Since he began posing as a wax figure and mechanical man he has not taken a drink of liquor, nor a chew of tobacco, nor has he smoked a cigar except in the performance of his act. Steady nerves are needed for work of this kind, and Turner says he is afraid if he does any of these things his nerves will go back on him and he will lose his

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\$75 a week. Also when he is working as a wax figure he sleeps regularly and allows nothing to interfere with his rest. Eight hours of sleep he requires, and never fails to get it.

Turner was born in St. Joseph, Mo., and has been in the theatrical and business allied to it all his life. He began his career as an usher in the Tootle Theater in St. Joseph, for which he received no pay, but got two passes each week. He was then thirteen years old.

Altogether Turner has been twenty-five years before the public. Leaving St. Joseph he went to New York and for years he was with Barnum & Bailey's Circus and made trips abroad with amusement enterprises. He has been an announcer, an expert whistler in the band, and can whistle two notes above a brass band. He has been with amusement enterprises at Coney Island and Brighton Beach and other resorts around New York. He appeared in *poses plastiques* in the "Creation," in Dreamland, at Coney Island.

Turner got the idea that he could impersonate a wax figure one day in New York nine years ago as he stood in front of the display of a photograph gallery. There was an enlarged photograph in the collection with particularly set features and staring eyes, a perfectly rigid pose. Turner had heard of Frozo, the originator of the stunt, and he had heard of another man in California who was doing a similar performance, but as a profession it had never occurred to him to go into it. The photograph set him thinking, however, and he decided that a real man who could look like that photograph would make a real sensation. Turner did not spend a long time in practice, but started out to get an engagement, altho he had never done the act. When he got his original engagement and went into that window he was so nervous for the first five minutes that he felt himself getting white. After five minutes he said to himself, "Old chap, you are as good as anybody who ever did this act." He never has had any trouble since. Turner says that to some extent the secret of rigidity is the control of mind over matter, the will to do the thing. In preparation for going into his wax-figure state, Turner throws all of his muscles into a rigid position. Long practice has given him perfect control of every muscle, including those of the eye, which are the most important of all, for during his act Turner must not permit his eyeballs to move a hair's breadth. If he did it would cause him to wink and the illusion would be dispelled. Turner says there are "Frozos" who can do the act perfectly, with the exception that they must "bat" their eyes. These are "would-bes," he says. There are only about twenty-five of these wax-figure men in the world, Turner says.

Show-girls and circus showmen usually do a whole lot of things to their faces before going before audiences, but making up is to them a light task compared with what it is to Turner. To proceed:

It takes Turner an hour and forty-five minutes to make up, and it takes him from forty-five minutes to an hour to remove his make-up. First, he applies cold cream and then three kinds of grease paint and two kinds of theatrical make-up pow-

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der. Over the whole he sprays cold water, which congeals the paints and converts them into wax. After the wax is hardened and his face dries the surplus powder is dusted off and the wax effect is obtained, and he goes into the window. Turner says he is the only "Rigo" who does not wear a wig. He has a secret process he says which makes the hair in his head and around his eyes appear to be embedded in wax. Turner's face with his make-up off appears almost ashen, due to the application of the make-up through many years.

Turner does two kinds of wax acts. One is a demonstration act in a store window, in which it is necessary for him to lift his arms with a jerky effect, and to throw his head forward and backward in a bumpy way like a wax doll. Another is to sit motionless for hours holding some article in his hand in a natural position. For example, one of Turner's stunts is to sit at a soda fountain with a glass clasped in one of his hands, which rests upon the marble counter. This is the human-dummy act. He will sit there for an hour and never move a muscle. Persons will come in and say, "Don't sit there; that is a dummy there."

On one occasion a wax museum at Brighton Beach had the wax figure of a policeman in front of its place. As a jest, Turner walked up in front of the policeman, placed one hand of the wax figure on his shoulder in an attitude of arrest. A woman and two children came by. "Oh, mother, see the funny wax policeman arresting the wax man," one of the children said. Just as the woman turned Turner fell forward in his peculiar, staring, bumping way. The woman fainted.

Turner is able to make up as a wax figure, and start himself into a crowd as if he had been wound up. He will walk with his legs perfectly rigid as a wax doll might, and he can walk into a crowd without batting an eyelash. The crowd always parts and make way for him. There is something uncanny about the performance that always gives him the right of way.

On one occasion in a Kansas City drug-store Turner was behind the counter finishing his make-up when a doctor came in. Turner was motionless and the doctor walked up to him and inquired for some article. Then the doctor saw that he had addressed a dummy, and asked the clerk what he was doing with a dummy behind the counter.

"It's a wonderful imitation," said the doctor. After making his purchase the doctor walked to the door and looked around, when Turner waved his hand at him. The doctor's face was a study.

"I have had them tell me all kinds of funny stories in order to make me laugh and break my pose," Turner says. "They have even tickled my bare feet. I have had them hold lighted matches as close to my eyes as it is possible to do without burning the wax or my eyelashes. But it can't be done. I won't smile or wink. The secret of this is that I simply concentrate my mind on one word. That word is 'no.' I have that word on the tip of my tongue; I think of nothing else. I keep repeating it over and over in my mind. If for one instant I should stop, and my mind should grasp the trend of the story, I would laugh. But I never permit myself to get that one word out of my mind."

After an hour and a half, Turner can



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rest for ten minutes, and after this relaxation he can go at his work again.

One of Turner's stunts is to smoke a cigar as a wax figure, lifting the cigar to his lips with the jerking, bumping, irregular motion of a wax arm. He can smoke the cigar without the twitch of a muscle by a process of suction. The smoke he expels without the movement of a muscle, while the hand drops by degrees as if it had been wound up.

Turner says the ability to impersonate a wax figure is a gift of nature; that human wax figures are born, not made.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

A Diplomat.—**SHE**—"Jack, when we are married, I must have three servants."

HE—"You shall have twenty, dear—but not all at the same time."—*Answers.*

Clever.—"I had a poet on one side and a millionaire on the other."

"What did you talk about?"

"I talked to the poet about money and to the millionaire about the intellectual life."—*Life.*

Her Reason.—**CURATE**—"I am glad to see you come so regularly to our evening services, Mrs. Brown."

"Yus. Yer see, me 'usband 'ates me goin' hout of a hevening, so I does it to spite 'im."—*Punch.*

Obliging.—**KNICKER**—"Did you move to the country in order to bring your children up to play on the grass?"

SUNBURN—"No; so that the real-estate agent could bring his children up decently in the city."—*Brooklyn Life.*

One Chance Left.—"What a lively baby!" said Flaherty. "Have ye had his picture took yet, I dunno?"

"Not yet," said Fogarty, the proud father. "We thried to, but afther an hour's lost labor the photygrafter rayferred us to a movin'-picture studio."—*Lippincott's.*

More Ancient.—"They say that chess is the oldest game," remarked the Old Fogey.

"Poker is older than chess," said the Wise Guy.

"How do you know?" asked the Old Fogey.

"Didn't Noah draw to pairs on the Ark and get a full house?" replied the Wise Guy.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A Keen Thrust.—"Edward Everett Hale," said a lawyer, "was one of the guests at a millionaire's dinner."

"The millionaire was a free spender, but he wanted full credit for every dollar put out. And, as the dinner prograst, he told his guests what the more expensive dishes had cost. He dwelt especially on the expense of the large and beautiful grapes, each bunch a foot long, each grape bigger than a plum. He told, down to a penny, what he had figured it out that the grapes had cost him apiece. The guests looked annoyed. They ate the expensive grapes charily. But Dr. Hale, smiling, extended his plate and said:

" 'Would you mind cutting me off about \$1.87 worth more, please.' "—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

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Proof.—**MARIE**—"Are they in love?"
MAZIE—"They must be; she listens to him describe a ball game and he listens to her describe a gown."—*New York Telegraph.*

Hint to the Married.—**STELLA**—"Some say the high cost of living is due to lack of producers."

BELLA—"I find the best way to make 'em produce is to go home to mother."—*New York Sun.*

Too Practical.—"Never count your chickens before they are hatched."

"Of course!" sneered Mr. Crosslots. "You're another of those people who want to take the chief pleasure out of the poultry business."—*Washington Star.*

Disappointed.—"Come in and have it charged," was the inviting sign in front of a place of business in a Jersey town. A stranger, being somewhat low in funds, walked in briskly.

"I understand that I can get things charged here," he said, addressing one of the employees.

"Only storage batteries," replied the other man.—*Judge.*

His Kind.—A traveler who believed himself to be sole survivor of a shipwreck upon a cannibal isle hid for three days, in terror of his life. Driven out by hunger, he discovered a thin wisp of smoke rising from a clump of bushes inland, and crawled carefully to study the type of savages about it. Just as he reached the clump he heard a voice say: "Why in hell did you play that card?" He dropped on his knees and, devoutly raising his hands, cried:

"Thank God, they are Christians!"—*Everybody's.*

Particularizing.—A witness in a particular case had been examined by the lawyer of the plaintiff and was turned over to the lawyer for the defense for cross-examination.

"Now, then, Mr. Smith," began the legal one, "what did I understand you to say that your occupation is?"

"I am a piano finisher," answered the witness.

"Yes, I see," persisted the lawyer; "but you must be more definite. Do you polish them or do you move them?"—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

Sad Ignorance.—Assistant District Attorney Clark was conducting a case in the Criminal Court. A large, rough-shouldered negro was in the witness-chair.

"An' then," said the witness, "we all went down in the alley, an' shot a few craps."

"Ah," said Mr. Clark, swinging his eyeglass impressively. "Now, sir, I want you to address the jury and tell them just how you deal craps."

"Wass that?" asked the witness, rolling his eyes.

"Address the jury, sir," thundered Mr. Clark, "and tell them just how you deal craps."

"Lemme outen heah," said the witness, uneasily. "Firs' thing I know this gem-man gwine ask me how to drink a sandwich."—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

Its Job.—One-half the world spends half its time trying to find out how the other half lives.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A Dead Shot.—"I never saw a girl that could hit anything she threw at."

"Well, you never saw my girl throw a hint."—*Indianapolis Star.*

No Time.—"Have you ever had nervous prostration?"

"No. I work for a salary which stops when I'm not on my job."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Discarded.—Women who spend most of their time trying to improve their complexions never think of the old-fashioned method of steaming it over a washtub.—*Chicago News.*

Catty.—"My husband," she said, "always wants me to look my best, no matter what the cost."

"Well," her friend replied, "one can hardly blame him for feeling as he does."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Strangers.—"I suppose you are well acquainted with the star of your company?"

"Never met him," replied the press agent. "A successful press agent must be an idealist, not a realist."—*Washington Star.*

A Bible Story in Slang.—Evangelist "Billy" Sunday, who has been conducting a series of revival meetings in Wilkesbarre, Pa., recently gave his version of the encounter between David and Goliath as follows:

Saul and all of his sons except David went off to war; they left David at home because he was only a kid. After a while David's ma got worried. She wondered what had become of his brothers, because they hadn't telephoned to her or sent word. So she said to David, "Dave, you go right down there and see whether they are all right."

So David pikes off to where the war is, and the first morning he was there out comes this big Goliath, a big, strapping fellow about eleven feet tall, who commenced to shoot off his mouth as to what he was going to do.

"Who's that big stiff putting up that game of talk?" asked David of his brothers.

"Oh, he's the whole works; he's the head cheese of the Philistines. He does that little stunt every day."

"Say," said David, "you guys make me sick. Why don't some of you go out and soak that guy? You let him get away with that stuff." He decided to go out and tell Goliath where to head in.

So Saul said: "You'd better take my armor and sword." David put them on, but he felt like a fellow with a hand-me-down suit about four times too big for him, so he shook them off and went down to the brook and picked up a half dozen stones. He put one of them in his sling, threw it and soaked Goliath in the coco between the lamps, and he went down for the count. David drew his sword and chopped off his block, and the rest of the gang skiddooed.

Evangelist "Billy" apparently believes the plain people want rag-time salvation.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

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Sympathy.—"Madam," said Plodding Pete, "I once had a wife and family, but I couldn't be contented, so I left home."

"Well, here's a chicken sandwich for you. Mighty few husbands are so considerate."—*Chicago News*.

Different Make-Ups.—"All the world's a stage," said Mr. Stormington Barnes.

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "About the only important distinction to be noted is that some of us have to make up our minds instead of our faces."—*Washington Star*.

Blaming Underwood.—"I'll never vote the Democratic ticket again," said the pessimist.

"What's the matter?" asked the Optimist.

"Why, they have decided to reduce the tariff on plush photograph albums to 25 per cent."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Even.—AFFABLE PASSENGER—"Indeed, and you are a music-hall artiste! I am a banker, and I think it must be at least twenty years since I was in a music-hall."

MUSIC-HALL ARTISTE (regretfully).—"And I am quite certain, sir, it's twenty years since I was in a bank."—*Sacred Heart Review*.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

April 24.—Austria, in a note to the Powers, says they must compel the Montenegrins to give up Sarajewo or she will do it alone.

Director Hugenberg, speaking for the Krupp interests, denies Dr. Liebknecht's charges that the company corrupted German war officials in order to increase its sales of war materials. He says that if any bribing was done, the company knew nothing of it, and the briber spent his own money.

April 28.—The Five-Power loan agreement is accepted by the Chinese Government.

April 29.—Austria tells King Nicholas that if the Montenegrins do not evacuate Sarajewo by May 1, war will be declared.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

April 26.—Senator Kern's resolution for a Federal investigation of the West Virginia coal strike is reported favorably.

April 27.—The Senate Committee on Education and Labor agrees to report favorably the nomination of Charles P. Neill to be Commissioner of Labor Statistics. Early in the session Neill's nomination was rejected by the Democrats in the senate.

April 29.—The Senate Canal Committee postpones further consideration of the Panama toll question until the regular session of Congress.

GENERAL

April 25.—The Bethlehem Steel Company buys the Fore River Shipbuilding Company's plant at Quincy, Mass., and, press dispatches say, will enter world competition as a builder of complete battleships.

Forty-one persons are recognized by the Carnegie Hero Fund at Pittsburgh.

The striking miners in the Paint Creek district of West Virginia accept terms proposed by Governor Hatfield.

April 27.—A break in the Mississippi River levee at Kansas, La., causes 900 square miles to be inundated and 20,000 people to be driven from their homes.

April 28.—Secretary of State Bryan addresses the California Legislature, advising delay on the proposed antialien land law to allow the State Department to make a new treaty with Japan or the appointment of a commission to treat the subject with President Wilson.

April 30.—The California Senate passes an antialien land bill against the advice of Secretary Bryan.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnall Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"M. C. M." Carlisle, Pa.—"Kindly give me the pronunciation of the Irish names *Synge* and *Deidre*; *Synge* being the name of the dramatist, *Deidre* the name of a poem by Mr. Yeats."

The name *Synge* is pronounced just as the English verb *singe*. *Deidre*, as a Gaelic (or Welsh) word, would be pronounced dayee'-dray (*ayee* being the sounds heard in *day* and in *red*, pronounced close together as a diphthong. This diphthong is the vowel of the first syllable, and receives the accent).

"O. C." Manati, Porto Rico.—"Kindly tell me what the private name of George V. of England is."

In the Brockhaus "Konversations-Lexikon," under the term *Wettin*, one finds the statement: "From this, i. e., from a castle in the Merseburg region of Prussia, the *Wettin* family took its name, from which . . . the royal houses of Great Britain, Belgium, and Portugal . . . are descended." The family-name of George V. is, therefore, *Wettin*.

"C. M." New York, N. Y.—"What is the best opinion to-day concerning the propriety of terminating a sentence with a preposition?"

A preposition is a good word to end a sentence with—as good as any other word of its weight or force. A writer or speaker is at liberty to end a sentence with a preposition provided that such arrangement does not lead, at the close of the sentence, to an unpleasant or weak accumulation of unstressed syllables. Occasionally, it will be found that (with euphony being assumed) the arrangement which ends with a preposition is less dignified than another; but more frequently it will be found that it is more forcible because more natural to let a relative clause end with a preposition: "He was betrayed by the very thing that he trusted in."

"E. H. S." Chicago, Ill.—"What is the correct form, when writing, to address a cabinet officer of the United States?"

The correct form of address for a member of the President's cabinet is "The Honorable the Secretary of State," or "The Honorable John Smith, Secretary of State"; and letters should begin: "Sir." Address the President of the United States as "His Excellency the President of the United States," letters beginning: "Mr. President," or "Sir."

"E. T. P." San Francisco, Cal.—"(1) Which of the following sentences is correct? 'I had better go to-day,' or 'I would better go to-day.' (2) Is it correct to say 'I had just lain my book aside'? Is *lain* ever transitive?"

(1) Both are correct. "I had better go" makes use of a long-established English idiom; *would better* is felt by some persons to be the more logical construction, but these critics of *had better* have, in the eyes of many of us, the look of purists.

(2) *Lain* is the past participle of the intransitive verb *lie*, and should never be used as a transitive verb. The verbs are: transitive, *lay*, *laid*, *laid*; intransitive, *lie*, *lay*, *lain*.

"I. M. J." Cincinnati, Ohio.—"In THE LITERARY DIGEST, for August 10, 1912, page 214, first column, last line, occurs this wording: 'But our Government are in some sort.' Is the plural form of the verb correctly used?"

The quotation is from an English paper, and refers to the English "government." The term is one applied specifically to the cabinet—the prime minister and his associates. The plural is used because, in this sense, *government* is a collective noun (like *cabinet*) and the group of men who compose it is thought of and spoken of as plural. "Our Government" in the quoted passage is equivalent to "our governing ministers." This is the established usage in Great Britain and the British colonies.



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MISCELLANEOUS

SYMBOLISM OF THE COVER DESIGN.—Our cover design represents Pheidippides, the Greek courier who ran from Athens to Sparta, about 150 miles, in two days, to ask Sparta's help against the Persians. He symbolizes the news-bringer. The painting is the work of Mr. Harold Nelson.

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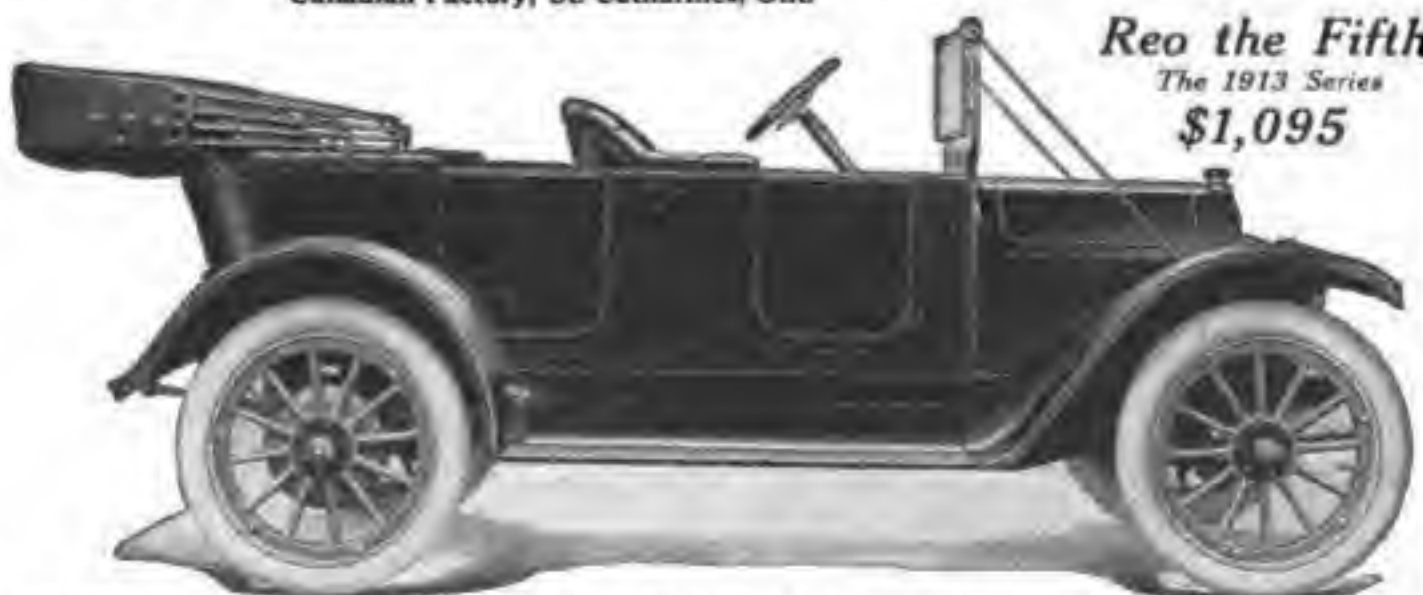
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TOPICS OF THE DAY

CALIFORNIA'S SOLUTION OF HER JAPANESE PROBLEM

THE JOURNEY of the Secretary of State to Sacramento to make clear to the California legislators the Administration's views with regard to the pending alien-land bills was Mr. Bryan's "first real baptism in serious diplomacy," says a Southern editor. He proved himself "a good diplomatist," too, remarks the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* (Rep.), and papers of all parties seem ready to praise the manner in which he performed a rarely difficult task. But was his mission a success or a failure? Here answers differ so radically that it may be well to take refuge in the *New York World's* conclusion that "if Secretary Bryan's errand in California was to prevent alien-land legislation, it was a failure; if it was to persuade the Californians to enact a law in harmony with our treaty with Japan, it was a great success."

The Webb Bill, which was the final result of the California Legislature's labors, after Mr. Bryan's suggestions had been politely considered, and, for the most part, as politely rejected, is not looked upon by the press of the nation as an ideal solution of the problem. Yet *The World* would congratulate all parties concerned on a temporary adjustment by which the Californian government apparently gains its point,

while Japan's treaty rights are fully recognized and no offensive terms are used. President Wilson, observes the *Chicago Inter Ocean*, "appears to have 'saved the face' of the Japanese on

the point on which they asked it to be saved, and the Californians are going to get what they want. Therefore let both be as happy as they can." To a number of papers, however, the honors of the engagement seem to be with California. Among these we find the *Houston Post*, *Detroit News* and *Free Press*, *Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph*, and *New York Telegraph and Tribune*. As they are summed up in the Sacramento dispatches, the principal provisions of the Webb Bill are based on the fact that the Japanese are held to be ineligible to citizenship. To quote the summary:

"(1.) Aliens eligible to citizenship may acquire and hold land to same extent as citizens.

"(2.) All other aliens are limited to the specific rights conferred upon them by the existing treaties between the United States and the nations of which such aliens are citizens or

subjects. In the case of the Japanese, the bill will bar ownership of farming or agricultural lands, while permitting them to own residences and factories, manufactories, and shops.

"(3.) Leases of agricultural land by such aliens are permitted for a period of not exceeding three years.



FACING THE LEGISLATURE AT SACRAMENTO.

From the reader's left to right stand Secretary Bryan, Governor Johnson, Lieutenant-Governor Wallace and Speaker Young.

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"(4.) Aliens ineligible to citizenship cannot inherit land. Upon the death of an alien landholder his property shall be sold by the Probate Court and the proceeds distributed to his heirs.

"(5.) The State specifically reserves its sovereign right to enact any and all laws in future with respect to the acquisition of real property by aliens.

"(6.) Present holdings of ineligible aliens are not affected, except that they cannot be bequeathed or sold to other aliens classified among those not eligible to citizenship."

It seems to *The Tribune* that this "astute and able piece of work" places the State of California "in an impregnable position so far as criticism at home or abroad is concerned." In the first place it "expressly and amply recognizes and respects all treaty rights in land."

"But in the case of aliens ineligible to citizenship (the discrimination is actually made, tho the phrase is not used) such rights are carefully restricted to those awarded by treaty. Rights in land are allowed 'in the manner and to the extent and for the purpose prescribed by any treaty now existing between the Government of the United States and the nation or country of which such alien is a citizen or subject, and not otherwise.'

"Just how much California has accomplished by this ingenious law it will remain for the courts to decide. As has often been pointed out in these columns, the treaty of 1911 with Japan by no means gives Japanese subjects full rights to own and lease land in this country. The treaty is entitled a treaty of 'commerce and navigation.' And the grant of land rights is carefully restricted. The controlling permissive phrases are, first, 'to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, and shops,' and, second, 'to lease land for residential and commercial purposes.' It may well be contended that no rights with respect to agricultural land are awarded by this language.

"The great weakness of Mr. Bryan's position was that he asked a State to award greater land rights to aliens than were secured to them by treaty. On this point Governor Johnson had all the best of the argument. And by craftily granting the one thing that Mr. Bryan waived and recognizing fully our treaty obligations, the Californians placed themselves in a wholly sound and defensible position.

"We can not see how Japan has any legitimate quarrel with this new law. If she wishes larger rights for her citizens she can seek a new treaty."

But some indication that the new California legislation is not altogether satisfactory to Japan, appears in the fact that Ambassador Chinda had an official protest from his Government ready for Secretary Bryan upon his return to Washington.

The severest criticism of the Webb Bill, which Governor Johnson intends to sign after waiting to give President Wilson an opportunity to offer any suggestions, we find in a California daily, the *San Francisco Chronicle*. This paper declares the bill "foolish from the standpoint of its promoters for several reasons." Chief among these are the various avenues for litigation which are opened up. For instance:

"It assures the immediate institution of a lawsuit to determine what rights the Japanese have under the present treaty. In the present hostile attitude of the country, which must of necessity influence even the highest courts, it is very imprudent for this State to invite such a suit.

"It probably assures another suit to determine whether the Japanese are not now eligible to citizenship—a matter exclusively within Federal jurisdiction—which it is also imprudent for us to suggest at this time."

Many who agree with the *Washington Star* that Mr. Bryan's mission "failed on the main issue," think that it was not entirely fruitless, "in view of the fact that his efforts to modify the California legislation must have a mollifying effect upon Japanese public opinion and convince the Japanese Government and people that the trouble is local and not national." So it seems to the *Springfield Republican*, and editorials in the *Baltimore Sun*, *St. Louis Globe Democrat* and *Republic*, *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, and *Philadelphia Record* express the same sentiment. It is even hinted that this was the primary object of the mission and that President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are

quietly smiling at the cries of "Failure" from some hostile journals.

But if this is the case, writes Mr. John Temple Graves from Washington to the Hearst papers, the President's attitude simply strengthens the contention of Japan—

"Diplomats of our own and other countries agree that the extraordinary activity and energy displayed by President Wilson in seeking to repress or modify the action of California, is a broad confession that he recognizes the foundation, if not the justification, of the Japanese complaint."

In his final speech to the California legislature, Mr. Bryan skilfully avoided any suggestion of antagonism and even refrained from passing judgment on the Webb Bill, then assured of passage. He insisted, as he had throughout the conferences, that he was but the spokesman of President Wilson, whose purpose, he explained, has been "to confer with the legislature as to the national and international phases of the question under consideration," to confer, "as a not unsympathetic friend who desires to aid to the extent of his ability in a matter where he has not only a constitutional duty to perform, but where he may be assumed to be able to judge of the effect of legislation upon our relations with other countries." The President, continued Mr. Bryan, has pointed out things in the Webb Bill which seem to him unwise:

"The first words to which he calls attention are 'eligible to citizenship,' which are as clearly discriminating as the words 'ineligible to citizenship,' against which he so earnestly advises. In the second paragraph the property rights of those therein described are defined as they are defined in the treaty. He fears that this will raise a question of construction and involve the subject in a lawsuit that may be both irritating and protracted."

After again appealing for delay, the Secretary of State concluded with this interesting hint:

"You are fortunate in this State in having the initiative and referendum. The initiative spurs you on to do that which you believe your people want done, while the referendum empowers those for whom you speak to put their veto upon your acts if you fail to reflect their wishes. It may be assumed, therefore, that if you feel it your duty to enact any legislation on this subject at this time your people will either manifest their approval by acquiescence or their disapproval by submitting your action to the judgment of the voters by means of the referendum."

This suggestion seems "excellent and to the point" to the *Washington Times*. It would "take the better part of two years to get a referendum determination of California's own attitude toward this law."

"By that time, no matter how the vote might result, diplomacy would have opportunity to better the situation so far as possible, feeling would doubtless in considerable measure subside, and the people of Japan would come to understand the full measure of good faith with which this Government was handling its difficult part of the affair.

"After that, legal proceedings may stave off the inevitable for another long period. In the meantime, such a constitutional amendment as would obviate recurrence of such an incident, and dispose of the present one might very properly be introduced and passed."

If the Japanese wish to appeal to our courts, say the *New York Globe* and *Boston Transcript* on the Atlantic, and the *San Diego Union* and *Los Angeles Express* on the Pacific coast, let them attack "the Act of Congress denying them the right of naturalization." The *Globe* thinks it "rather ridiculous for the nation to discriminate against particular peoples in its naturalization laws, and then assert that a State may not follow this discrimination in its land laws." And the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* declares that California "has succeeded in making a test of our naturalization laws obligatory." According to our law, we are reminded,



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TEN THOUSAND REASONS FOR WOMAN-SUFFRAGE.

The parade up Fifth Avenue, in New York City, on May 3.

only "free white persons, natives of Africa and persons of African descent," are eligible to citizenship. Hence the question rises, are Asiatics white? Court decisions, it appears, have not always agreed on this point. Only lately, remarks *The Public Ledger*,

"Akhy Kumar Mozumdar, Yogi philosopher and Hindu, has been admitted to American citizenship by United States Judge Franklin H. Rudkin, whose antediluvian and genealogical investigations have led him to the conclusion that Hindus may be Caucasians, and that Mozumdar actually is one; nor is there an indication that the Judge will be impeached for his action. . . . The Mozumdar decision indicates that the threat of the Japanese to assay in our courts the elements of their own racial composition is not so meaningless as was supposed."

However the present episode may terminate, observes the *Springfield Republican*, "incidents like this are sure to strengthen the feeling that the national government should be absolutely supreme, even as against the reserved rights of the States, in all questions of international concern." And *The Republican* quotes Prof. W. W. Willoughby, an authority on constitutional law, as stating his conviction that

"the obiter doctrine that the reserved rights of the States may never be infringed upon by the treaty-making power will sooner or later be frankly repudiated by the Supreme Court. In its place will be definitely stated the doctrine that in all that properly relates to international rights and obligations, whether these rights and obligations rest upon the general principles of international law or have been conventionally created by specific treaties, the United States possesses all the powers of a constitutionally centralized sovereign state; and, therefore, when the necessity from the international standpoint arises the treaty-making power may be exercised, even tho thereby the rights ordinarily reserved to the States are invaded."

Nearly all our papers agree with the *San Francisco Chronicle* that "talk of war is nonsense." Japan, asserts the *Sacramento Bee*, "could no more go to war to-day than Jim Jeffries could reenter the prize ring and whip the youngest and strongest of the coming champions." Similar statements appear frequently, but it is also noted that Japan has recently placed an order for three 30,000-ton dreadnoughts, and the Hearst papers have discovered that "Japan will have in 1914 a fleet of battleships and armored cruisers of the all-big-gun type which will be greater than our own."

THE MARCH OF SUFFRAGE

CHAGRIN over their defeat in Michigan, at the second attempt to secure the ballot, is said to be partly compensated for by the success of the suffragists' pageant in New York on May 2 and the next day's parade in which about ten thousand women and men from various States marched. Between failure of suffrage in Michigan by a few hundred votes in November last and failure by several tens of thousands in April, the *Baltimore News* remarks that, "there is too much difference to be lightly ignored." The cause of the Michigan disaster is found by many papers in the recent action of the English militants. The *Detroit Times* says:

"It is the conduct of the militants in England that gave the brewers, the saloons, the political boss, and the allies and hirelings of the political boss a talking point which made the odds against the suffragists too great."

The setback in Michigan is welcomed by the antisuffragists, who, according to their own statement reported in the *New York Evening Post*, saw in the parade "only a remarkable falling off in popular interest in the cause." But *The Post* believes everybody else received a very different impression from "the beautiful spectacle." It continues:

"Each successive parade shows clearly how great the progress in poise and earnestness of those who take part in it. There was a quiet air of confident determination throughout which no one could fail to notice. The respectful attention of the crowd, so different from the hooting and deriding of two years ago, told its own story."

At the pageant in the Metropolitan Opera-house on the night preceding the parade Colonel Roosevelt made a straight-out woman-suffrage speech. Suffrage conditions, according to this conspicuous convert to the cause have changed enormously in sixty-five years:

"A meeting like this would have been impossible sixty-five years ago. The idea of the mastership of man over woman has changed to the idea of equal partnership and right between man and wife, and the loftiest type of family life that I know is in the homes where that equality is accepted as a matter of course. . . . In no State where suffrage has been tried has it done damage and in every State it has bettered social and industrial conditions. All the arguments against it are duplicated in the arguments against manhood suffrage a century ago."

MR. WILSON'S STORMY HOME-COMING

ANY SUGGESTION that the President of the United States lowers his dignity by coming back "to beat the gang" in New Jersey is treated as "sheer humbug" by most of the press of that State. *The Jersey Journal* (Ind. Rep.) says that the President returns to urge the fulfilment of the pledges that "he himself, in common with other representatives of his party made to the people, and that he is under obligations of honor to do all in his power to have these pledges redeemed." These pledges promise a reform of the State jury system and a commission to revise the State constitution, and they are bitterly opposed by the President's foes within his own party. For example, the *Newark Evening Star* (Dem.), owned by James Smith, Jr., of the Jersey political firm of Smith and Nugent, says that, in so far as Mr. Wilson's "demands upon the New Jersey Assembly to pass a judge-made jury bill are concerned, it will be found in the sequel that the weight of the Presidential office is not of any more effect in New Jersey than it has proved to be in California." But the latest news dispatches indicate that President Wilson is defeating the machine on both the question of the jury and the constitutional convention, which moves the *Indianapolis News* (Ind.) to say that "a man who is making such a fight is more than a national leader—he is a local leader in every community that is curst with a corrupt machine." *The News* continues:

"There is no State in the Union without a corrupt machine. The question always is whether the people shall govern themselves. The bosses and machines say that they shall not. President Wilson says that they shall. He stands for the people, and honest local self-government. The great problem of the day is to make local self-government honest, efficient, and vigorous. The problem of New Jersey is also the problem of Indiana and of Indianapolis."

"More power to President Wilson!" the *St. Louis Republic* (Dem.) cries, glorying in his courage and his earnestness for making the same fight that has already been fought for the people of Missouri against "boss-chosen juries," while the *New York World* (Dem.) maintains that President Wilson's denunciation of the New Jersey bosses fits even more aptly the Democrat Murphy and the Republican Barnes, whose "domination of the New York Legislature is more complete and shameless than

boss domination of the New Jersey Legislature." Altho admitting in all probability the failure of President Wilson's efforts with a legislature "absolutely in the control of his own party," the *New York Evening Mail* (Prog.) argues that Mr. Wilson could not have shirked the promises he made as Governor to the people of New Jersey. He may gain prestige or suffer embarrassment, but he will achieve renown in a losing fight rather than in any compromise his opportunist advisers urge. "The great experiment," is the *New York Evening Post's* (Ind.) term for President Wilson's reentry into New Jersey to assert "his party leadership." "He puts his political fortunes at hazard," observes *The Post*, and it continues:

"The risks are great. The test will be severe. President Wilson will be called a dictator. His interference will be resented. But this will not matter, if only he show wisdom in choosing his issues, and if his old courage and skill in championing righteous causes before the people do not fail him."

The *New York Globe* (Rep.) finds the advent of the President stimulating, the message he is delivering timely and sensible. His first speech, according to *The Globe*, "marks in one important respect the high-water mark of American politics. No other party leader, however candid he might be before election, has been as candid as this after election." The President's first word, the same newspaper shows, is to all political parties; his second to his own party, as when he says:

"I want everybody to realize that I was not taken in by the results of the last National election. The country did not go Democratic in November. It was impossible for it to go Republican because it couldn't tell which kind of Republican to go. The only united helpful instrument with which it could accomplish its purposes was the Democratic party, and what it did was to say this:

"There are certain things that we want to see done, not certain persons whom we want to see elevated; there are certain things we want to see administered. This great United States can no longer be controlled by special interests. Now we are going to try the Democratic party as our instrument to discover these things. If the try is not successful we will never make it again. We want an instrument in our hands by which we can be masters of our own affairs. It looks likely that this is a suitable and representative instrument; therefore we will try it." Not adopt it; try it."

If the men now in power will not serve the people, the President continued,



OLD HOME WEEK.
—Macaulay in the *New York World*.



"THAT'S WHERE YOU BELONG, MR. PRESIDENT."
—Evans in the *Baltimore American*.

OPPOSING VIEWS OF A PRESIDENTIAL VISIT.



JAMES F. THOMPSON.

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These four men, each sentenced to a year in jail, held the highest rank in the uniformed force.

"they will be swept away like chaff before the wind. Other men more honest, more active, more wholesome, with the freshness of a new age upon them, with eyes that see the country as it is—men who are cool and thoughtful and determined—will go to the front and lead the people to the day of victory. Then America will be crowned with a new wreath of self-revelation and of self-discovery, and these creatures will have disappeared like the dust in the wheels of the chariot of God."

The President's confession that the country did not go Democratic last December and his warning that power is opportunity to do as the party should, not license to do as it likes, in the judgment of the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), is "a truth or truism that will ultimately penetrate the dull consciousness of Democratic machinists in New Jersey, and will be grasped in other States which can not hope to have the prestige of the Presidency enlisted in behalf of decent politics." The *New York Journal of Commerce* understands definitely that there is a note of warning in the President's utterances "evidently intended to sound beyond the borders of New Jersey"; and the *New York Commercial* finds in the warning to his party throughout the nation that the President tries also to inject an inspiration.

That in returning to New Jersey Mr. Wilson makes good his promise not to "desert" his friends is conceded by the *New York Sun* (Ind.). But it regrets the annoyances suffered by the President at a conference, or caucus of Democratic politicians in Jersey City, where "he was handled without gloves" by a Hudson County member. In *The Sun's* opinion: "The people are pained by the spectacle, and it is doubtless the general feeling that the President should never risk a repetition of the experience. Mr. Wilson needs all his vitality for the responsible duties that he must discharge in Washington."

NEW YORK'S QUAKING "SYSTEM"

IN THE BELIEF of District-Attorney Whitman, the New York police "System" is tottering, and may fall at any moment. "When it does, it will not be a question of one little lieutenant or four big inspectors; there are bigger men who will fall with it," declared Mr. Whitman after the trial which resulted in the conviction of the four ex-inspectors, Sweeney, Hussey, Murtha, and Thompson. Full credit for this latest achievement of the District-Attorney is given enthusiastically by the New York papers, which commend his adroitness as much as his persistence in trailing the police scandal gradually closer to the man higher up. Severe criticism, on the other hand, is meted out by several editors to Mayor Gaynor and Commissioner Waldo for their conduct in the police exposure that began with the conviction of Lieutenant Becker in connection with the murder of the gambler Rosenthal almost a year ago. The conviction of the ex-inspectors, in the words of the *New York World*, "marks the beginning of the end of the System," and adds that District-Attorney Whitman is the first effective police reformer New



"HELD BY THE ENEMY."

—Harding in the *Brooklyn Eagle*.

York has produced in a generation. He has had to combat not only the System, moreover, but has had to deal with "an unfriendly Commissioner and a hostile and malicious Mayor."

In the judgment of the *New York Globe*, Commissioner Waldo, who said, "if the ex-inspectors are guilty we are perfectly delighted to have them punished," and who has dismissed them from the department, "is still apparently unaware that anything has happened." *The Evening Post* assures Mr. Whitman of the support and cheer of the public in his next step "against the police scoundrels," and hints that "if Mayor

Gaynor's soul were not above popular applause," he could get his share of it "by coming out with a vigorous announcement" of his purpose to cooperate heartily with the District Attorney. However, *The Post* is forced to admit that in the matter of police corruption, "the City Hall seems to be sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," and it thus analyzes the exact significance of the trial of the four ex-inspectors:

"They were not indicted for grafting. They were not on trial for bribery, the indictments against them on that charge have been found and are pending. What they were prosecuted and convicted for was a conspiracy to obstruct justice. That is only a misdemeanor, under the law, punishable with imprisonment for no more than a year. Why, then, did the District Attorney lay so much stress upon this trial? . . . The correct answer can be made only in full view of the strategy which Mr. Whitman has been steadily pursuing. This trial is only an incident in his general campaign—an immensely important and instructive incident, it is true, but rightly to be considered only in relation to what has gone before it and what is expected to come after it. The District Attorney's great objective is the inner circle of police officials who have waxed fat on the wages of sin. To break into that, to expose it to the public, to draw the net of justice about the men who sell licenses to vice and crime—this has been his chief aim in the police prosecutions."

How District-Attorney Whitman is going to reach the men at the top of the System is outlined in a review of Mr. Whitman's tactics by the *New York Press*, which says that he wanted to prove to the policemen he convicted of minor offenses that their associates could not save them in "even so relatively slight an emergency as one calling for a sentence of only a year," and adds:

"It has been perfectly evident from the beginning that the District Attorney has been after police officials higher than patrolmen, higher than lieutenants, higher than captains. If he has proved to the police criminals whom he has convicted and to police criminals who have been associated with those now convicted, that in spite of the System he can do something worse for them, why, then, somebody is going to squeal. Wherever there are crooks and whenever it can be made sure to them that there is something bigger and stronger than the force they have always feared as the strongest and biggest thing—in this case the System—why, then, there is always in that bunch some crook that will squeal. Members of the underworld not in uniform were needed to convict criminal policemen of minor rank. To convict criminal policemen of more important rank, policemen are needed. And they will squeal."

"Every conviction," the *New York Tribune* observes, "helps to destroy the myth of the System's power to protect and punish." This sentiment is echoed by the *New York Sun*, calling the System "a fraud and a myth—a handful of evil-doers preying on other evil-doers; it sold what it could not deliver, and attained vast proportions in the imaginations of its victims and the gullibility of the uninitiate. District-Attorney Whitman has shown it up." With all due gratitude for Mr. Whitman's present successful endeavors, the *New York Evening Sun* calls to mind—

"the still larger question, the broader problem, with which many public prosecutors before Mr. Whitman have wrestled, but none have given more promise of solving. Great as is the credit that justly belongs to Mr. Whitman for past services, how infinitely larger will be his claim to public gratitude if he can uncover the connection between police corruption and political power."

On this point the *New York Call* (Soc.) says there is no prospect that Mr. Whitman's efforts to reach the men higher up or to root out police graft will be effectual. *The Call* continues:

"What will happen, then? Nothing much except what has happened before. Mr. Whitman will be made Mayor or Governor or something, just as Hughes was for exposing the insurance graft, and the police 'System' will carefully collect its shattered remains and proceed to do business as before."

MR. MELLEN'S BOOKKEEPING

IN NEW ENGLAND the newspaper editors who were so incensed at the disclosure of the New Haven's traffic deal with the Grand Trunk a few months ago now find themselves less angered than amazed at certain facts which have been appearing in the course of the Interstate Commerce Commission's Boston inquiry into the financial affairs of the New England lines. "Fearful and wonderful" they say is the bookkeeping system revealed by Mr. David E. Brown, the Commission's examining accountant. This condition is explained by President Mellen and his friends as a necessity in view of the "complicated processes of railroad integration and combination" which have been going on of late years and which they believe the future will justify. The unification of the New England railroads they consider a real blessing to that section, and the methods employed, it has been pointed out, are those of the successful Morgan school of finance, in which Mr. Mellen was trained.

But the *Springfield Republican* is not satisfied with such protestations of good intent. It declares that the "evidence of secret juggling through inside stock operations, to give the company's annual reports a fictitious appearance of financial strength, presents a very serious issue of corporation ethics and good faith with the public." The existence of "facts by no means creditable to the management" is apparent to *The Wall Street Journal*. And the equally careful *New York Journal of Commerce* is convinced that there has been "much waste of capital and overissue of stock in acquiring subsidiaries at an extravagant cost and in efforts to suppress competition and establish monopoly in New England transportation." The president of the company, it adds, "appears to have been the leading spirit in the whole business." The belief is now strengthened, says the *Washington Times*, "that an intimate relationship existed between the dazzling series of financial and intercorporate manipulations and the inefficient character of service." And the *Providence Journal* wonders if the recent shrinkage in the market value of New Haven stock is not due to "lack of confidence in the New Haven's monopoly program" and a resultant "system of financing that is mystifying, to say the least."

The examination of the Government's accountant by Mr. Brandeis at the hearing held by Commissioner Prouty is spoken of as "tearing away the veil which had hitherto concealed the operations of the New Haven Railroad." But some of the acts and conditions thus brought to light, it should be said, were later fully explained by Mr. Mellen. Figures were submitted showing an increase in capitalization far greater proportionally than the increase in revenue, and an increase of 42 per cent. in expenses in the last ten years. A large number of purchases of stock and property of competing steam and trolley roads and steamship lines were cited in which the price paid was declared to far exceed the value. The New York, Westchester, and Boston Railroad, running from New York to White Plains, cost the New Haven \$33,000,000, or about \$1,500,000 per mile. Two steamers costing \$932,000 were "broken up" to prevent their falling into the hands of competitors, and as old junk brought \$44,000. The arrangement by which the New Haven hands over its parlor and sleeping-car service to the Pullman Company is said to mean an annual loss of \$400,000 by the road. It further appears, as the *New York World* sums up the testimony, that the New Haven's "profit-and-loss surplus reported last fiscal year was in reality a deficit of \$11,000,000," and that "by failing to maintain an equipment depreciation-account common to other roads, the book surplus was wrongfully padded to the extent of \$2,300,000." One stock transaction was mentioned in which Mr. Mellen apparently made a personal profit of \$102,000.

The last charge Mr. Mellen denies on the stand, explaining that this money was paid to him, to quote the *Boston Transcript's*



HERE TO CELEBRATE A CENTURY OF PEACE.

Nineteen delegates from England, Canada, Australia, and the city of Ghent are in this country to cooperate with an American committee in arranging for a proper celebration of the centenary of the Treaty of Ghent and one hundred years of peace among English-speaking nations. The joint committees are here seen standing on the steps of New York's City Hall, after an official reception by the Mayor and a committee of citizens. Mayor Gaynor is in the center. At his right is Lord Weardale, chairman of the English delegation.

summary of his testimony, "to reimburse him for payments that he had made to the Republican National Committee (\$50,000) in 1904, \$6,500 given to Vice-President Buckland for contributions in Rhode Island, and for other expenses." As for the Pullman contract, says Mr. Mellen, "it is possible in dollars and cents to figure a loss to the road by virtue of the Pullman contract, but the economic gain, including the gain to the traveling public, in the opinion of the directors, more than compensates for a nominal loss in revenue." The New Haven's trolley lines, asserts Mr. Mellen, will pay "4 per cent. upon the total investment in the year ending June 30, 1913." President Mellen admits that he did not like the investment in the Westchester road, that the heavy investment in steamship properties was a mistake, and that he himself had favored accepting C. W. Morse's offer for them five years ago. In general, he is of the opinion that time will justify his investments, and that eventually his motives will be appreciated by a public now under the spell of his financial foes and a prejudiced press.

These statements made a good impression in Boston, according to the *Boston Advertiser*, which thinks Mr. Mellen's evident faith in his road is justified. But *The Transcript* says:

"A careful reading of Mr. Mellen's testimony fails to disclose any adequate reason for the confusing system of bookkeeping employed by his company; fails to satisfy with respect to the methods of letting certain contracts; and leaves an open question the wisdom of his policy of purchasing so many subsidiary companies at prices that appear to many as extravagant. For some of his purchases Mr. Mellen disclaims responsibility, and about others he appears to share the public's doubt."

Mr. Mellen, "for the first time in his career," as far as the *Providence Journal* can ascertain, "has publicly confessed that large sums of money have been diverted from the treasury of the New Haven road for political purposes." The great railroad system of New England, continues *The Journal*, can never be

what it should be while it "has at its head a man crazed with the notion that he owns New England, vicious in his attempts to undermine competition, and incapable of properly conducting the affairs of a great traffic organization. . . . The first measure of rehabilitation needed by the New Haven is the elimination of Mr. Mellen."

But the *Hartford Courant* insists that "nothing has come out of this humiliating drag-net business" which "reacts upon the integrity of Mr. Mellen or anybody else in the company." This daily avers that "the entire proceedings bear the earmarks of hostility and of personal animus," and thinks that Mr. Mellen is being forced out and New Haven stock is being forced down because "a New England group of financiers instead of the New York financiers propose hereafter to furnish what money the road needs."

That the lower value of New Haven securities is not due only to the financial dealings of its head is shown by this item we find in the *New Haven Journal-Courier*:

"The New Haven road adds to its already heavy burdens by the increase in the wages of its firemen amounting to \$150,000 per annum; by an increase of pay in its telegraph department of \$90,000 a year, and now, just adjusted, also is an increase of \$200,000 a year for three thousand employees in five of its subsidiary roads. All this in one week. A 6 per cent. dividend rate on the New Haven's stock seems fully foreshadowed."

The Interstate Commerce Commission's recommendations with regard to the New England railroad situation will be forthcoming after they have considered the briefs, to be handed in by lawyers acting for and against the New Haven management. Meantime, we are reminded, Mr. Mellen is under indictment for violation of the Sherman Law, and that fact may have impelled him to withhold some information, lest he disclose the line of defense to be taken at the trial.

MR. McADOO'S \$1,000,000 ORDER

THE FISCAL SYSTEM of the United States, governing deposits of Federal funds, is "revolutionized," the *Washington Post* (Ind.) declares, by the Secretary of the Treasury's new order that on and after June 1 all government depositaries, whether active or inactive, will be required to pay interest at 2 per cent. per annum upon deposits of the Government. The innovation is expected to bring into the Treasury annually \$1,000,000 clear income. Coincidentally, Secretary McAdoo authorizes the transfer of \$10,000,000 of Treasury funds to national bank depositaries in various parts of the country. The second "revolutionary" feature of the McAdoo order is that in future the Treasury Department will require United States bonds as security only for 70 per cent. of the Federal deposits carried by a national bank. Approved State, city, and county bonds will be accepted as security for the remaining 30 per cent. of the deposit, which will be credited at 75 per cent. of their market value. Never before, "except in periods of financial stress," *The Post* continues, has the Treasury "accepted security other than government bonds."

That the new Treasury policy is not due to a prospective tight money situation is the statement of Secretary McAdoo quoted by the *New York Commercial*. "It is a clear business proposition in bringing additional interest to the Government," while *The Wall Street Journal* accredits Secretary McAdoo with the belief of some years standing, "that nothing can justify the withholding from public use of the enormous amounts of money which have been held by the Treasury Department." Adding to the volume of deposits now held in the national banks, in the opinion of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, "makes a welcome increase in the cash means of certain places."

The *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.) likewise understands that the increase of national bank deposits will ease a stringency, "if

there be one," and it believes that the Secretary "acted with discretion" in his new order, "even tho his reasons are not stated." The *Indianapolis News* (Ind.) agrees that the amount of money in circulation will be considerably increased, and riddles the protests made by some bankers against paying interest on active funds, with which the banks perform for the Government many services without charge, such as the cashing of pension checks:

"The only possible question is whether they pay enough in service, under the present arrangement. That question is answered in the negative. Of course no bank needs to accept government money if it feels that this new charge is unfair. The whole thing is voluntary. We believe that the Secretary of the Treasury is right. It is not so much a matter of the rate of interest as of enforcing a sound principle—namely, that the Government should be directly paid for use, by the banks, of its money."

The *Chicago Inter Ocean* (Rep.) notes that it remains to be seen whether the banks can afford to pay as much as 2 per cent. per annum on monthly balances of deposits for which they have to give special security. It adds:

"However, Mr. McAdoo seems to believe that there will be no trouble on that point."

"In default of the currency and banking-reform legislation which we seem unlikely to get from this session of Congress, Secretary McAdoo is to be commended for doing what he can to help bridge over the well-known and annually recurring currency and credit difficulties of the crop-moving season."

No need for extra money is visible to the *San Francisco Chronicle* (Ind.) at this time "unless the new tariff puts too many people out of business." As to the soundness of Secretary McAdoo's business ideas, it says of his order "that it is good business for the Government, altho it can hardly be called conservative banking to pay interest on daily balances of checking accounts unless such balances are large and very constant."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WHAT shall we do with our ex-proceedents?—*Columbia State*.

California favors the see-America-first movement, but not for the Japanese.—*Columbia State*.

Of the two it might be cheaper to go to war with California than with Japan.—*Hartford Times*.

So New Jersey, as well as California, insists upon being rough with our young Administration.—*New York Herald*.

POSSIBLY it will soon become necessary to create another Cabinet office—Secretary of California Affairs.—*Cleveland Leader*.

WHILE we are about it, why shouldn't New York pass a law forbidding native Americans owning property in New York City?—*Providence Journal*.

THESE pageants are so gorgeous, so romantic, and so altogether captivating that we trust Suffrage will be deferred indefinitely.—*New York Tribune*.

THE pet pig of the New York police force has been disposed of. Nothing must be permitted to remain in the department that can squeal.—*Cleveland Leader*.

FREE advertising of the Friedmann cure continues in the medical journals, but much of it reads like that employed at railroad crossings.—*Boston Herald*.

PERHAPS that three billion dollars which the corporations of the country "earned" last year had something to do with the high cost of living.—*Indianapolis News*.

NEW JERSEY bosses refuse to believe that a President should be allowed to leave his national responsibilities in order to consider local questions.—*Washington Star*.

SHOULD Dr. Friedmann decide to abandon the practise of medicine, he might find something to interest him in Wall Street, even tho times are dull there.—*Boston Traveler*.

PRESIDENT WILSON thinks that a good many of the trusts will collapse of themselves if only given time, and it seems to be the Supreme Court's policy to give 'em time.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal*.

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT is evidently making good at Yale. Starting in as a mere professor, he has already worked up to the position of coach for the Yale freshman debating team, according to a dispatch from New Haven. It is, of course, too early for him to dream of coaching the football or baseball team; but there is no telling what he may rise to, if he keeps on at the present rate.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

AND they call it the "Pacific" Coast!—*Wall Street Journal*.

AFTER burying the hatchet, Mr. Bryan quietly interred the corkscrew.—*Columbia State*.

As a peacemaker Mr. Bryan did not carry a sufficiently thick and heavy olive branch.—*Chicago News*.

WHY does not John Bull kill two birds with one stone by deporting Mrs. Pankhurst to Germany?—*Chicago News*.

THE English peace delegates here must find it a great relief to get away from the London battlefields.—*New York Press*.

CIVIL SERVICE is now regarded by a number of Democrats as a good principle prematurely put into operation.—*Washington Star*.

A MISTAKE in the Post-office Department almost landed a Democrat in office, but, fortunately, it was discovered in time.—*Columbia State*.

HOPKINS Mr. Morgan's confirmed faith in a Higher Being will provoke an immediate following of his example in high financial circles.—*Baltimore Sun*.

THE California Legislature seemed to be specially interested in learning just what it was Mr. Bryan wanted, so it could do something else.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

BEFORE California seriously attempted to embarrass the President she might send for the records from New Jersey covering the past two years.—*Wall Street Journal*.

MEXICO was among those present at the St. Louis International Peace Congress. On this subject Mexico belongs to the futurist school of thought.—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

BEFORE setting its signature to a loan agreement with the Five Powers, the Chinese Government called upon the churches of the Christian world to pray in its behalf.—*New York Evening Post*.

DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER's address on the opportunity of the Republican party should be bound in vellum as a companion work to Mr. Taft's address on our moral victory at the polls last November.—*Philadelphia Record*.

THE great task of nation-building in which the Republican party has been engaged during its whole long and fine career is being undone. Citizens in South Dakota, in Kansas, and in Arizona are proposing of their own accord to elect postmasters and Federal judges.—*From Dr. Butler's address as printed in the Boston Transcript*.

FOREIGN COMMENT

THE "REAL CAUSE" OF THE BALKAN WAR

NOT A SINGLE PAPER of importance in Christendom has taken the part of the "under dog," the Turk, in the Balkan War. Not that they have all favored the Allies, for Austria, Germany, and Italy regard the rise of the Balkan League as a danger; but to favor the Turk was too much like favoring the massacres that have been drenching the soil of Macedonia for many years. The Moslem has acquired the reputation of a mere butcher, and everybody seems agreed that he should be driven out of Europe. His "atrocities" provoked the war, so out with him! But a very different picture is drawn for us by Mr. E. N. Bennet, in the *Edinburgh Review* (London)—probably too late to do the Turk any good. Mr. Bennet is one of those Oxford honor men who have devoted themselves to journalism. He has traveled over the ground in the Balkans and made the acquaintance of most persons of authority in the war. He declares positively that the Bulgarians, in their greedy ambition for more territory, provoked the struggle by the most cruel and nefarious means. They employed hundreds of Komitadjis—*agents provocateurs*—to set Moslem and Christian by the ears and rouse the spirit of bloody retaliation. The "hypocrisy" of Czar Ferdinand was the first incentive to the war. This writer says:

"When King Ferdinand in his famous Declaration of the 17th of October described the coming campaign as 'a war of the Cross against the Crescent' it was realized that the gates were being opened to the worst features of religious fanaticism and pitiless savagery. Such anticipations have been amply fulfilled. It may be said without fear of contradiction that modern history furnishes no parallel to the atrocities inflicted by the allied invaders upon the helpless Moslem inhabitants of Macedonia. A strange silence has been observed with regard to these happenings by the English press. In the absence of sanguinary battles, the public has lost all interest in the campaign, and our politicians are Gallios who care for none of these things so long as the victims are only Moslem Arabs in the Tripoli oasis or Moslem Turks in the towns and villages of Macedonia. It is impossible to do justice to the evidence within the limits of this paper, but after a careful sifting of the records and the elimination of everything except the testimony of reliable eye-witnesses, so terrible an indictment remains against the invaders that Dr. Daneff was well advised in requesting the non-publication of certain evidence on the ground that it would prejudice the cause of the Allies in the eyes of the British public."

How the Bulgarian agents incensed the Turks is described in a passage which this writer quotes from Mr. Andrew Melrose's "The Balkan War Drama." In this extract the work of the Komitadjis is thus described:

"The policy carried on by this body was one of the most

diabolical that had yet been invented throughout the blood-stained history of the Balkan problem. A group of enthusiasts had noticed how easily sympathy was aroused once 'massacres' were mentioned, and they at once set to work to encourage massacre. . . . The most effective way of doing this was to put bombs in the midst of a Mohammedan crowd in some remote village—on a market day for preference. The bomb would explode and kill three or four persons; it was whispered that this was the work of Bulgarians, and the incensed crowd would see red and massacre every Bulgarian on whom it could lay hands. It was then easy enough to say that the bomb was the work of the Young Turks, while there could be no dispute as to who had committed the subsequent massacres."



THE AUDIENCE OBJECTS.
BALKAN ALLIES—"If this is what you call a concert, cut it out!"
—*Stupiderstimm* (Munich).

Mr. Bennet quotes from "a representative of one of the Great Powers at Constantinople" the following summary of slaughter among non-combatants:

"The Bulgarian and Servian massacres in the Balkans still continue—the number of Turks massacred amounts to some 240,000 persons. I do not exaggerate in so computing it. If only Europe would but once interfere—that Europe which has gladly intervened when a Bulgarian shepherd or a Servian sheep-stealer has been killed by a Turk!"

But the Bulgarian and Servian agents, while they brought about the massacre of Bulgarians by Turks, also provoked the massacre of Turks by Bulgarians. "So sincere an admirer of the Bulgarians as the famous war correspondent, Lieutenant Wagner, admits this without hesitation." The most infamous

of these dark and tragic incidents took place at Kotchana, and Mr. Green tells us:

"It is notorious that the Kotchana massacre which stirred the Bulgarians to frenzy was brought about by the same infamous use of Bulgarian bombs. The Komitadji bands stopt at nothing in their determination to keep the Macedonian agitation open. At Salonika bombs were even exploded on the French ship *Guadeloupe* and in the Ottoman Bank; this was followed by the cutting of the gas and water mains. 'Despairing cries,' writes an eye-witness, 'of "Aman! Aman!" ("Mercy! Mercy!") were heard in the streets.' Then began outbreaks of fire, and soon the sky was all a 'glowing red.' The dynamite used by the bands came largely from Russia, packed in sardine-boxes, and the Servian, Bulgarian, and Greek monasteries, subsidized by their respective Governments, provided the Komitadjis with a safe retreat from the pursuit of the Ottoman authorities."

"Amid all the evidence, varied, cumulative, and irresistible, for the evil and persistent work of those *agents provocateurs*, the Komitadji bands, the Turks have been continually denounced for their failure to establish settled government in Macedonia. The bands were not only subsidized from Sofia, Athens, and Belgrade, but actually organized by well-known officers and professors like Panitza, Nikolaieff, and Matoff. For the cruel

history of Macedonia, for the blood and tears of innocent peasants, Turkish and Christian, heavy may be the past responsibility of inefficient rulers, but heavier still that of the European Powers who failed from self-seeking greed to use their strength to good purpose, and heaviest that of the authors of the infamous policy which was framed in order to destroy the possibility of reform.

"For years," writes Lieutenant Wagner—who, whatever his eccentricities as a war correspondent, possesses an intimate knowledge of and admiration for the Bulgarian people—"the Komitadjis have, with rifle, knife, revolver, and bomb, waged a terrible guerrilla war in Macedonia against everything that is not Bulgarian. Mercy there is none, not even to old men and women and children."

If the Turks have lost so much and their disasters have culminated in the disasters of Adrianople and Scutari, they still maintain an attitude of heroic optimism, declares Mr. Bennet, adding:

"The average Turk confronts the situation with the characteristic fortitude and dignity of his race. His forefathers came



THE GUN FOUNDRIES ARE BUST! —U.R. (Berlin).

from Asia, and thither he returns. For years past many of the better-class Ottomans, mindful of their coming doom in Europe, have sent their dead across the Sea of Marmora for sepulture among the cypresses of [Asiatic] Scutari and Haidar Pasha. Macedonia and Albania and nearly all Rumelia have gone forever, but no cry of *renouveau* will ever turn the hearts of the coming generation toward the surrendered provinces. The blood and treasure of Anatolia have been poured into Macedonia to little purpose and small profit, and few Turks waste useless regrets upon the loss of Albania, Tripoli, or Crete. The eyes of the Turkish people turn bravely from the survey of their unspeakable calamities to the hope of some better future in Anatolia. Asia Minor is full of latent wealth; Mehmet Ali once remarked that he would exchange the whole of Egypt for the rich plateau of Adana. Minerals and oil await development, and the railway system is in its infancy."

The only question Turkey is at present asking is, Will the Powers aid us in recuperating our losses and leave us in peace until we have made a home in the space still left us? On their answer depend the safety and life of Western Europe. As Mr. Bennet puts it:

"The all-important question which the Turks now ask themselves is, Will Europe grant us breathing space to show what we

can do in the territory which still remains to us? Ominous signs are not wanting in the Russian and French press that fresh pretexts for interference in the affairs of Turkey are being sought from alleged 'unrest' in Syria and Armenia. . . . If the Osmanlis are brought to realize that they are marked out for destruction, whatever they do and wherever they dwell, and yield themselves up to despair—*una salus victis nullam sperare salutem*—England and France may find themselves one day in the midst of a veritable conflagration among their African and Asiatic subjects."

SEEDS OF MORE BALKAN TROUBLES

THE END of one war may contain the seeds of more quarrels, and as Turkey sees the dawn of peace the *Ikdam* (Constantinople) wonders what conflicts the new day will bring. "Is our cup of wormwood quite full?" it asks pathetically. "Ah! So let us hope!" it exclaims, but goes on to show that the coming peace for Turkey will not mean peace for the Allies. "As for them," it remarks, "stained with the blood of thousands of innocents wickedly butchered, undoubtedly dissensions and quarrels will soon break out, which may plunge Europe into war." To particularize:

"With the removal of Turkish rule from Macedonia, because of that removal, in fact, it becomes the arena of strife. How is Macedonia to be divided? Who is to have Salonika—the Greeks or the Bulgarians? Why, the Greeks, they say. They took and occupied the city with their army and with the help of their navy.

"The Bulgarians reply that a glance at the map will show that the city and port of Salonika are a necessity for the commercial interests of Bulgaria more than for those of Greece. This seems reasonable, unless Salonika can be made a free city under European control, especially as Bulgaria has been obliged to give up Silistria to Rumania. Can the city be divided between the two claimants? If not, the Allies of to-day may be the foes of to-morrow.

"A similar bone of contention is found at Monastir, which is claimed by Bulgarians, altho now in the hands of the Servians, who confessedly helped the Bulgarians to take Adrianople.

"That permanent peace is in sight it would be idle to claim. True, the great Powers intervene as peacemakers, but each party in interest has his own thought and wish in his eye; every one pulls the *yorgan* (bedquilt) over to his own side. The members of the Triple Alliance prefer to give Salonika to Bulgaria. This would be more favorable to Austria, but Russia and France prefer to leave that city to Greece. Well, we readily leave this problem to be solved by the conference of ambassadors in London.

"Then we come to the question of the Aegean Islands and Albania. The quarrel over Scutari and North Albania is still hot, of South Albania Russia and France wish a good slice given to Greece. Italy and the other members of the Triple Alliance wish all to be included in the new Albania.

"As to the islands, how difficult it will be to limit the ambition of Greece, leaning, as she does, upon the support of Russia and France.

"The resolution of all these difficult problems waits upon the action of the conference of ambassadors in London, where the stand taken by England will be decisive. Her interests in the Mediterranean will place her on the side of the Triple Alliance, and forbid the giving over of those islands *en bloc* to Greece.

"In the whole business, the vital thing for us is, not what disposition others will make of the possessions of which we have been dispossessed, but can we administer fitly what we remain possessed of? Shall we have a statesmanship, a government, which can bind up our wounds and meet the exigencies of our changed national life? A great calamity has befallen us, but Germany's Foreign Minister has said in a speech in the Reichstag, 'The Ottoman state has emerged injured from the war, but has preserved her honor and good name. If she now exerts herself to develop her valuable resources in Asia, she will soon repair her losses. For facilitating her discharge of that duty we will not refuse her any aid in our power to give.' In this England is in accord with Germany. It remains for us to cast aside all personal ambition, and work with all our might, individually and collectively, government and people, to restore, reform, establish our nation in prosperity."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MEXICO'S DEMAND FOR RECOGNITION

WHEN BENEDICT ARNOLD appeared in London after the execution of André he was received with effusive favor by the royal family and the Ministers of State. But society universally gave him the cold shoulder, and he eventually disappeared from the public gaze. Sentiment was against him, and sentiment is stronger than diplomatic decrees. There is something analogous to this in the attitude of our press toward Huerta. They seem to feel that Uncle Sam should hesitate to grasp his hand. But the Mexican papers maintain that Huerta has been constitutionally appointed by Congress and the *coup d'état* which cleared the way for his elevation is a domestic affair with which no foreign Government has anything to do. Thus the *Universal* (City of Mexico) remarks with refreshing coolness of the "removal" of President Madero:

"Nations possess a sovereign freedom to change their rulers, without any other Government having the right to interfere, and Mexico exercised an absolute right in removing Señor Don Francisco I. Madero and choosing in his stead General Victoriano Huerta as *ad-interim* president."

Great Britain has recognized the Government of Huerta, well understanding the position we take, says the *Independiente* (City of Mexico), for how General Huerta climbed to that good or bad eminence is no business of any one but the Mexicans who accept him. To quote the words of this journal:

"The refusal or simple failure to recognize explicitly the new Government which guides the destinies of Mexico has no satisfactory explanation in the light of the precepts and practises of international law. The Government is no power *de facto*, no power that has thrust itself in, in defiance of the nation's laws. Seeing that legal formulas have been followed in the transmission of the powers of government, even viewing matters with the strictness of a meticulous constitutionalist, and setting aside considerations of public welfare; seeing that power passed from Lascarrain to Huerta, without the omission of a single requisite, and with the full sanction of Congress, the present Government can not be regarded as unconstitutional by friendly Powers."

"As to the events which preceded and gave rise to this change, foreign chancelleries are not entitled to base thereon an adverse decision. The question is one of internal Mexican politics; it is our business exclusively; it is a thing that can not affect the cordiality of the friendly bonds uniting this country with other Powers nor be a cause of estrangement or coolness of relations,

"We feel authorized to say that the absence of an explicit decision on the part of the United States, as to the recognition of our Government and the acceptance of Ambassador Rabasa, would not be of great importance from the point of view of our relations with that country. Nay more, we think that the present state of things is not adverse to us and that we have no reason to regard it as a sign of coolness, still less of hostility on



"FATHER TO THE THOUGHT."

EUROPA (complacently)—"Well, so the war is practically over?"
TURKEY (still more complacently, having read reports of dissensions among the Allies)—"My felicitations, madam. Everything seems to point to the outbreak of a sanguinary peace."

—Punch (London).

the part of the White House toward us. It is sufficient that the American Ambassador remains at his post in this capital and that he has attended the official ceremonies, . . . for it to be considered that, *de facto*, there has been the recognition, which so absorbs public opinion, and that that recognition will be reinforced, if we may use the expression, by a more or less explicit declaration, when the occasion arises.

"To act otherwise would be to fall a victim to the suspiciousness of international law."

The *Imparcial* (City of Mexico) enlarges on this point and asks if there is no significance in the continued presence at Mexico City of Ambassador Wilson, who, "on February 21, just after the tragic happenings of that month," presented America's "sincere congratulations" to the man who, as the Ambassador stated, "had assumed the high post of *ad-interim* President of the Republic." This paper states the case with an implication that President Wilson is shilly-shallying, for we read:

"The public, with growing surprise, asks itself: Why does not the American Government recognize the Government of Mexico? What reasons can the White House allege for a postponement?"

"In reality, the suspension of international relations—for this is what non-recognition amounts to—is only conceivable, except in extraordinary cases growing out of conflicts between nations, when there has been an interruption of the constitutional order as, for example, when a republic succeeded the monarchy in Portugal. But the suspension of recognition is not in order when the change in government personnel takes place in accordance with the country's institutions.

"We think, then, that recognition asserts itself as a necessity, the more so in that, otherwise, the presence of an ambassador near an unrecognized Government is inexplicable. The public,



ALBANIA'S FRIENDS.

"What a sweet little lamb!"

—Uk (Berlin).

for each nation solves its internal questions according to the exigencies of its politics and the express and preexisting text of its laws."

But the United States has really recognized us, exclaims the *Universal*, quoted above. It is merely that President Wilson is coy; he is like the maiden who will not say no, but really by a glance has answered her suitor's overtures with an unuttered assent:

with its natural good sense, has rightly interpreted the situation, saying: If the United States Government does not recognize the Mexican Government, what does its representative represent? Whence comes that embassy, and who is that ambassador who allows himself to be so styled, not only in private, but officially?

"But there is something more, as we said above. The American Ambassador has done acts which there is reason to regard as equivalent to a full recognition, the more recently Mr. Henry Lane Wilson has sought to get out of the matter."

CHINA AND THE PAWNBROKERS

A TRIP to the pawnshop always has an air of melancholy about it at best, whether the borrower is a destitute widow or the oldest nation on the globe, comprizing a quarter of the human race. The applicant is glad to have the cash, of course, but the regret at seeing the family garments go over the counter is apt to turn into a deep resentment at the man who exchanges his good money for the second-hand apparel. So China, as reported in the papers, presents this world-old air of asking money and yet hating those who offer it because they demand as security the national resources. A note of joy is heard in the Chinese press as America withdraws from the sextuple loan, very much as if the children raised a feeble cheer when a pawnbroker slammed the door in their mother's face when she was trying to hock the sewing-machine. The other Powers seem to have no hesitation about taking anything China has to offer, so that in the end the resources of the Flowery Kingdom may be pledged just the same, and some think it would have been better if Uncle Sam had stayed in the deal, to keep an eye on the other brokers, but the general feeling appears to be that he has done the manly thing, let others do what they will. A hopeful view of the situation appears in *The Chinese Republican* (Shanghai):

"President Wilson's action can not fail to help the Republic out of its fiscal difficulties. It has got along very well hitherto without the sextuple loan and can continue to do so indefinitely if necessary. The complete disappearance from the scene of the sextuple crowd is what is earnestly desired. It has wrought sad havoc with the country, handicapping the strenuous efforts of the reformers in every direction, while hampering the expansion of trade and preventing efforts to develop the mineral as well as many other latent resources of well-nigh incalculable importance to China and to the world. President Wilson's action has therefore come, not as another millstone round our necks, but as the balm of Gilead to hungry souls. It is to be welcomed as the harbinger of freedom from molestation, freedom from spoliation, freedom from an intolerable foreign yoke, and freedom from interference in the stupendous task of working out our own salvation in our own way."

The National Review (Shanghai) wishes that it was in the power of England to follow the example of Washington and thus escape casting a blot upon her own escutcheon, and we read:

"The policy which has implicated Great Britain in this entanglement is greatly deplored by the vast majority of English-speaking people. It is a policy nominally connected with China alone, but is really more broad-based. It is, indeed, a policy of world-wide attack on principles which in the past have done

so much to place Great Britain on the pedestal she has so long occupied. Unfortunately it is also a policy which has already succeeded in causing not only a lamentable fall from the high estate which once she could boast, but has also brought about a further double evil, a grave loss of political prestige, and a sad narrowing of possible material profits. Our columns have more than once shown how British interests have gone by the board in this way. We have further provided information more than ordinarily reliable and supported it by argument and contention based on justice and fair play. Much that we have advanced has received the flattering confirmation of accomplished fact."

But *The Overland Mail* (Shanghai) is certain that the word of the United States can not stop the current of financial events in China. There appears to be a veiled sneer in the reference to President Wilson, as if the writer rubbed his hands and remarked with a smile, "Well, you see, business is business." The sentiment underlying what one of these papers calls "Mr. Wilson's masterly statesmanship" seems not to be appreciated in the following words from *The Mail*, which scouts the idea of England's following the example of the United States:

"The somewhat altruistic step recently taken by the United States' new Administration regarding loans to China is apparently not going to find imitators among other nations, and it is therefore clear that unless China herself puts impediments in the way the huge international loan will continue to be at her disposal. Sir Edward Grey, in his latest statement on the question, makes it abundantly clear that Great Britain's policy has in nowise been altered to meet changed conditions, and the policy laid down from the beginning of the negotiations has to be rigidly adhered to."

Talking of the sextuple group from which President Wilson withdrew, *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai), while approving of Oliver's escape from the den of Fagin, remarks:

"The moral backbone of the group has had a nasty jar. There is, moreover, a rankling wound left in the minds of some who keenly feel the hint that their aims and objects are such that honest nations are better free from them. How much this suggestion has hurt is evident from the wealth of adverse comment which the week has produced on American action, partly from American upholders of the group, partly from British sympathizers, and partly from the Japanese press. All these shake doubting heads much after the style of the silent character in 'The Critic.' It is, however, fortunate that they do not remain silent, otherwise the mirth of nations might have been considerably lessened during the past few days. Meanwhile Peking reports 15 acceptable loan offers on hand in reply to the confident statement that it must be with the sextuple group or not at all that China can possibly get the money she needs. The Standard Oil Company alone is offering \$25,000,000 gold, 'with petroleum deposits in China as security.' The financial question, therefore, would settle itself in a week if the super-added politics were disentangled from it. What remains to be seen is whether the liberal Powers will take heart of grace from American action and determine that this shall be done."

But *The Republican Advocate* (Shanghai) regrets our withdrawal. The presence of America on the board of directors would have acted as a safeguard for China's rights and interests amid the necessary scramble of the other contributors. To quote this, one of the most advanced and patriotic newspapers of the new régime:

"While those sympathetic with President Wilson's policy see



THE SCARECROW.

—*National Review* (Shanghai).

in this measure the liberation of China from the financial and political clutches of the Powers, there are those who regard the withdrawal of the United States as a distinct danger to China by virtue of the removal of the restraining influence which America might still exercise on the ambitions of unscrupulous Powers.

"It is a well-known fact that since the sextuple group came into existence the nature of the loan has been more or less of a political character. The fact is that in the process of the negotiations this political tendency has become more and more noticeable; it was especially emphasized in the recent disgraceful scramble for supremacy and political influence, and in the no less condemnable blunder of putting 'directors' for 'advisors,' a glaring mistake which could not but provoke suspicion on the part of the Chinese people."

SPANISH FEARS OF ARMAGEDDON

THE TARANTULA of the European war-dance has at length bitten Spain. We learn from Spanish papers that the struggle between the United States and the land of Cervantes awoke the latter from her lethargy, and great improvements have followed in her agricultural, manufacturing, and military activities. But they feel that one such blessing is enough; another would be one too many. France is strengthening her army, and Germany is preparing by an extravagant war budget for the possible conflict that may ensue, if Greek meet Greek, or, rather, if Slav meet Teuton in a death struggle. What part shall Spain take in the tug of war; can she be safe as a mere "innocent bystander"? Does not the Peninsula run the risk of becoming the theater of conflict, as in the days of Wellington, asks Spain through her newspapers. We can not compete with France or Germany, these papers say, by the strength of our army, the number of our population, or the wealth of our treasury; how, then, shall we hold our own?

The Spanish publicists feel that Spain shares, in some respects, the predicament of Turkey. The Powers have all turned their backs on Turkey. Spain fears the same fate, and as the Moslem would turn for help to Russia, so one of the lead-

other the strong helpers on which Spain is to rely. It is impossible that in the Armageddon which the wisest of European statesmen with equal confidence predict Spain can remain neutral. All unite in the opinion that she was so quickly and easily stripped of her colonies by the United States because of her proud isolation. She was quite out of the running in the international dispute with France and Germany after the Agadir incident. Soreness on this point prompts this paper to declare:

"If the agreement with France concerning Spanish rights in Morocco last long and perhaps prove disadvantageous or disastrous to Spain, in spite of the by no means disinterested support of Great Britain, our weakness through our isolation is solely to blame."

Asking where Spain shall seek a buttress the *Correspondencia de España* (Madrid) remarks that neither the Triple Alliance nor the Triple Entente would be most helpful to Spain as a coadjutor in time of need. A new combination must be formed, as proposed in the following words:

"If Germany can yield us no advantage either by land, sea, or air in time of war; if Germany can give us nothing in time of peace; if Germany is powerless to attack us either by land, sea, or air unless Germany has first crushed and annihilated her own enemies; if an alliance with her on our part would involve us in a peninsular war with England and France; if the advantages of an alliance with Germany were contingent on her triumph over her enemies, it necessarily follows that such an alliance would be fatal to Spain."

The *Correspondencia* states that certain political writers have advocated this alliance, but while some such combination must be entered into, it thinks Germany and Austria too remote to be of help. This is piquantly stated as follows:

"We can not even think of an alliance with Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. Destiny has geographically separated us from these countries, and it is not possible for us to resist destiny. To make Germany our ally and to become embroiled with France and England would be acting like a man who discarded his sweetheart in Madrid and was making love to a girl in China whom he could never visit and who could never visit him. An alliance with Germany would be nothing more than another adventure of Don Quixote, trying to find a second Dulcinea, but doomed to meet in his search a second batch of windmills, cudgel-wielding muleteers, a fresh set of scars—very glorious, no doubt, but also extremely ridiculous."

Spain should turn, then, to England and France, declares Deputy Alvarez in a speech in the Cortes:

"For my part, I would advocate an alliance of Spain with France and England. Of course it would be far better for us if we could remain neutral, but we have really no choice in the matter as to whether we should join or keep aloof from European politics. The belligerents might occupy the Balearic and the Canary Islands, with the object of forming suitable bases for their naval operations. Our alliance with France and England would also have an indirect influence on our domestic politics. In this connection the proposed visit of King Alfonso to Paris has much significance in drawing closer the ties that bind Spain and France."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.



LATEST PHOTO OF WILLIAM II.
—Pasquino (Turin).



THE SPECTRAL AIRSHIP.

—Ulk (Berlin).

ing papers of Madrid, the *Epoca*, declares that Spain must look out for a strong and reliable alliance as a ruined spendthrift looks out for a rich wife. The *Epoca* mentions one after an-

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



AMERICA'S WASTE OF RADIUM

POSSIBLY there may be as much as an ounce and a quarter of radium, all told, in the world. This is the estimate of the United States Bureau of Mines, as stated in a press bulletin. To persons who are accustomed to measure mineral products by the ton, this does not sound like a large quantity; but its value is little less than three million dollars, so that it is by no means despicable. A large part of the ore from which this comes is believed to be from the United States, but all of it is worked up in Europe. In fact, until recently it was not certain that the carnotite ores exported from Colorado were used for this purpose, but an investigation made in Denver by Messrs. Moore and Kishil, of the Bureau of Mines, seems to have established this fact, which is not altogether creditable to American industry and ingenuity. Says the bulletin:

"Radium institutes have been established in Austria, France, Germany, and England, a European science and industry have been developed from American radium ores, and even the uranium present with the radium has been manufactured into marketable condition only in foreign countries and returned in finished condition to our own. American hospitals and physicians have been forced to procure from abroad such radium as they could afford for experimental purposes, and investigations in our governmental and university laboratories of the wonderful properties of radium and their possible application to the eradication of disease and the development of industry have been hampered by the almost prohibitive prices at which the finished material is held.

"While the Austrian Government, realizing the untold possibilities of the radium ores of St. Joachimsthal, has purchased the mines, put their output under direct governmental supervision, and has entered into an agreement whereby this ore is worked up in cooperation with the Vienna Academy of Sciences for experimental purposes in a carefully administered radium institute, America has allowed her large and much greater resources to be exploited on a basis which wastes perhaps irretrievably a large portion of the material mined, and has exported carefully selected ores at a price by no means commensurate with its radium value if worked up at home.

"Even before carnotite was exported, pitchblende of the highest grade was sent out of the country at the time when the world's radium output was supposed to be coming from Austrian ores. At least twenty to twenty-five tons of high-grade pitchblende has been sent out of the country. Within the last two years, however, foreigners have realized the value of our carnotite resources and most of the radium that has been exported has gone abroad in this ore. . . .

"Carnotite is a yellow mineral consisting mainly of potassium uranyl vanadate, but containing also small amounts of barium and calcium compounds. . . . While carnotite is known to occur in smaller quantities in other States, the more important deposits are scattered over a considerable area in Colorado and Utah."

In the mining of these carnotite ores, the writer tells us, probably five tons of material capable of concentration are thrown upon the dump for every ton that finds its way to market. To develop methods for concentration of these ores and save the valuable material now wasted is one of the problems before the Bureau of Mines—with fair prospect of a successful conclusion. To quote further:

"It is difficult to estimate the total amount of radium that has been produced up to the present time, but it is quite certain that if the ores which have been mined in this country and abroad and sold for radium production have been actually worked up into this material there is now in existence something like 40 grams (1¼ ounces) of radium. The price of radium salts varies somewhat. In large quantities it has been \$80,000 per gram for both radium chloride and radium bromide, altho the latter contains

less metallic radium in proportion to its weight than the former. It should be remembered, therefore, that it is more advantageous to purchase radium chloride than radium bromide. In small quantities the average price has been \$80,000 per gram, which represents about \$2,250,000 an ounce.

"The figures given show very plainly that the United States has taken the palm from Austria as the radium-producing country of the world. Very few people have been cognizant of the fact that the United States has such deposits within her borders. Up to the present time very little interest has been taken in the matter and only one firm has engaged in the extraction and refining of radium in this country—a condition which is deplorable. This firm has not yet entered the radium market.

"Practically every ton of ore mined in 1912 went abroad, and as the American deposits are far from being inexhaustible we are rapidly depleting our own reserve and are shipping from the country material of great value and of unknown possibilities which can not be replaced.

"The applications of radium are still too little understood to admit of definite statement. Its discovery and marvelous properties have already changed our ideas regarding the constitution of matter, and scientific investigation will undoubtedly lead to valuable results which we can not now even foresee. Altogether too many incorrect statements and vague speculations have been placed before the public as to its use in medicine. A recent report of the London Radium Institute and the many articles emanating from minor laboratories experimenting in the application of radium to therapeutics all tend to show, however, that it has a real value, the certain application of which must await further experimentation. In the meantime no credence should be given to the many stories that are sure to be printed unless they are backed up by the highest medical authority which will always give publicity with caution.

"The best medical authorities appear to agree that, up to the present time, radium has not been proved to be specific for any disease, altho it has been shown to be helpful in many cases, and the outlook for its future application to certain diseases not easily treated otherwise are decidedly encouraging.

"Apparently no uranium is worked up in the United States, but according to statistics gathered by the division of mineral resources of the United States Geological Survey, about \$14,000 worth of its oxides and salts were imported into the United States in 1911. It is one of the few materials shipped abroad as ore and returned in manufactured form."

"CURES," FOREIGN AND NATIVE—When you are cured in English you are well; when you are cured in German or Italian, you may still be ill; you may even die. An Italian physician, we are told in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, April 26), was recently made to say, when his article was translated into English, "I cured ten typhoid patients last month and six of them died." What he really said was that he had treated ten patients. The word "cure" in German or Italian means simply "treatment"; this is the original sense, from which we have wandered somewhat in our English use. This fact often causes confusion and misapprehension. Says the paper named above:

"Many newspapers are hasty or careless in announcing the discovery in Germany of some method of treatment more or less new, and not infrequently misinformation is given the public through failure to keep in mind the actual meaning of one little word. The German word *Kur* does not mean 'cure,' altho it is not an uncommon thing to find it so translated into English. 'To cure' in English means 'to restore to health; to effect a cure'; but in other languages it means merely to apply 'a method of remedial treatment of disease; medical or hygienic care; method of medical treatment.' The German word for 'restoration to health' is *Heilung*, not *Kur*. The Latin word *cura* means merely 'care,' a shade of meaning which is preserved in the derived term 'curator.'"

FUNGI AS FOOD

AS FOOD-SUBSTANCES the various species of mushrooms stand between plants and animals—possibly a little nearer the latter than the former. In chemical composition they strikingly resemble animal products. Cellulose, the characteristic element of vegetable tissue, is entirely absent, and in its place is chitin, a substance also found in the shells of crabs and the wing-cases of beetles. There is also no vegetable chlorophyll, or green pigment, and no starch, but an abundance of glycogen, which is found elsewhere only in animal organs. The food value of the fungi is the subject of an article contributed to *Die Naturwissenschaften* (Berlin), by Dr. C. Reuter, who epitomizes therein the latest opinions of investigators. Apparently the value of mushrooms as food has not been done full justice in recent years. Dr. Reuter thinks that we shall have to return again to the rating of the older physiologists, who thought highly of them. He says:

"The nutritive value of fungi has been much debated. The high content of nitrogen caused the older food-chemists to value them highly, and they were recommended as a substitute for meat.

"But when digestion and assimilation tests began to be made, this opinion was reversed. When it was discovered that a certain percentage of the nitrogen passed through the body without being digested, it was concluded that a portion of the albumen of the fungus was completely non-digestible. But this assumption came in part from the fact that the presence of the chitin was then unknown, so that it was disregarded. The chitin is, in fact, entirely non-digestible, and it contains 6 per cent. of nitrogen. It was assumed that this non-digested nitrogen was a constituent part of the nitrogen of the proteins contained."

Careful experiments made by Dr. Reuter have now proved that these proteins, that is, the albumens of the fungi, are perfectly digestible. He also declares that the high percentage of carbohydrates adds appreciably to their nutritive value. Another element not to be overlooked is the presence of minute quantities of other substances which act as stimulants to the appetite. Because of these, mushroom extract is useful in hospitals and sick-rooms for preparing dishes to tempt invalids. He adds:

"It should be observed that when mushrooms are boiled and the water is thrown away their nutritive value is much lessened.

"In general it may be said that when properly prepared the fungi have a very high nutritive value as compared with other vegetables."

Another point of value is the author's reminder that since the fungi have a very brief life-period and contain those highly active agents of chemical action, the enzymes and ferments, they are peculiarly liable to rapid alteration and deterioration. Hence it cannot be too strongly insisted upon that they should be eaten only when young and when entirely fresh.

Of course these remarks apply only to non-poisonous fungi. The inability of the layman to distinguish these from the poisonous varieties is really responsible for our neglect of these valuable food-products. Most of us do not care to perform the classic and infallible test—to tell a mushroom from a "toadstool"—the first step in which is consumption of the doubtful article, while the last is too often a trip to the cemetery.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PEARLS AS SARCOPHAGI

THE NORMAL PEARL is nothing but the tomb of a worm, built by the enveloping oyster to get rid of its tormentor. The parasite irritates its host, which thereupon secretes a deposit of lime that entombs it. The fact that this deposit is brilliantly beautiful has nothing to do with its utility in the scheme of nature, but a great deal to do with its value in the eyes of man. Hence the oyster, in ridding itself

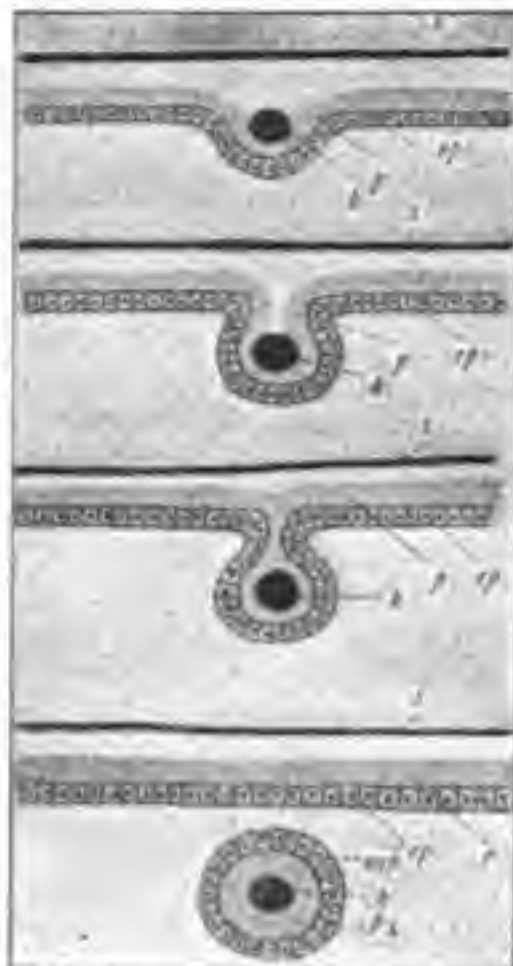
of its irritating guest, only succeeds in making itself the object of search and destruction by a more cunning and more powerful foe. Occasionally other irritants than the parasitic ones will produce results, tho they are not of the same grade; grains of sand and even small objects introduced especially for the purpose may come out as pearls of a sort; but they are not as pearly as the real worm-coffins. We quote an article contributed to *Ueber Land und Meer* (Stuttgart, March 13) by Dr. Wilhelm Berndt, as follows:

"What is a pearl? In itself a prosaic thing enough. A lump of carbonate of lime mixt with organic matter, which only through the intimate structure of its outer layers is able to show the wonderful play of color that depends on the so-called interference of light-waves, similar to the color phenomena shown by the inner surfaces of certain shells ('mother-of-pearl'). From both points of view pearls and mother-of-pearl are identical. Chemically, they are the same; both proceed from the 'mantle' of the bivalve; only the form is different. . . . Where the mantle deposits a layer of white mother-of-pearl, there occur the common, so-called 'white' pearls; where, in some mussels, it deposits in certain regions reddish shell-substance, there we find the wonderful 'rose-pearls.' Brownish-black pearls occur near those parts of the mantle that are connected with the darker upper part of the shell. In

numerous cases free round pearls are not produced. Instead of an isolated ball or lump of lime, there is a knotty protuberance on the inner wall of the mussel-shell; the pearl seems united or merged in the shell, and we have what jewelers call 'half-pearls' or 'buckle-pearls.' . . .

"The origins of pearls are of various kinds. It was once commonly assumed that small foreign bodies, grains of sand, coral, or sponge spicules, falling into the mussel between the mantle and the shell, were covered with concentric layers of deposited lime, forming finally a spherical pearl. Such foreign-body pearls unquestionably do occur in nature. . . . The Chinese, who are fine observers of natural phenomena, place small images of Buddha in the living mussel, between the mantle and the shell, and thus cover these objects with a layer of pearly substance. These, however, as is also often the case with natural pearls formed around a foreign body, resemble the so-called 'half-pearls' connected with the shell. The origin of the normal pearl is different and more complex, as is shown by the older investigations of Moebius, Filippi, and others, as well as by the more recent studies of Dubois, Biedermann, and many other scientists. In sea-mussels, as we now know in almost all cases, the formation of pearls is dependent on the presence of recognized parasites, belong to the classes of trematode or of cestode worms. . . . 'The most beautiful pearl,' says Dubois with Gallie elegance, 'is thus only the brilliant sarcophagus of a worm.' Many fair ones would be surprised if they knew that they were wearing thousands of dollars' worth of worm-coffins around their necks."

The cestode worms, we are further told, seem to be responsible for the finest grade of pearls, the trematode worms for others. Pearls are found also in some fresh-water mussels, and it is not so certain that parasites are responsible here.



HOW PEARLS GROW.

mp, outer skin of oyster; k, foreign body; mp, mantle-skin of the pearl; p, layer of mother-of-pearl; p, mother-of-pearl coating of the pearl; s, shell.

Possibly these are formed around tiny fragments of the shell. The writer goes on to say:

"Pearls are similar in many respects to organisms: they can 'sicken' and 'die.' Sick pearls lose their luster, become spotted and dull. In the Orient the treatment of such pearls is a mystical process belonging to wise men who hand down the knowledge of it from father to son. Authentic literature on this subject is lacking. Probably the pearls have suffered from careless handling, possibly also from indisposition of the wearers, involving some acid reaction. It is commonly said that pearls must not be too long left unworn, because the natural oil of the skin aids in preserving them."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A FISHING SPIDER

THE following account of a South African spider that deliberately catches fish for food is contributed to *Nature* (London, April 10) by E. C. Chubb, of the Durban Museum, Natal. His account is in the words of the discoverer of this odd creature, Rev. N. Abraham, who apparently did not communicate his observations to any important scientific body, but merely embodied them in a lecture before a local society of which an account was published in the papers. This was in November, 1911. The spider has now been identified. Mr. Chubb tells us, as a species known to naturalists as *Thalassius spenceri*, and specimens of it are to be seen in the museum at Durban. Later observers report that this same spider eats, also, small frogs and toads. Says Mr. Abraham:

"In the year 1905 I was living in Greytown, Natal. One day I was catching small fish and aquatic insects for an aquarium. I was using a small net in a shallow stream. I happened to see on the edge of the water a fine spider, which I captured. On reaching home I placed my specimen in a large aquarium, where I had a number of small fish. The spider measured about three inches when its legs were extended; the body is small, but the legs are long. After being on the rockwork of the aquarium for some time, it took up a very interesting position. It rested two legs on a stone, the other six rested on the water, well spread out, the ends of the six legs commanding a definite and well-defined area of water.

"Being busy, I merely took a note of its attitude, and left it to its devices. After a few minutes my servant boy came into my study to say that the spider I had put into the aquarium was eating one of my pet fish. I at once went to see what had happened, and soon saw the spider on top of the rockwork, holding in its grip a beautiful little fish about four times the weight of its captor.

"For a moment I was startled into a strange surprise. How could this spider, which has no power to swim, catch a lively, quick-swimming fish? I looked at it in wonder, as it seemed to clutch the fish as a cat clutches a mouse. It soon began to devour its catch, and after some time had passed nothing was left of the fish but its backbone. The spider had eaten it as surely as an otter eats its trout.

"I was now anxious to find out how the spider caught the fish. That night, about 11 o'clock, when I had finished my day's work, I sat down by the aquarium to watch the spider, with the hope that I might see how the fisherman caught his fish. The spider had taken up a position on a piece of stone, where the water was not deep, and had thrown out its long legs over the water, upon which their extremities rested, making little depressions on the surface, but not breaking the 'water skin.' The tarsi of two posterior legs firmly held on to a piece of rock just above water-level, the whole of the body was well over the water, the head being in about the center of the cordon of legs, and very near to the surface of the water.

"After watching for some little time, I saw a small fish swim toward the stone and pass under the outstretched legs of the spider. The spider made a swift and sudden plunge. Its long legs, head, and body went entirely under the water, the legs were thrown round the fish with wonderful rapidity, and in a moment the powerful fangs were piercing the body of the fish. The spider at once brought its catch to the rocks, and began without delay to eat it. Slowly, but surely, the fish began to disappear, and after the lapse of some time the repast was over."

TO STRAIGHTEN OUT CROOKED PLANT NAMES

THE TASK of inducing the Filipinos, when they learn our tongue, to discard what he believes to be incorrect names of plants and fruits, is to be essayed by O. W. Barrett, chief of the Division of Horticulture in the Philippine Islands. The islands, he assures us, are on the eve of becoming an English-speaking country, and it is "now or never" if we are to make the language of our wards an improvement on our own. An editorial critic in *The Scientific American* (New York, April 26) thinks that Mr. Barrett's plan may possibly involve too much interference with "English as she is spoke" in these United States. Take our word "corn," for instance, which is not the "corn" of the British Isles:

"In British countries there are several kinds of 'corn,' including wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, rice, and even leguminous plants, as peas and beans. Locally the word is often understood to mean the leading cereal crop of the district; hence, while 'corn' means wheat in most of England, it means oats in Scotland and Ireland. Our English ancestors found maize under cultivation by the Indians all over this country as their principal food crop, and gave it the not inappropriate name of 'Indian corn.' The name 'mahiz' (whence 'maize') was current in Haiti, where the plant was first seen by Columbus.

"The fact that the Spanish name for this plant, 'maiz,' is already familiar to the Filipinos, would no doubt facilitate the adoption of the name 'maize' in preference to 'corn' among the islanders who learn English. Such is Mr. Barrett's hope; and he says, in writing on this subject in the Philippine *Agricultural Review*, 'Let us adhere firmly to the old (pre-Columbian Arawak "mahiz") correct name by which this plant is known practically everywhere outside of the United States.' However, there are certain difficulties in the way of carrying out this reform in a land where the natives are learning English from Americans, identical with those which would be encountered if the same thing were attempted in this country. Mr. Barrett does not appear to realize that the word 'corn,' as used by Americans, has so ramified in phrases and compounds of every-day use that to abandon it would entail an appalling number of other changes in our speech. Thus, to be consistent, we should have to substitute 'maizemeal' for 'cornmeal,' 'maizebread' for 'cornbread,' 'maizestarch' for 'cornstarch,' and so on. No longer would Young America delight in the pink and the white varieties of 'popcorn,' but in 'popmaize'! And how on earth should we ever persuade the newspaper paragrapher to banish 'Farmer Corntassel' for so unconvincing a personage as 'Farmer Maizetassel? Let Mr. Barrett light his pipe ('maizecob,' if he will have it so), and reflect upon the uttermost consequences of his rash suggestion.

"The rest of his propaganda is less revolutionary. For example, in urging the spelling 'coconut' in lieu of the old-fashioned (but not oldest-fashioned) 'cocoanut,' he is merely seconding the recommendations of most American lexicographers. 'Cocoa' for 'coco,' in this sense, arose from a stupid blunder in Doctor Johnson's dictionary, and has never had the sanction of careful writers.

"A certain fruit which Mr. Barrett thinks should not be called 'alligator pear' has become tolerably familiar in recent years to Americans who can afford exotic delicacies. Of course, it is not remotely related to the true pear, and some varieties are not even pear-shaped. In advocating the more euphonious name 'avocado,' Mr. Barrett says: 'Objection to this word is gradually dying down, but, for some unknown reason, there still lingers in the minds of thousands of people an apparent preference for the hideous name "alligator pear"; this is probably due, however, to the plebeian shrinking from any foreign-sounding word, especially if it has more than three syllables.'

"Another tropical product which has attained prominence in this country in comparatively recent times, and which has reached a greater perfection in Florida and California than anywhere else in the world, is probably best known to most of us as 'grapefruit.' This name is said to be due to its grape-like flavor (which few people can detect), or to the clustering habit of the growing fruit. It is sometimes called 'shaddock,' a name that properly belongs to a more primitive and much coarser variety of the same species. Mr. Barrett would have us abandon 'grapefruit' in favor of 'pomelo.'"

TO AVOID STREET ACCIDENTS

TRAFFIC-CONTROL has now been in operation long enough in our larger cities to make it certain that the safety and comfort of both pedestrians and riders may be promoted by the observance of a few simple rules. There are still many, however, who regard such rules merely as so much annoying "red tape," who do not understand the principles on which they are based, and who are unwilling to play their little part in making general street traffic safe and speedy. These should peruse the following rules, laid down by Dr. Frederick Remsen Hutton in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, April 12). What Dr. Hutton says is part of the campaign now being conducted in New York by the American Museum of Safety and is in accordance with the ideas of those in charge of that institution. Says Dr. Hutton:

"There are some absurd proposals that all individual vehicular traffic shall be stopt at intervals; this would defeat its own purpose, and be hardly enforceable, except in spots, and the whole subject is too broad to be discuss in its entirety in a short article. But there are certain standards which seem so possible for the user of the wheeled vehicle that it may be worth while to discuss them.

"(1) *The Controlled Traffic.*—If all vehicles head one way, and only turn around at the corners or street intersections, then all on foot need only look for danger from one direction. On the right of the center, you look over the left shoulder; on the left of the center, you look for danger from the right hand. No child should ever play in the intersections of streets, and no pedestrian or vehicle should ever 'cut the corners.'

"(2) *The Classified Traffic.*—Since it is the Rule of the Road that the faster vehicle passes the slower on the right of the former and by turning to the left hand of the slower, the faster vehicles will always be in the center of the highway, or farther away from the sidewalks of the street. This is the first classification, and rightly makes the center of the street the more dangerous part. But a second classification is that of the ordinary and the preferred class of vehicle as respects the right of way. The hospital ambulance and the fire-service vehicles, on their errands of life-saving or rescue of lives or property, are entitled to speed, and the center of the street. Pedestrians should get on the sidewalks, and vehicles of the lower classes should go to the right of the highway and stop there. No child should be or remain on the roadway when a fire or hospital vehicle is exercising its paramount right of way.

"(3) *The Standard Type of Warning Signal.*—No vehicle should have or sound the warning signal of a superior class. The powerful gong rapidly sounded is the accepted signal for the ambulance in this part of the world, and the high-pitched steam whistle or siren or the swinging bell is the fire signal. For others to use the emergency standards is to lower the warning value of the real ones, and should be forbidden by ordinance. No man should cry 'Wolf!' like the shepherd in the fable, to get a right of way to which he is not entitled, else he breeds carelessness in the face of real need.

"(4) *A Standard Quality of Warning Signal.*—A warning signal must not only impress sound waves on the drum of the ear, but it must reach the mind behind the ear, and cause

volitional action. The action should be partly automatic, in the sense that action should follow the sense-impression quickly enough to escape accident, if it comes near."

It will be of the greatest value, Dr. Hutton advises us, if the mind can be trained to recognize the signal of the fast-moving vehicle, and at the same time to judge the distance of the sound. Most drivers are watching the roadway about one block away. They probably sound signals at about this same distance. Hence the signal should carry its alarm over that distance to even a deaf or a slow-moving person and against the wind and other noises of the street. The warning should be of a quality not attaching to any other street noise; and it should be audible from such a distance that the person warned should not have to jump. To quote further:

"(5) *The Warning Signal Should Not be Sounded Unnecessarily.*—To do so is not only to make the street more noisy than necessary, but also it breeds the habit of disregarding the signal when it is full of real meaning.

"(6) A true musical note (one with a definite number of air-waves per second) is not as serviceable for arousing attention and for warning as a pure noise, unless it is much louder in intensity than such noise. The so-called siren is a pure tone at all points of its range, but to make it carry sudden warning, it has to be so loud that it is rightly to be forbidden where noise is an objection. The short explosive note of the diaphragm types of signal, where a steel diaphragm is set vibrating by an electric motor on the principle of Savart, makes the first sound waves as effective as those which leave the signal later, and this is its best claim to be a safety device, in the sense that the American Museum of Safety uses that term."



ON SOME GOVERNMENT TELEPHONE LINES THE GIANT CACTI ARE USED FOR POLES.

CACTUS TELEPHONE POLES

—In some parts of the Southwest, giant cacti are being used with success as telephone-poles. This is the case in Arizona, where, we are told by *The Popular Electricity Magazine* (Chicago, May), the United States Government through its Forestry Bureau is assisting the State to develop and use all its natural resources. We read:

"One of these is the giant cactus, a sturdy, non-edible fruit-bearing plant which sometimes attains a height of forty feet. The sahuara,

or cactus, is strong and tough, and when it became necessary to build a telephone line from the office of the Supervisor of Forests to the Soldier's Camp Ranger Station, a distance of some thirty miles, economy dictated that some use should be made of the many sahuaras growing along the proposed route.

"From Tucson to the magnetic observatory, about eleven miles, the wires were strung on the poles of the Arizona Telephone and Telegraph Company; to Lowell Ranger Station, redwood poles alternated with cacti, in the proportion of one cactus to two poles; to the Great Western power damsite, second-hand boiler tubes alternated with sahuaras in the same proportion, and from there to Soldier's Camp the wires were strung on trees.

"The result has been less satisfactory than was anticipated, owing to the fact that the sahuaras are especially susceptible to be struck by lightning, and it has been found necessary to replace a number of the cacti with wooden poles on this account."

LETTERS AND ART



THE CIRCULAR COURT-HOUSE

THE great circular court-house designed by Mr. Guy Lowell to form the nucleus of New York's new civic center is "without precedent in the public or monumental buildings of this country," and has, therefore, "an extraordinary architectural significance," says *The Architectural Record* (New York). Such an innovation inevitably challenges discussion, and, while Mr. Lowell carried away the award from twenty-two competitors by the verdict of a unanimous jury, it is only natural that the verdict of those unofficial critics who register their opinions in the press should be marked by a lesser degree of unanimity. Thus we find some commentators unreservedly praising this unique and daring conception of a great public building, while others find fault with the design from both artistic and utilitarian points of view. But before considering further these differences of opinion it is interesting to note the following facts

gathered from Mr. Lowell—who is a second cousin of James Russell Lowell—by a representative of the *New York Times*:

"Rome is admittedly the inspiration of Mr. Lowell's design. When he was there a year or so ago he came across a model showing the ancient buildings of the Eternal City in its prime. He found that a goodly proportion of them were curvilinear, the of these but one remained, the Colosseum. Then when he came to study the creation of a building, not only as an ornament to the city, but also to provide quarters for the busiest law courts in the world, the value of the circular idea struck him. . . .

"Economy, said Mr. Lowell, is one of his chief objects, economy of cost of construction, space, and time for those who will frequent the new court-house. A circular wall will include a larger amount of space than one built as a rectangle, so there will be less actual marble and stone used in the new building than if it had been designed on more ordinary lines. The multitudinous court-rooms and offices can be fitted more compactly into a circle than into a square, and above all, lawyers and litigants will be able to reach the trial rooms more quickly as at present laid out than according to any other arrangement.

"North, south, east, and west the portals of the court-house will be open to seekers after justice. They will pass directly through a broad lobby to the central hall. This in itself will be a building which can command attention. It will resemble the Pantheon, but will be larger than that famous structure. Its diameter of 112 feet will be ten feet greater than that of the ancient building. From all round it will rise elevators, which will take those with business in the courts directly to the floors they seek. . . .

"Five floors are to be devoted to the actual trial of cases, on one of them the City Court having its quarters and on the others the general and special terms of the Supreme Court. To these upper floors an abundance of light and air will be admitted, as above the ground floor the building will not be solid. From the

summit of the central hall to the upper air will be a vacant space which will insure an abundance of ventilation and illumination, and there will be another opening between the ring of elevators and the main building.

"This light well will extend around the central hall and the elevators, which, so to speak, will form the core of the court-house, and access to the court-rooms will be obtained from the elevators by bridges thrown across it. The reason for this opening is that thereby Mr. Lowell hopes to solve the difficult problem of proper ventilation and light to the trial rooms without impairing their acoustic properties. . . .

"On the seventh and eighth floors will be the judges' chambers, their library, consulting room, lunch room, and so on. Each of them will have ample quarters for himself and his secretary, and they will be able to work there in comfort, close to their court-rooms and yet removed from any fear of disturbance. To their use will be assigned a terrace which will run round the entire building, 200 feet above the ground. From it a fine view will be obtained of the city at their feet.

"In working out the detail of the building there will be plenty of opportunity for the architectural use of statuary. On either side of the broad steps, which will lead to each of the four great porticoes with their Corinthian pillars, will be groups of marble figures. Over each of the porticoes will be statues, probably of the great law-givers of the world, from Moses and Solon to Marshall and Kent. Above will be the imposing arcade of Doric pillars, and still further aloft will be other marble groups. Then almost at the summit there will be a sculptured frieze. . . .

"The court-house will occupy 120,000 square feet of ground. This should leave a fair amount of the ground condemned for the court-house site for park purposes and the construction of terraces and approaches. If President McAneny's plan for the taking of additional property to the southeast and southwest is carried out, there will be no buildings between the court-house and the Hall of Records and the Municipal Building. Mr. Lowell, bearing in mind that it is hoped to make the court-house only one of a group of public buildings in a civic center, has suggested that the rectangular classical design should be adopted for its future neighbors."

Mr. Lowell estimates that the court-house could be erected within two years of the completion of the foundations. The cost of the building, we read in *The Architectural Record*, is likely to be \$10,000,000, and Mr. Lowell's commission will be 6 per cent. of this, or \$600,000. In addition to this the site will cost at least \$6,000,000.

The court-house will form, as it were, the hub of New York's new civic center, certain features of which are thus described in the *New York Sun*:

"In the first place, its magnitude will not be discernible at a glance except to an observer high up in one of the down-town skyscrapers; furthermore, it will combine architecture pecu-



MODEL OF NEW YORK'S PROPOSED COURT-HOUSE.

This will be not only the largest court-house in the world, but also the first great public building in America to be built in circular form. It will cover 120,000 square feet of ground, and the cost of construction is estimated at \$10,000,000.

liarily American with the classic styles in a fashion absolutely novel. The New York civic center is going to draw lovers of the artistic from all over the world just to see and study.

"Tho the formal array of buildings will stand round about the new court-house, there will be much more to the civic center than lies there. The present Post-office and Federal Building is likely soon to be swept away, restoring City Hall Park to its former beauty, for the old Tweed court-house will vanish too within a few years. Therefore the civic center will begin at the junction of Broadway and Park Row and it will not stop short of the causeway to the Manhattan Bridge at Canal Street and the Bowery. It may not stop there."

To present this audacious design, says the *New York Outlook*, Mr. Lowell has needed equal courage and taste. So, too, thinks *The Tribune*, which finds the perturbation of spirit caused in some quarters by the idea of a circular court-house "both saddening and funny," and attributes it to "a kind of provincial timidity." In praise of Mr. Lowell's design *The Tribune* goes on to say:

"He has planned a work of living architecture, a rare and beautiful example of what a true artist may do when he adopts a classical language and makes it his own, using it easily and naturally to express fresh, vital ideas. . . . He has followed the inspiration which gave us the majesty of the elliptical Colosseum and the circular Pantheon at Rome, the grace of the Temple of Vesta at Tivoli, and the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates at Athens, and the kindred individuality and charm of the octagonal Tower of the Winds, also at the Greek capital. The singular beauty and interest brought into the architectural panorama of the past by these and other renowned buildings may be traced to nothing more nor less than a reaction in men's minds against the tyranny of the immemorial straight line. Countless architects in our own age have felt the same pressure and have sighed to make the same protest. But it needs a resolute will, a strong originality, to make the decisive step. Mr. Lowell could not have committed himself to his circular plan without qualities which we are sure will enable him to justify in stone and marble the courage which he has shown on paper."

But it is against this very matter of adopting "a classical language" that a correspondent of the *New York Sun* protests,

According to this writer, "the world has produced three great types of architecture, the Greek, the Gothic, and the American, each perfectly adapted to its use and its environment," and of these "the American is the greatest achievement, because it is obliged to fit into a life more complex and to meet demands incomparably more strenuous." Therefore the court-house, he argues, should have been built in the American or "skyscraper" style. He says:

"You have just completed the Woolworth Building; can you not see that the mind of man never conceived, the hand of man never wrought so superb a structure? It is not perfect; it still has a lot of the rags and tatters of antiquity hanging about it; it is but a step toward the greater yet to come, but as compared with the laborious proportions of the Colosseum it is a triumph that should fill our hearts with pride. . . ."

"You are to have a court-house built of steel, built according to the latest word in engineering science, then artificially made to look like a Roman antiquity. How tired you will get of it! How sick you will be of it when you see all the men and women who come to your city from the four quarters of the globe gazing awestruck at your own mighty American architecture, and passing by contemptuously your mistaken exaggeration of something that was fine 2,000 years ago. . . ."

"The round form may be a happy thought—and it may not be—it may afford large opportunities for interior subdivision; that is a practical, an engineering proposition. And certainly the very suggestion of a round or octagonal building should fire the imagination of an American architect, since it offers fresh, unexploited opportunities for steel and the clothing of steel in garments that cling like a woman's gown; garments that make the beholder feel the form, the structure, the palpitating body beneath."

Another correspondent of the same paper, a lawyer this time, says that the approved plan "shows a building utterly unsuitable for its purpose." He writes in part:



GUY LOWELL.

Whose design carried away from twenty-two competitors the award for New York's new court-house.



By courtesy of the New York Sunday "World."

HOW THE COURT-HOUSE WILL LOOK AMONG ITS NEIGHBORS.

This idealized representation of New York's proposed civic center was drawn by Mr. Louis Biedermann, Jr. Before the picture can be reproduced in fact many old streets and buildings will have to be obliterated.

"It is a freak idea and it naturally leads to freak results. One of these results is the central rotunda to which judges, lawyers, and jurors alike must betake themselves in order to get anywhere. What can follow but congestion and confusion? . . .

"Another feature of the building which seems to me opposed to reason and common sense is that its system of internal communication depends upon innumerable bridges, big bridges for lawyers and jurors and little bridges for judges; bridges everywhere spanning the interior area which is expected to afford light and air to the court-rooms and to the interior offices. And what does this area amount to? It is less than thirty feet wide and over one hundred feet high, cut up into segments by the aforesaid bridges, which radiate from the rotunda like the spokes of a wheel. The light and air which penetrate these chimneys will have to show a good deal of enterprise to illuminate and ventilate the innumerable dark corners with which such a building inevitably abounds.

"Without going into further details it seems to me perfectly evident that the interior of the building has been planned to fit the exterior and that all considerations of utility and practical convenience have been subordinated to a desire to produce an unusual and striking design."

THE VANISHING LOVE LYRIC

THE LOVE LYRIC in English literature is either dying or decadent, declares a woman writer, who signs herself M. M. B., in the *London Daily News*. And the responsibility for this fact, she intimates, rests at the door of modern woman herself, who, having descended from her pedestal into the hurly-burly of life, has sacrificed her glamour, her mystery, her power to evoke the poet's adoration and to lift him to the heights of song. In support of her allegation that the love lyric is vanishing, this writer cites a book of "Georgian Poetry," recently published by the Poetry Bookshop. In this collection of typical examples of the work of the younger generation of British poets during the past two years, "there is not one love lyric." "Divers subjects—dust, rags, fish, and tea—have given inspiration," we are told, but "woman alone has failed to fan the poetic fires." This *Daily News* writer continues her contention as follows:

"Turning to various latter-day books of verse, the same fact faces us. Love, with which the sixteenth-century poets were so greatly preoccupied, is the theme which appears to touch the modern minstrel's mind least. It is true that Mr. Lascelles Abercrombie, in his remarkable book, 'Emblems of Love,' does concern himself with this emotion. But it is a metaphysical and quite impersonal analysis. It is noteworthy, too that he finds his inspiration not in modern women, but in tameless and strong-willed heroines of the past like Vashti and Judith.

"Broadly speaking, nature and realism are what stir the modern poet most frequently. These are the principal preoccupations of the flock of young poets who perpetually browse in the pleasant pastures of the *English Review*."

Then, in regard to the responsibility for this state of affairs, she goes on to say:

"One wonders if the modern woman is responsible for the decline and decadence of the romantic love lyric. No doubt her accessibility, the fact that she is no longer carefully guarded and chaperoned, has much to do with the decrease of her inspiring power. Inaccessibility and remoteness have always tended to idealization; nearness and familiarity to the contrary. The woman of to-day works side by side with man in offices, she golfs with him, she sits on committees with him. She scuffles with him in suffragette scrimmages. Has no one ever written a sonnet to 'Belinda Breaking Windows' or to 'Priscilla in Prison'? Moreover, the modern woman is very businesslike and matter of fact. There would be no need for a poet to sing 'Come into the garden, Maud' in a dozen impassioned stanzas. The Maud of to-day is probably a very punctual person who keeps a diary of engagements. She would no doubt be there before him.

"After all, a Dante needs a Beatrice and a Petrarch a Laura. Both these ladies were remote and proud and extremely inaccessible—quite different from the heroines of modern novels."

CHICAGO'S OPERATIC INDEPENDENCE

NOT THE LEAST interesting of the many interesting signs of the times in opera—the growing indications that this hitherto subsidized art can pay its own way in the United States, the various managerial rivalries, the increasing interest in opera in English, and the welcome movement for popular low-priced opera in New York next season—is the withdrawal of Andreas Dippel and the New York directors from the Chicago-Philadelphia Grand Opera Company, and the purchase by Chicagoans of the stock held in New York. In many quarters these changes in management, directorate, and stock-ownership are interpreted as a declaration of musical independence on the part of the city by the lake—another step in the progressive fulfilment of that historic promise that "when Chicago gets around to it she will make culture hum." We read in the *Chicago Inter Ocean* that "the organization will become strictly a Chicago enterprise, thus permitting the continuance of opera seasons on a broader scale, with better artists and a higher standard than ever before." And in the *Evening Post* of the same city we are assured that "the future of grand opera is thoroughly established in Chicago, and the coming season of the Chicago Grand Opera Company promises to be more brilliant than ever before." Mr. Dippel is succeeded by Mr. Cleofonte Campanini, who adds his new duties as general manager to his old ones as musical director. "Mephisto," who contributes a weekly page of musical gossip to *Musical America* (New York), gives the following account of the incident and the forces behind it:

"Ever since the Chicago Opera was started there has been friction between Mr. Campanini and Mr. Dippel. In the various controversies between them, Signor Campanini—a most able conductor, by the bye—has based his plans for managing the opera on the elimination of the New York members of the directorate, and particularly of those who were connected with the Metropolitan Opera Company.

"Virtually the position was this: Mr. Dippel stood for the organization, and was loyal to the members of the New York Metropolitan Company, whose support he had had when he was in New York, connected with the Metropolitan Opera House and associated with Mr. Gatti-Casazza; while Signor Campanini stood for a new deal, in which the Chicago Opera was to be run by Chicago men exclusively, without either support or interference on the part of New York. In this, of course, he appealed to local pride, as well to local sentiment. Thus he secured the assistance of Mrs. McCormick and her friends, and so was able to create a situation which resulted in Mr. Dippel's resignation and Mr. Campanini's appointment as manager of the Chicago Opera Company.

"I am all the more satisfied that this view of the case is correct, because we now know that Captain Lydig, Mr. Clarence Mackay, and other members of the Metropolitan Company have resigned as directors in the Chicago Company, and we also know, from a dispatch in the *New York Herald*, whose operatic news has generally been almost of an official character, that there is possibility, in the future, of an 'operatic war' between the Chicago and New York directorates."

A correspondent of the *New York Musical Courier* reports from Chicago that "the Dippel-Campanini feud, which started in 1911 and which culminated in the resignation of Mr. Dippel, was one of the most intense in the history of musical enterprises." Yet both Mr. Dippel and Mr. Campanini, according to the dispatches, somewhat discount these rumors of discord by their assurances of mutual friendship.

It is said that under Mr. Dippel's management the first year of opera in Chicago resulted in a deficit of \$246,000, the second year showed a practically even balance between expenses and receipts—about \$1,000,000 on each side of the ledger—and this season left a profit of nearly \$50,000. Mr. Dippel, according to the correspondent, receives \$25,000 from the Chicago Opera Company as the price of his agreement not to reenter the grand-opera field for three years. The *Boston Transcript*,



Photograph by White, New York.

ANDREAS DIPPEL.

He made grand opera pay, but agrees to abandon the field for three years.



Photograph by Matson, Chicago.

HAROLD F. MCCORMICK.

President and principal backer of the Chicago Opera Company.



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CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI.

Who will be both conductor and general manager of Chicago's opera.

CHIEF FIGURES IN CHICAGO'S OPERATIC CRISIS.

in the course of an editorial on "Chicago's Own Opera," has this to say of the interesting situation that has developed:

"Chicago has done the deed and broken boldly the yoke of 'dependence upon New York'—hateful words to true Chicagoan spirits.

"There were 'New York directors' in the old Chicago-Philadelphia Company; they had the temerity to exercise their voice in its affairs. The ambition, the wealth, and the Chicagoan spirit have now extinguished them. Its own operatic Mæneas has bought their stock, fortified the new company with his resources, asserted the independence and stimulated the ambition of all concerned. What Mr. Statesbury is to opera in Philadelphia and Mr. Jordan to opera in Boston, Mr. Harold McCormick will now be to opera in Chicago. It is an exacting task, generously undertaken, sometimes ill requited.

"Yet Chicago—lusty, innovating, self-confident Chicago—will not rest content with all these changes. Mr. Campanini will be the director of the company that is to give a hungry city more opera and better opera. Mr. Campanini has also been and will continue to be its chief conductor. This dual function is familiar enough in Europe. For ten years Mahler was the director and the chief conductor of the Court Opera in Vienna, and he made it the foremost lyric theater in the world. For almost as long Mottl discharged both functions at Munich, as Bruno Walther discharges them now. In America, for a few years, Mr. Dambrosch conducted with a touring company in opera and was also one of its managers. Hitherto, however, this side of the Atlantic, no fixt and established opera has made the chief conductor the director also, until Chicago gave Mr. Campanini the double post.

"The advantage, from one point of view, is obvious. There can be no disagreements between the 'artistic end' and the 'business end' of an opera company when the final authority over both is lodged in a single man—no appeals from one to the other, no meshes of intrigue, no double face toward the public. The disadvantage is as clear. The director-conductor may be a glutton for work and have staying power proportionate to his appetite; and he may delegate his functions and pick his lieutenants with the wisest wisdom. Yet the burden is tremendous for one man who would uphold his artistic standards, pervade every application of them, and yet sign a creditable balance-sheet at the end of each operatic year. Mahler left the opera in Vienna spent in body, mind, and spirit; Mottl died untimely in the harness of the twofold work at Munich. Mr. Campanini, strong and able as he is, must be seeing ghosts as well as glories."

Mr. Campanini, the Brooklyn *Eagle* reminds us, is the conductor who "made the reputation of Oscar Hammerstein and his Manhattan Opera-house in New York."

A PULPIT PLEA TO ARTISTS

AT A SPECIAL SERVICE for artists held recently in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, American artists were urged to draw their chief inspiration from American life. In the congregation, say the press reports, were nearly a thousand artists, representing many leading art clubs and art schools, and it was suggested that this service should be made an annual event. In his address the Rev. Howard C. Robbins argued that the artist does not speak for himself alone, but for his people, and carries in consequence a national responsibility. On this point the *New York Times* quotes the speaker as saying in part:

"He speaks for his people. He gives expression to the inarticulate thousands who have no other voice than his to utter forth their mind. As in art man becomes man, so in art nations become nations, and add, according to the grace that is given them, to the strength, symmetry, and standards of the world. Therefore the artist may not build on the foundations of a foreign culture. He may learn from these; he may be warned by these; he might be mightily inspired and helped by these; but he appropriates them at his peril.

"Opprest and overshadowed by the glory that was Greece, Rome took over bodily Hellenic culture, and what was the result? Imitation, pale, devitalized, and languid; an art so parasitic that it left a mighty people without an utterance worthy of its soul.

"My friends, if you will permit a layman to address you upon a topic of which he is not technically informed, out of much ignorance, I fear, of the peculiar problems which beset you, yet with a deep and somewhat troubled interest in the spiritual issues here involved, let me ask if there is not, in the stillborn art of Rome, a warning which America must not be suffered to neglect? Rightly or wrongly, the idea is prevalent that American artists are unduly dependent upon foreign models, that American critics and purchasers of works of art are too much influenced by the stamp of foreign approval. . . .

"Let the artist be free to roam at will, to ransack Europe in his quest for inspiration, but let him add to freedom the profoundest loyalties of life, loyalties of home and fireside, loyalties of state and nation.

"Is there a district even in Italy more dotted with memorable battlefields than our Virginia, with its sad and heroic memories of war? Let the life of the nation afford our artists their material. Let the spirit of the nation inform their works of art. What matter if there result from the encounter the crudities of form and expression? They shall be American crudities. We shall love them and learn to better them as time goes on."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



MR. BRYAN'S GRAPE-JUICE BANQUET

SECRETARY OF STATE BRYAN acts within his rights and sets a good example to the whole country, in the unanimous opinion of the religious press, by declining to serve alcoholic beverages at his table. The *Nashville Christian Advocate* (Methodist) says it knows of no better story with a moral than this one of the man who from boyhood grew up with "a strong conviction that the drinking of spirituous liquors, including wine, is morally wrong." He abides by his conviction through his career, in victory and in defeat. Now in one of the highest posts of the American Government, he finds it necessary to give a banquet to the retiring British Ambassador, the Hon. James Bryce, and to other members of the diplomatic corps. Could he go contrary to the long-established custom of providing wine at his table, *The Advocate* asks, and submit himself to the ridicule and harsh criticisms of newspapers in three continents? This is just what he did, and for standing firm on their principles *The Advocate* votes all honor to Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, affirming that "their example will be worth much to the American people."

The comment, wide-spread and immediate, that followed the Bryce dinner, remarks the *Boston Zion's Herald* (Methodist), drew from Mr. Bryan a public statement in explanation of his position. As this was the first dinner they had given to the diplomatic corps, and as the guests were all from foreign countries, he stated frankly before sitting down that he and Mrs. Bryan, like their parents before them, were total abstainers, and never had liquor on their table. Mr. Bryan had explained this to the President, when the State portfolio was offered to him, and Mr. Wilson had left the drink matter to Mr. Bryan's discretion.

Mr. Bryan's statement of his reasons for serving grape juice instead of wine at a state dinner, says *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg), "met with the approval and applause" of his guests, for he acted "in a straightforward, manly way," with the courage of his convictions. *The Banner* adds:

"It is only some newspaper men and congressmen who are jeering at Mr. Bryan and affirming as tho they were the final authorities on points of etiquette that he had no right to impose his custom on his guests. But every host has just this right, and guests submit to this condition in accepting his invitation. That wine must be served at state dinners at Washington or something awful will happen is simply a traditional bugbear and humbug, and Mr. Bryan has pricked this bubble."

On the question of the etiquette of the absence of wine at Mr. Bryan's dinner, the *New York Christian Advocate* (Methodist) suggests that those who tremble for the dignity of our nation, especially when the Secretary of State has distinguished Europeans at his board, may calm themselves "if they reflect on the importance of having men in charge of international affairs

whose brains are not muddled by alcohol." *The Advocate* says, in conclusion: "The fewer drinking men there are at the head of governmental affairs in Washington, the greater will be the sense of security experienced by all thoughtful citizens."

Mr. Bryan's decision, says the *Chicago Continent* (Presbyterian), has attracted more attention than "some of the momentous work he is doing in the State Department. The newspaper correspondents seem to have been surprized at Mr. Bryan's course, but there would have been greater cause for

surprize if Mr. Bryan had done violence to his well-known temperance principles."

Reminding us that it is also the practise of President Wilson and Vice-President Marshall not to serve spirituous liquors to guests, *The United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg) lauds Secretary Bryan, and says of the Administration that it quickens the pulse to read of its "open loyalty to religious convictions and practises." *The Catholic Temperance Advocate* (Chicago), the official organ of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, says that "the effect of Mr. Bryan's advocacy of temperance, while in a position of honor and power, can not fail to be very great." We read:

"He will deal with the representatives of all the nations of the earth. The moral influence of America for good or for ill has

been greater than many of us have realized. We believe the attitude of Mr. Bryan on the temperance question will help to make America stand more than ever for private decency as well as for public honor."

Similar approbation of Mr. Bryan's stand is to be noted in papers of the lay press, which are at pains to defend him against the strictures of their foreign contemporaries. *The New York Globe* says:

"Mr. Bryan's dry dinners will not cause unadulterated derision in this country. Mr. Bryan is an unworldly man, no doubt, but even he must have known what would be said of his innovation. He knew, and he did not care. Believing that the world would be a better place without alcohol, he thought ridicule not too high a price for the privilege of testifying to his faith. This is an attractive courage, of a kind few of us would be capable of if we occupied Mr. Bryan's official position. The knowledge of Mr. Bryan that the incident gives is in harmony with what we all knew about him. And so one arrives at the paradox that Mr. Bryan is less laughed at than he would have been if he had not known he would be laughed at."

Continuing, *The Globe* admits that it feels moved to criticize one point—namely, that he regrets the importance attached to his statement on the non-use of wine at the Bryce dinner. *The Globe* holds that the great publicity given to Mr. Bryan's dinner departure is the best missionary work he can perform in the cause of temperance; and it hints that "silence would imply a hope in Mr. Bryan's breast that foreign ambassadors,



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"COME ON IN, BOYS! GRAPE JUICE IS FINE."

—Kemble in the *New York Evening Sun*.



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A SUNDAY CROWD ON ONE OF THE CONEY ISLAND BEACHES.

for instance, would learn something from the dryness of his dinners."

Speaking of "those dry diplomats," the *Pittsburg Dispatch* wonders, in view of London press comment, whether they "are such habitual 'soaks' that to ask them to attend a dinner at which no intoxicants are served is cruel and tyrannous?" *The Dispatch* answers its own question:

"Hardly, yet that seems to be the effect of the comment upon Mr. Bryan's adherence to a lifelong custom of barring liquor from his table.

"There is nothing, however, in Mr. Bryan's dry banquet to prevent a thirsty diplomat from having his dinner with all the wet courses before he goes. Thus fortified, he ought to be able to survive the function. But failing that, no guest need lack intoxication if he lends an ear to the exhilarating eloquence of the host."

"Whatever Europe may think of grape juice at a State dinner," the *Baltimore Sun* points out, "the Bryans will suffer nothing in American esteem for carrying out their principles on this subject in their own house." Nor will ridicule and satire disturb Mr. Bryan, asserts the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*:

"A man who has braved the resentment of a thousand Democratic diners, at Democratic banquets, in keeping his glass turned down while all the rest were quaffing the nectars of the gods, will find it easy to endure the polite shoulder shrugs and raising of eyebrows which is as far as the refined gentlemen of

the diplomatic corps ever allow themselves to go in disapproval. He who has run the Democratic party gauntlet with an inverted, dry and empty glass in his hand need not dread the deprecating smiles of men trained in diplomacy and its concealment of feeling."

NEW YORK'S DEMORALIZING SUNDAY

THE PROBLEM of making the summer Sunday a less demoralizing and depressing day for New York's five and a half million citizens is discussed with force and feeling by a writer in the *New York Call*, a leading Socialist daily. As it is, says this writer, instead of a day of physical and spiritual recreation and refreshment, New York's millions have a day devoted to the feverish pursuit of a relaxation which they do not find—a day of heat and suffocation in the city or of crowding and discomfort in the so-called "pleasure resorts" of the people. Our parks "are utterly inadequate"; our rivers "so polluted that it is almost impossible for the average person to get any good of them"; our subway, surface, and elevated cars "jammed to the doors"; our churches largely closed for the summer; our so-called "sacred concerts" in the vaudeville houses, the only form of dramatic entertainment permitted, are a sham and a disgrace; and on all sides New York's Sunday crowds "are subjected to every insult and to every inconvenience" and receive "the worst possible service for the greatest



Courtesy of the New York "Sun."

A SUNDAY SCENE IN A CONGESTED EAST SIDE DISTRICT.

possible amount of money." The writer estimates that "perhaps a million and a half people get into the parks or to the beaches or into the country on Sunday." Of what the day means to this more adventurous or more prosperous minority we read:

"The mad rush and crush for a Sunday outing show how eager the public are to have a day of relaxation. The robbed and swindled home-coming crowd show how thoroughly impossible it is to have a day of relaxation unless you have plenty of money. . . . About the most dreary sight you meet is that of weary, worried, sweating women, coming home on the night subway trains, holding their fretful, wilted babies, and trying to hush them from the effects of a day of pleasure. All are worn and irritable, their nerves are jangling and their money has been ruthlessly taken away from them by those whose mission it is in life to cater to the wants of the Sunday crowds. . . .

"The great, sheeplike crowd is rushed here and there, crowded and pushed about, swindled, short-changed, and poisoned by filthy drinks and decayed alleged edibles, and then driven home in herds—after a day of pleasure and relaxation."

The situation is slightly relieved by the band concerts in the parks, but the parks themselves are too few, too small, and too inaccessible. Moreover:

"What should be the greatest recreation places in the city—along the rivers—are given over to corporations. On the East River there is a dinky little park named after Carl Schurz. But in the neighborhood there are at least a hundred thousand people. Directly west is Central Park and over on the Hudson is Riverside Park. But you are kept away from the river bank. That belongs to the New York Central. The most of the East River is given over to factories, artistic dumps, breweries, and so on. The Hudson has factories and piers. The Harlem has railroad tracks and garbage scows, and on its sewage-thickened waters ride many gallant freight lighters.

"The recreation piers that have been open merely mock the hunger and the desire of the people to get near the water."

Turning to the case of the remaining four millions who "stay in the city and listlessly prowl about the streets, or continue to breathe the stench of the tenements," he writes:

"Some of them may go to church in the morning. But the number of summer church-goers is so small that many of the churches close or else run only one service and that to a dwindled congregation. The others merely sit in their noxious tenements and dawdle over the Sunday papers. Some of them rush the car or the equally pernicious ice-cream soda growler. The children cluster around the fly-infested places where ice-cream sandwiches are sold, or they droop and mope on the stoops or fire escapes. . . .

"If you desire to go to the theater, there is nothing for it but to go to a sacred concert. This consists of sacred smut, sacred dancing, inspiring impersonations, elevating disrobing acts in honor of the hot weather and things of a similar sort that you can see any week-day, only then they are not part of a sacred-concert. But you cannot witness a decent play."

These anomalous conditions, he says, result from a curious and illogical blending of puritanism and license, and they are difficult to reform because of the vested interests involved. Thus we read:

"We are a strict people in observing the Lord's Day. So whatever is good we close up; whatever is bad stays open. The saloons are closed, except through the back way. That maintains outward order and decency and promotes drunkenness. The regular theaters are closed. That teaches the actors that they are still regarded by many as outcasts. But the worst of the variety-shows are in full blast. That helps in the culture of indecency.

"We refuse to provide adequate facilities for recreation. That forces the people to travel far and makes them a prey to sharks. But it promotes business. It fats the purse of the politicians and others. It is good for the stockholders in traction companies and on railroads, and it is fine for the owners of steamboats. Everybody who goes near a beach is taxed for the privilege. That is fine for those who have stolen the beaches.

"Young and old are herded and driven. The utmost laxity prevails. Many of the places at the beaches are disreputable beyond description. That is excellent for the white-slave traffic."

Concerning the city's responsibility in the matter the writer goes on to say:

"The day of rest of a city with five and a half million people is a matter of civic concern. Two-thirds of those people cannot afford to go either to the beaches or to the country. . . .

"A great part of the problem would be solved if, say, half of the river front was reclaimed. A string of parks, piers, and bath-houses under proper supervision would accommodate hundreds of thousands. Food and drink for these people could advantageously be served even at a loss. But it would be pure and wholesome, which isn't the case with what is served now.

"It would cost millions of dollars. What of it? . . . Proper recreation grounds would mean increased health, and increased health means increased sanity in what is termed morals."

SPIRITUAL SELF-EXPLOITATION

THAT MUCH PRAYING and the constant expenditure of spiritual sympathy produce a lot of hypocrites is the startling indictment brought in *The Atlantic Monthly* (April) against the ministry; and another Boston publication, *Zion's Herald*, acknowledges itself frankly scandalized. *The Atlantic* actually compares the clergy to "clowns and jesters," but remarks that the clergy are "more to be pitied than the clowns," for the minister has to furnish sympathy and spiritual food whether his own feelings are engaged or not. They are called upon, it alleges, "to exploit their own spiritual nature in the earning of their daily bread." This is what appears in the "Contributor's Club," practically the editorial section of *The Atlantic*:

"At certain hours of the week the minister must summon from its hiding-place the spirit of prayer; he must literally exploit it for the edification of three hundred or five hundred or a thousand listeners. At certain other hours he must call forth his most solemn convictions about life and death, and exploit them in the same way. And at uncertain times, at any and every time, week in and week out, he must have his personality ready to deliver when called for.

"Is this fair? Can we wonder that the weakness of the ministry is along the line of hypocrisy, of the over-facile in expression, of the cheaply ready in sympathy?—that ministers sometimes develop a professional manner as marked as the professionally sympathetic manner of the undertaker? Is it surprising that in self-defense they should build up for themselves an armor, not of obvious reserve, but of glib expressiveness, which meets the same end? If they were always really turning themselves inside out, as they are nominally supposed to do, there would be nothing left of them, they would be worn to a frazzle in three months. Some there are who really do this, and these are usually indeed worn to a frazzle. Or, to use the conventional term, they 'break down.' Most of them do not do it, and they survive, but ideals suffer."

All this to *Zion's Herald* is "simply another way of saying that unless a minister be a nervous wreck he has sacrificed his high ideals; he is a mere mumblor of words, one who pretends to give himself, but does not." To which comes the retort:

"We do not believe anything of the kind. Failures there are among the ministry, naturally; men who come short of being what they should be. But the great majority of them are genuine men. And when they stand by the open grave and utter words of sympathy, or in the pulpit or in the home, they speak out of the heart. . . .

"The article in *The Atlantic* tries to say something in favor of the ministry, and to find a way of helping it, but it does it badly. It practically indicts the whole class for hypocrisy, while it makes a show of expressing sympathy for a difficult work. Nothing could be worse than for the people to lose faith in their ministers, to imagine that they are simply hired men, engaged to 'make emotionally satisfying' addresses by the graves of dear ones, or to pray at a moment's notice without feeling in a mood for it. Our ministers are nothing of the kind. Fed constantly on the deeper things of the Spirit, they are in a position to respond by the help of God to the great demands upon them."

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS



ENGLISH SOCIAL LIFE IN LATE GEORGIAN AND EARLY VICTORIAN TIMES*

Lady E. Spencer-Stanhope's "Letter-Bag" Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

UPON the invitation of Mr. A. M. W. Stirling, the author and compiler of the very attractive "Letter-Bag of Lady Elizabeth Spencer-Stanhope," readers of that work enjoy in effect a series of epistolary week-ends at the town and country houses of an English family of high social standing, and therefore well worth visiting; meeting any number of interesting, and in some cases really distinguished, people as the hours pass. Next to being admitted into the charmed circle of the *beau monde* itself, such an entrée as Mr. Stirling so amiably here provides for our delectation in this series of gossip letters, written by the men and women of his family in the past, presenting so intimately, so freshly, and so naively certain known and unknown personalities of a bygone century, is probably the most acceptable substitute one could wish for.

Perhaps for some of us who are shy, and not always sure of the proper disposition of our hands and feet, and to whom the formalities of a conventional society such as existed in Great Britain under Georgian and early Victorian conditions would appear formidable, this proxy method of being in, and yet not of, that circle is preferable; a circle pleasanter to read about than to be of; more comfortable to gaze upon through other eyes than our own; less trying to enjoy in the imagination than in the reality. For our preliminary comfort Mr. Stirling very tactfully adopts a method which it would be well for other compilers of intimate family correspondences to follow. Standing as it were upon the threshold at the moment of our approach, he explains to us, after the manner of an efficient *entrepreneur* of the Who's Who order, just whom we are to meet while enjoying this rather intimate hospitality. He assumes, and properly, that there may be some of us who, while we are willing to accept the Spencer-Stanhope family as all that is desirable in the way of acquaintance, would, nevertheless, like to be enlightened as to their identity; and, reversing the usual habit of the lordly butler at the door who announces us, he stands there himself and announces the hostess and her family to the arriving guests. This kindly courtesy on Mr. Stirling's part makes us feel very much at home not only at Cotton Hall in Yorkshire, where the Spencer-Stanhopes mostly did congregate, but also in the rarefied social atmosphere of Grosvenor Square, where hitherto not many of us have been permitted to disport ourselves in the flesh, and helps us to overcome whatever punctilious scruples we may have possessed in the matter of glancing over the Stanhope mail.

The visits are divided into two volumes,

the first of which is wholly Georgian, and the second almost wholly, if not quite exclusively, Victorian; and our hostesses are respectively Mrs. Walter Spencer-Stanhope and the Lady Elizabeth, to the latter of whom the compiler is indebted for the alluring title of his production. Both are charming, and it should be recorded by all veracious chroniclers of the right sort that their hearts go out at once to these gracious ladies, and especially so to the elder of the two, the wonderful mother of the Spencer-Stanhopes, for not only is she a most prolific writer of delightful letters, but in the brief space of twenty years she found time as well to become the mother of fifteen children, all but three of whom lived not alone to maturity, but in most cases completed the patriarchal and matriarchal span of three score years and ten.

Running as the letters do from 1805 down to 1873, they cover a period in English social and political life which to the student at least is of large interest, and should prove especially valuable, we think, to American readers, who will find in the vivid picture they portray of social manners and customs not too remotely connected with their own something more than worthy of their contemplation. Morally, perhaps the period of the Regency in Great Britain was not particularly edifying—it could hardly be so with such a human animal as the then Prince of Wales to set the standards of private deportment; but it was, nevertheless, in certain of its larger social aspects, a period of good manners, when it really meant something for a woman to be and to behave like a lady and for a man to be and to behave like a gentleman. We often run across the phrase, "a gentleman of the old school,"—indeed in these days of turmoil, of rush and hurry, of emergence of the submerged, and submergence of the emerged, with their turkey-trotting, their bunny-hugging, and their subway manners generally, we encounter the phrase more often than we do the gentleman himself. Our more popular fictionists, in their eagerness to depict To-day, have largely forgotten Yesterday, and since the quiet, unostentatious individual who goes quietly about the business of minding his own lacks dramatic interest, and appears less exciting than the bounders and the cads of the so-called smart set, it is of the latter mostly that they write, and the readers of the hour are in danger of forgetting that polite society ever existed.

Wherefore it is altogether a good thing for somebody to present to our contemplation such a picture as these letters reveal of a society in which men were courteous and stately, and none the less manly for the fact; and women were formal, and full of high feminine dignity, and none the less womanly withal; a Society in which ladies and gentlemen of the old school dominated the scene because of, and only because of, their personal graces, their spiritual and

intellectual charms, their courtesy and good manners, giving the world in which they moved an atmosphere of high distinction which can only prevail where good-breeding is to be found. One learns easily in reading letters such as these that after all it is better to be noble than merely royal, for the attitude of the ladies and gentlemen of real English society toward the Court in the time of the Regency is here revealed to be one of condescending tolerance of certain necessary evils rather than of defensive approval of the shortcomings of the Regent and his set. The profligate vulgarity of that First Gentleman of Europe, as George the Fourth was wont to style himself, is in nowise glossed over in any of these correspondences, and he is presented to us for what he unquestionably was, a bounder *par excellence*, utterly wanting in anything of the nature of decent regard for his personal responsibilities as a sovereign, a son, a husband, a father, or a man. That England should for a moment have tolerated the social and political dominance of such a human failure and moral affront becomes increasingly a matter of wonder the more one realizes, as one can not fail to realize in reading such letters as these, that a full appreciation of his mean, ignoble nature was not wanting among his contemporaries.

More important, however, than these little glimpses of the manners and customs of polite society, and the foibles of royalty; more edifying than the somewhat stupid *on dits* of the London smart set, duller even than our own, apparently, are the really satisfactory views *intimes* that come along now and then of men who really amounted to something in the great story of human progress. The age had its imbecible Georges, its silly fops, and its foolish beaux, men like Nash, Brummel, and Skeffington, but it produced with equal lavishness its truly great spirits. The compiler in one of his prefaces very aptly remarks of the period that it was a generation of colossal exaggeration both in talent and in idiocy, in virtue and in vice. "Men sinned like giants and like giants atoned. Common sense, mediocrity—save upon the throne—were rare. Even the fools in their folly were great." In these letters we get glimpses of both the giants and the foolish. Among the former we find Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who for his generosity of spirit and equanimity in the face of misfortune at the burning of his Drury Lane Theater, becomes even more lovable to us than he was before through the charming little flash upon his personality that these volumes give us; nor have we found in any similar collection of letters that we can at this moment recall a finer portrayal of the sufferings of a great spirit than is here given us in the letters from, and affectionate estimates of the virtues of, Lord Collingwood, the great sailor and admiral who was at Nelson's side at the battle of Trafalgar, sharing

*Stirling, A. M. W. *The Letter-Bag of Lady Elizabeth Spencer-Stanhope*. Compiled from the Cannon-Hale papers, 1806-1873. With numerous illustrations. Two volumes. 8vo. New York: John Lane Company. \$10.

with that heroic figure all the dangers and responsibilities of his perilous command, but awarded few of the honors, and these only grudgingly bestowed by the calculating lovers of place in the high seats at home. The tragedy and pathos of Collingwood's unselfish career are here depicted in such a way as really to create a positive "heart-thrill," and the caption of one of the pages, "How Collingwood Came Home," is worthy of the genius of Kipling, as is also the substance of that sad story as a theme for his vivid pen.

Then, too, through rather British eyes, of course, we get vivid glimpses of the personality of Bonaparte, not at all flattering, but convincing. Thanks to the good fortune of Mrs. Spencer-Stanhope's son John in escaping the dull round of social life in London to land in a French community as a prisoner of war, that admirable young man was permitted more than one peep at the then scourge of Europe while the latter was engaged in the pleasing diversion of collecting thrones, masterpieces of art, territorial possessions, and other objects dear to the soul of the political connoisseur; and his well-written account of his experiences at Verdun, and later at Paris, reduced for us to narrative form by the sympathetic compiler, forms one of the most absorbingly interesting chapters of the first volume. Naturally also we get closer to the real Wellington than most formal histories permit.

In the second volume we come upon an enchanting little love-story pleasantly told in the letters of Lady Elizabeth Spencer-Stanhope herself, daughter of the famous Coke of Norfolk, to her fiancé, the fortunate John Spencer-Stanhope, who as the recipient of the letters of mother, fiancée, and wife, stands in the relation of hero to Mr. Stirling's skilfully presented story. Here, too, we find pleasant gossip concerning figures eminent in both society and history. We get glimpses of Disraeli, Gladstone, the ever-witty Monckton Milnes, later Lord Houghton, Napoleon III., and many other British and Continental notabilities who flourished during the Victorian era, ranging from O'Connell, the great Hibernian, to Samuel Warren, author of "Ten Thousand a Year," from Atkinson and Watts to the Tiebborne Claimant. There are allusions also to such folk as George Hudson, the so-called Railway King, who cut so broad a swathe in English society of the time, and whose wife seems to have rivaled our own Mrs. Partington of pleasant memory—as when a host having explained to her that a certain bust in his drawing-room was that of Marcus Aurelius, the lady replied "that she saw the likeness at once, but for the moment could not recall if it was the late or the present Marquis."

There is a noticeable paucity of literary allusion in these letters, and one looks in vain for references to Tennyson, Browning, Byron, Wordsworth, or Thackeray among the celebrities known to the Spencer-Stanhopes, altho there is one good letter in the second volume containing an amusing reference to Dickens and Carlyle, with which we close.

"I was told the other day," writes Anna Maria Pickering to Lady Elizabeth, "that when Dickens had an interview with the Queen, she kept him standing all the time, and altho kind in her manner, treated him *de haut en bas*, not even offering to shake hands with him when he took his departure. With Carlyle the case was somewhat

different. The old Scotsman calmly took the initiative. Having greeted the Queen with due respect on her entry, he observed, confidentially, 'And noo, your Majesty, I would remind you that I am a verra old man, and so I will tak' a cheer!' and down he sat without any permission on her part. He then, with equal freedom, proceeded to criticize her ministry and give her much unsolicited advice, which nevertheless showed a foresight she might with advantage have made use of. The Queen, however, was much affronted at his freedom of speech, and after the interview declared that she would see no more literary men!"

Mr. Stirling's publishers have produced the work in sumptuous form, well worthy of its charming contents. Not the least interesting part of the compilation are the illustrations, portraits mainly, among which is included a startling reproduction of an engraving by S. W. Reynolds depicting, with a painful realism, King George III. in the days of his madness. It is so convincingly done as almost to be shocking, altho the general tone and temper of the work are otherwise altogether agreeable.

CATHERINE'S SON PAUL

Waliszewski, K. Paul I. of Russia, Son of Catherine the Great. 8vo, pp. 496. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$4 net.

There has always been something Oriental in the history of the Russian dynasty of the Romanoffs, as evidenced in the despotic character of their rule and frequent violent end of their representatives. The subject of the present memoir is a case in point. He was brought up by a strong, unscrupulous, and licentious mother, Catherine, who for statesmanship and talent well merited the title of "Great." But Catherine was a bad mother. She trained her son in the principle which eventually proved his downfall. Speaking of the instructors of the young prince as supplied by Catherine, Mr. Waliszewski writes:

"The intellectual and moral nourishment with which they supplied him was always too substantial for his powers of absorption. It was always his fate to put into his head more than it could contain. While still a child sentiments were infused into him which were beyond the capacity of a mind in which the emotions always held the upper hand."

The result was a sort of delirious paranoia. Paul was never allowed to forget that he was the future Czar. At the same time he was fascinated by the romantic tradition of the Knights of Malta, of which he became Grand Master. He was a whimsical tyrant. One day he would treat his attendants as slaves, at another time array them as Crusaders and make them engage in mimic tournaments. A darker element was imparted to his mind by the suspicion that Peter III. was not his father, and the fate of that ruler haunted him with dark forebodings. When his mother died it was actually discovered from her papers that his renunciation of the throne and incarceration in the Castle Loude had been plotted by her.

But Paul had ideas of his own and set out on a career of reform. His aim was to cleanse his court and his army from all persons of suspicious character. In this work he gave full reign to his natural ferocity. "The times in which we live," wrote Prince Kotchoubey in 1799, "can not be described. We tremble. . . . True

or false an accusation is always listened to. The fortresses are full of victims. Black melancholy has settled on everybody. . . . We are being tortured indescribably."

Under Paul the system of police espionage in Russia was developed to an oppressing degree, and all around him lived in a reign of terror. If at home he was hated and feared; abroad his attempt at aggressive influence was disastrous, and his union with the allies against the French Republic in 1798-9 proved fruitless, for the victories of Suvaroff in Italy were rendered barren of result by the astute diplomacy of Napoleon who sowed dissension among the coalition. What rankled deepest in Paul's morbid mind was England's refusal to cede the Island of Malta, to which he laid claim in 1798 as Grand Master of the Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem, whose home was there. The league he formed against England resulted only in that country's capture of the Mediterranean stronghold. But Paul's troubles were now reaching a crisis at home. Count Pahlen and others who were closest round the person of the Czar formed a conspiracy for his assassination. Pahlen had taken some hand in the assassination of Peter III., and to show the depth and complexity of Russian intrigue, as well as the feeble inconsequence of Paul's intellect, we need only read Mr. Waliszewski's account of the last interview between this conspirator and his master:

"Paul shut the door of his cabinet as soon as Pahlen entered, stared at him silently for two long minutes, and then said:

"'You were here in 1762?'

"'Yes, sir, but what does your Majesty mean?'

"'You had a share in the conspiracy which deprived my father of the throne?'

"'Sir, I was a witness, but not an actor in the *coup d'état*. I was too young, a mere subaltern in a cavalry regiment. But, sir, why do you ask me this question?'

"'Because . . . because they want to do again what was done then!'

"Pahlen was for a moment overwhelmed, but soon recovered his coolness, and said, with complete calm:

"'Yes, sir, I know that. I know the conspirators—and I am one of them.'

"'What!'

"'It is quite true.'

"And the cunning Courlander explained that he was pretending to participate in the plot in order to be in a better position to watch its progress and to hold all the threads in his own hand. He then tried to reassure the Czar.

"'Do not seek to compare your position with that of your unfortunate father. He was a foreigner and you are a Russian. He hated, despised, and alienated from him the natives of this country; you love them and are loved by them. He irritated and exasperated the Guard, which is devoted to you. He persecuted the clergy; you honor them. There was then no police in St. Petersburg; now it is so perfect that no one can say a word or stir a step without my knowing it.'

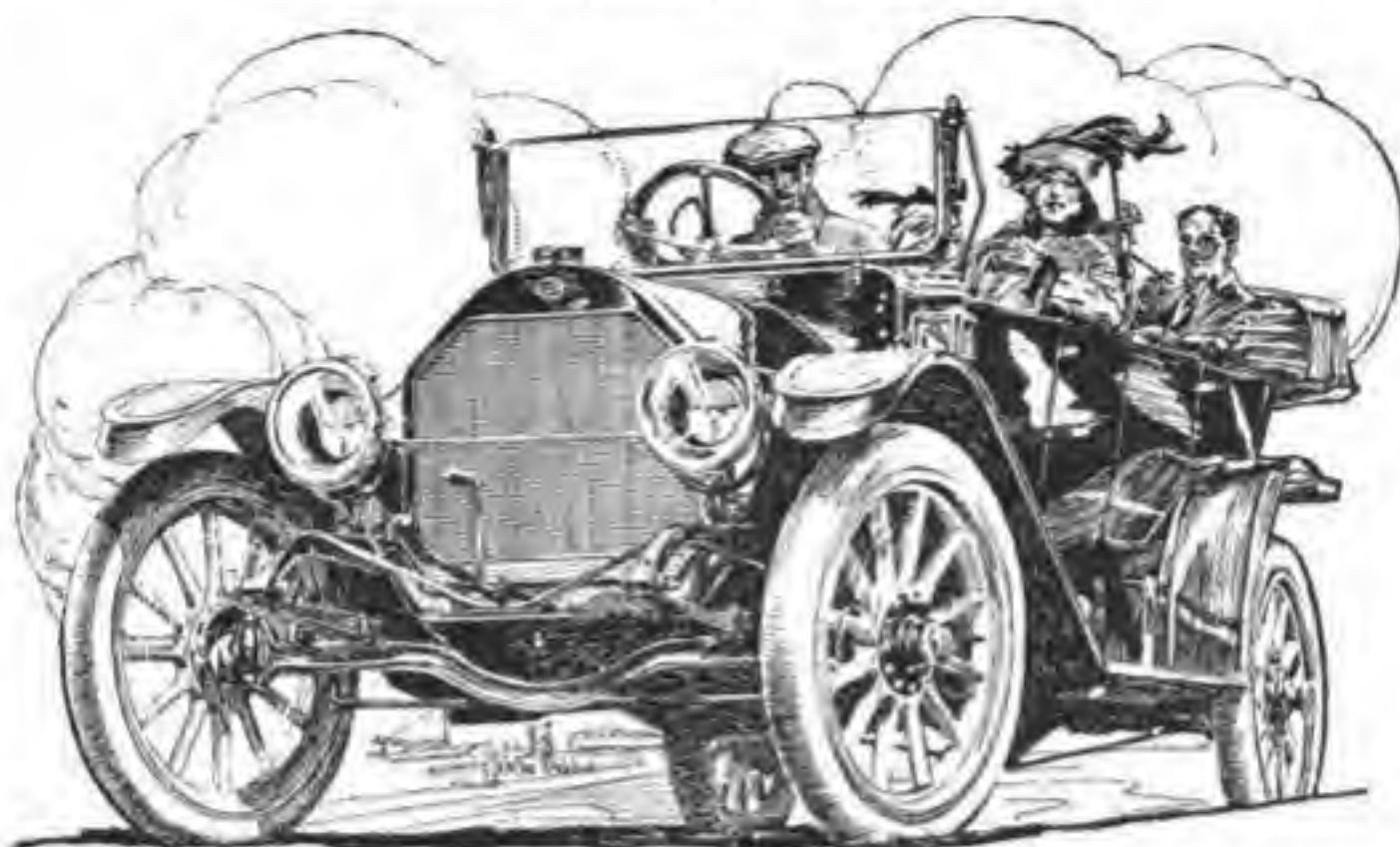
"'All this is quite true, but we must not go to sleep.'

"'Doubtless, sir, but in order to avert all risk I should require powers so wide that I fear to ask you for them. Here is a list of the conspirators—'

"'Arrest them, clap them in irons, and put them in a fortress, or send them to hard labor in Siberia!'

"'It would have been done already, sir, but . . . I fear to wound you as a husband and a father. . . . Read the names;

(Continued on page 1134)



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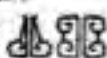
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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 1132)

those of the Empress and two of your sons are the first!"

A few days afterward Paul I. was put to death by the conspirators who had entered his chamber for that fell purpose, March 23, 1801.

The best authorities appear to have been consulted by the author of this fascinating monograph. The only regret we feel in reading it is that the author has not stuck to the epic method of relating an incident clearly and with assurance, but sometimes conscientiously qualifies his narrative with the introduction of various versions, from which as a judicial writer he should have picked the most authentic. When he does use his own judgment the result is brilliant, as in the following discussion of the character of Paul as an administrator:

"It is certain that Paul's tragic end was not wholly or even chiefly due to his errors and his excesses. On the contrary, he owed his ruin to his most meritorious endeavors which united against him a coalition of the basest interests and passions. He repressed the abuses of the administration of the Imperial Palaces and thus exasperated the whole band of gilded and greedy idlers whom Catherine had tolerated because their presence gave a colorable excuse to her own debauchery. It was from among them that the instruments of her son's assassination were recruited."

On the question of the Czar's madness or sanity this writer, while denying that he was insane, pertinently remarks:

"One might be tempted to class him in the category of abnormal persons which has been established and popularized by Lombroso—men who are neither mad nor weak-minded; who occasionally are even of more than average intelligence, but whose faculties are subject to innumerable functional disorders. In such a case a man's faculties, however powerful, remain useless, because he has not the faculty of diverting or coordinating them. His thoughts and his actions are in perpetual antithesis. He becomes the sport of passion and impulse, and, tho his thoughts may be wise and his intentions excellent, he has all the appearance of unreason and immorality. Is not this the very portrait of Paul?"

"THE FINEST ENGLISH GENTLEMAN"

The Windham Papers. With an Introduction by Lord Rosebery. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 800. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$10.

In an age of great Englishmen William Windham (1750-1810) was recognized as at least the compeer of the most gifted; Lord Rosebery describes him as "the finest English gentleman of his or perhaps of all time." He came of an old Norfolk family settled at Felbrigg, near Cromer. From 1762 till 1766 he was a contemporary of Fox at Eton and the pupil of Robert Chambers at Oxford. There was nothing in his early life as a man of fashion and a scholar to indicate his coming prominence in public life. As a friend of Burke, he became really the political disciple of the orator. He was an intimate of Dr. Johnson, at whose deathbed he was present.

One of the most interesting features of his political life was the assiduity with which he supported the cause of the American

(Continued on page 1136)

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 1134)

colonies. His first entrance into public life was signalized by a speech in which he opposed the raising of money by public subscription for the purpose of supplying the means of prosecuting the war against the revolting Americans. After the date of this speech, 1778, he rose rapidly in parliamentary life, and became Secretary of War with a seat in the cabinet. In this office he had opportunities for exhibiting his rooted distrust of Napoleon, and accordingly opposed the Peace of 1802. The Peninsular War met with his warm approval. When Sir John Moore set out on his unhappy campaign in the north of Spain, he blamed the ministry for not supplying this fated general with a stronger force. Some months after the battle of Coruña, on the 17th of May, 1810, he passed away in his house in Pall Mall.

Windham, was a man of many gifts and accomplishments, a fine classical scholar, a model country gentleman, who prized his home at Felbrigg above the society of the town. Being a devout Catholic and a generous landlord, he preferred to spend his income of £6,000 a year among his tenants and in his library. He was tall and athletic, and his graceful social qualities made him a general favorite both in London and among his country neighbors.

Lord Rosebery earns our gratitude for providing us with this collection of papers. Ours is said to be the age of memoirs. These memoirs of one of the foremost men in Pitt's first cabinet, "the ministry of all the talents," is eminently interesting. What are among the most valuable of the "Windham Papers" are hitherto unpublished letters from George III., Pitt, Fox, Canning, Johnson, Castlereagh, Nelson, Burney, and Cobbett, with the last of whom Windham was associated in founding *The Political Register*. Lord Rosebery sums up Windham's reputation among his contemporaries and friends in the phrase "high-souled Windham." We can not speak too highly of his introduction. It is free from exaggeration and sets forth with masterly taste a character and reputation which still survive after the lapse of a hundred years of change and development in English society and politics.

HENRY MAITLAND'S PRIVATE LIFE

Roberts, Morley. *The Private Life of Henry Maitland*. New York: George H. Doran Co.

In the March *Harper's* Mr. Howells recommends that "direct history of life" should come to supplant fiction. It would, he believes, "do the office of that secondary effect of reality which now delights and edifies the reader." His recommendation was apparently anticipated by Mr. Morley Roberts, who has given us the real life of George Gissing under the thin guise of fiction. So thin is the disguise that no one has been taken in, and Mr. Roberts has brought a swarm of murmuring objectors about his ears. The new mood evidently doesn't work well when you take a distinguished individual who has led a life open to more than one interpretation. Just this was probably not what Mr. Howells meant in proposing a substitute for the flood of invented histories that come from the press. We would not place



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him as an approver of this particular book until he himself said so, yet one may fancy that the book would interest him as it has us. Granting the fact that no one connected with Gissing remains to be greatly pained by the revelations, one would call this an exceedingly valuable contribution to biographical literature. There were mysteries apparent to every devoted reader of this peculiarly fascinating writer that clamored to be cleared up. The hints one got that they were even worse than the facts revealed by Mr. Roberts's book were more or less insistent. The bare outline of Gissing's unhappy love affairs has in it nothing to outweigh the splendid picture of devotion, courage, and unremitting toil, the pathetic revelations of a really frustrate life such as now comes to provide the key to the puzzling mystery. As a study of a human soul apart from the fact that the identity is easily decipherable one would have to look far to find a more enthralling narrative.

THE HERO OF LEPANTO

Coloma, Padre Luis, S. J. The Story of Don John of Austria. Translated by Lady Moreton. Pp. 428. Illustrated. New York and London: John Lane Company. \$4.50.

It is not often that an historical biography has the thrilling, romantic interest of a dramatic novel, but that is true of the present life of Don John of Austria, who was one of the great figures in "one of the greatest periods of Spanish history." The book itself is attractive; in diction and motivation it stands far above the usual book of its kind. Even tho a translation, it seems to have lost little of its Spanish flavor or romantic atmosphere.

From the opening pages, when the reader is absorbed in the mystery that surrounds the parentage of the little Jeromin, there is no cessation of interest. Old Spain forms the background for a glowing and faithful depiction of the character of Don John, a royal and loyal gentleman, an honest warrior, and a deeply religious man.

When Jeromin was taken from the rustic surroundings of his boyhood home, he was entrusted by Luis Quijada, favorite lord of Charles V., to his wife, Doña Magdalena de Ulloa. To this beautiful woman of high ideals were due most of Don John's lovable traits of character. She was to him a guardian angel, mother, aunt, and friend all in one. Never did he lose his affectionate adoration for her. He died with her name on his lips. On the death of the Emperor Charles V., his son, Philip II., made public recognition of Don John as his half-brother, established him with a fitting household, with Luis Quijada and Doña Magdalena, and gave him the title of Don John of Austria.

Until Don John was absent from Madrid busy with Moorish conquest, the two brothers stood in close friendly relation, but during this absence, a wily secretary, Antonio Perez, poisoned the mind of Philip against the brother whom he had loved and trusted. It is pathetic that intrigue, misrepresentation, and falsehood should have turned Philip against such a brother, one so upright and loyal, but court jealousy and a consciousness of being detected in scandalous behavior prompted Perez to all kinds of lying subterfuge. The result was suspicion, delays, and injustice on Philip's side, and heartaches,

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The rebellion of the Moriscos of Gra-
nada in 1568 was the chance Don John
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them was the beginning of years of success-
ful fighting culminating in his wonderful
victory over the Turks at Lepanto. From
that time, however, Philip's unjust sus-
picions of his motives held him back from
further conquests. Don John's character
is disclosed in the fact that those who were
sent to watch and restrain his "undue
ambition" always ended by becoming his
devoted friends and allies. Pius V. and
Gregory XIII. had schemes whereby Don
John was to bring England back into the
fold of the Catholic Church, but Philip
thwarted them all by appointing him
Governor of Flanders and then failing to
support him in every way. With few
exceptions Don John was everything, ad-
mirable in a man. The reader is distressed
at the neglect and injustice that saddened
his last years—years of impatient waiting,
honest ambition, and glorious opportuni-
ties that were not supported by the
brother whom he loved with steadfast
devotion.

Of all those royal persons from Charles
V. to Alphonso XII., whose bones lie
incased in splendid sarcophagi beneath
the grim old Escorial's pavement, none
awakens in the tourist half the interest
that is aroused by the structure which
holds Don John's remains. Thousands
have had their tears start as they stood
alongside that white marble tomb, on
which rests the warrior's recumbent fig-
ure, its marble hands grasping the sword
carried by Don John at Lepanto.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Torrey, Bradford. *Field Days in California.*
Illustrated. Cloth. Pp. 235. Boston: Houghton
Mifflin Co. \$1.25 net.

To the several books of nature study
which Mr. Torrey has written the publish-
ers add now a new volume—regrettably
a memorial one, since the author did not
live to see its completion. The pleasant
essays which it contains will charm the
bird-lover. One may dip into its pages any-
where and find oneself in leisurely, amiable
conversation with a man of gentle spirit,
wide intelligence, and keen powers of
observation, who is constantly finding
fresh springs in life. It is good to linger in
the sunshine with him and listen to the
song of the bird and the ripple of the water-
falls.

Rose, J. Holland. *The Personality of Napole-
on.* 8vo. Pp. 383. New York: G. P. Putnam's
Sons. \$2.50 net.

It might well be imagined that the sub-
ject of Napoleon was exhausted, and if the
multiplicity of literature that has been

piled up on his name be taken as a test, this would be true. Professor Holland recognizes this truth, but he also comes into the field as a genuine *rédacteur*. He takes this mass of stuff and distils it, so that its essence is a sparkling product of pure and exhilarating fact. It must certainly be allowed that we have here a new description of Napoleon the truth of which is self-evident. In the first place, the work is eminently refreshing. We are brought down to the stern and wild scenery of Corsica, the feverish excitement of the Jacobin spirit, the almost insane war passion of the genius who had been fed on Arrian and Livy, and the records of Carolingian conquest. Napoleon's career as a soldier is better known than his success as a legislator and a thinker, and those who wish to contemplate this great historic figure apart from his white horse and gray surtout would do well to study this delightful volume in which the learning of a scientific historian is combined with the skill of an accomplished essayist.

Parker, Gilbert, Complete Writings of. Imperial edition. Vol. IX and X. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2 per vol.

Few new novels will be welcomed with more enthusiasm than these republished stories of Gilbert Parker. And those interested in this beautiful new edition of his works will add volumes IX and X to the collection with pride and satisfaction. Vol. IX contains "The Seats of the Mighty," an historical novel of the conquest of Canada, written most appropriately at a hotel in Mablethorpe called "The Book in Hand," in 1894-5. The first germ of the story came from "The Memoirs of Major Robert Stobo," a tiny volume found by Mr. Parker in Quebec, but the plot, characters, and general ideas are all imaginative. "The book," says its author, "has a position, perhaps, not wholly deserved, but it has crystallized some elements in the life of the continent of America, the history of France and England, and of the British Empire which may serve here and there to inspire the love of things done for the sake of a nation rather than the welfare of an individual." Vol. X, "The Battle of the Strong," is a "protest and a deliverance," a breaking away from Canada as a background, a determination, on the part of the author, to fulfil himself and to take no instruction except those of his own conscience, impulse, and conviction. "The Battle of the Strong" is a story of Jersey, and is not without faithful historical elements, but the book is essentially a romance, in which character was not meant to be submerged by incident. It was this story that brought Mr. Parker out of the tyranny of the field in which he had first sought a hearing.

A Dictionary of Automobile Terms. By Albert L. Clough. New York: The Horseless Age Company.

Mr. Clough presents his book as a serious endeavor to give in alphabetical order the terminology daily applied to motor-cars. It is, he believes, the first work of the kind to be compiled. Every year thousands of people who become interested in motor-cars are introduced to a nomenclature that is peculiar to the automobile industry, but quite foreign to them. Heretofore they have been unable to secure an intelligent guide. Mr. Clough's work will be found an open sesame to this technical



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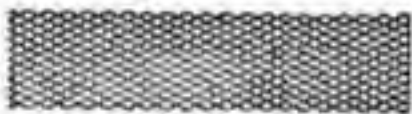
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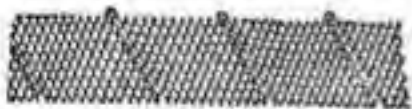


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vocabulary. The task he set himself, involving as it did much mechanical and electrical description, was by no means an easy one. He has accomplished it with remarkable skill. He is especially to be commended for having avoided technical phraseology. The use of plain terms throughout the book will commend it to all who wish to inform themselves on the terminology of automobile engineering. The thoroughness which characterizes the work is shown under such words as *carburetor*, where twenty-five relative terms are treated; *motor*, of which forty different types are described; and *tire*, where forty-five allied terms are considered. This book should become indispensable alike to the prospective purchaser and to the owner of a car.

Woolcombe, H. S. *Beneath the Southern Cross.* 8vo, pp. 165. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.35 net.

This is the pleasantly written book of travels in which the chaplain to the Archbishop of York details his impressions of the inhabitants and scenery he became acquainted with during a tour through Australasia and South Africa. The author of course was particularly interested in the life of the Church of England missionaries and English settlers, but he makes some important additions to knowledge of the aborigines. The narrative is graphic and quite personal. It reads like a series of familiar letters. The photographic illustrations are good and numerous.

Birge, Julius C. *The Awakening of the Desert.* Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 429. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

This is the story of a long expedition made in prairie days more than forty years ago across the plains from Wisconsin to Salt Lake City through the region of the great American Desert. This adventure was undertaken in 1866, remembered as one of the "bloody years" in Indian affairs, and many anecdotes of frontier life are told. Especially remarkable is the sane, detailed, reflective picture of life as it was lived on one of the countless "trails" that marked the expansion of America westward and that are as characteristic of that day as were the expeditions of Cook, Drake, and De Gama in theirs. Life in the West had rugged aspects in those days which melodrama has stamped on popular ideas of the West. But Mr. Birge writes as one who has seen at first hand and lived much before the record was cast into final shape, and the proper dignity of the narrative gives weight to his words. Thus the book indirectly casts light on the period covered in Miss Coman's "Economic Beginnings of the Far West." But one would very much wish to be sure of how far the record is to be taken verbatim and how much is artistic atmosphere. We should like to have a preface telling us who Mr. Birge is and how the details of the vivid narrative of so long ago were preserved. Till this is known its usefulness to students of the period will be uncertain. As a picture it is vivid and very enjoyable.

Brawley, Benjamin Griffith. *A Short History of the American Negro.* 8vo, pp. 247. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

The history of the expatriated Africans and their descendants in this country is one of profound interest, and this little volume summarizes that history in a clear

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and sympathetic narrative. It is not very generally known that altho England was a leading agent in the slave-trade in the early years of the eighteenth century, it was perhaps the decision of Lord Mansfield, Chief Justice of England, made in 1772, that as soon as a slave set his foot on the soil of England he became free, that started the work of Thomas Clarkson and William Wilberforce. But all the great leaders of American statesmanship were for the abolition of slavery—Patrick Henry, Washington, Jefferson, and the rest. It was left to Lincoln to realize their ideas.

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Goodrich, Joseph King. The Coming Mexico. 12mo, pp. 280. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

The title of this work is sadly misleading. Mr. Goodrich tells us nothing about Mexico's future which must be based upon some political foundation, and from politics he keeps strictly aloof. But we learn here, what we may learn from a hundred volumes, about "Ancient Mexico," "Physical Mexico," "Prehistoric Mexico," and "The Coming of the Spaniards." There we are told of "Mexico for the Archeologist, the Antiquarian, the Collector of Curios," "The Wealth of Mexico," "Industrial and Municipal Development." There is nothing whatever of the coming Mexico, and we are tempted to echo the words of *Lear*, "Nothing can come of nothing—speak again." As a compendious account of the resources of this land of Aztecs and the Toltecs, its capture by the bold conquistador Cortez, its rebellion against Spain, and its present relations with the United States, the volume may be found useful and convenient.

Home University Library. Edited by Herbert Fisher, Gilbert Murray, and others. 7 volumes. 16mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Cloth, 50 cents net each.

These volumes, the newest addition to the Home University Library, raise the number of volumes thus far issued to sixty-four. The subjects here treated include Napoleon, German literature, Newspapers, and Dr. Samuel Johnson. The writers have been selected with judgment. Varied as the topics are, and differing materially as does the character of the writing, one can not fail to note an excellent level as generally maintained.

Payson, George Shipman. The Vital and Victorious Faith of Christ. 12mo, pp. 247. New York: Funk & Wagnall Co. \$1.

A thoroughly orthodox and evangelical statement of the claims and teachings of Christianity as the early Reformers knew it and taught it. To-day, the day of doubt, question, and unrest, these ten sermons will be found to breathe a spirit of piety and devotion very different from the barren intellectualism which is now so much in vogue. "The Faith of Christ," "Love in Sacrifice," "The Lamb of God," "Temptation," "Meekness and Manliness," "Pain



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and Peace"—such are the most salient subjects of a series which will bring refreshment and comfort to many minds.

Wilson, Woodrow. *Mere Literature*. 8vo, pp. 94. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$5.

There should be no doubt of a ready demand for this limited edition of minor writings by President Wilson that date from 1891, 1893, and 1896, and which were reprinted in book form with other essays in 1896. Of that volume the present one contains three papers only. These are entitled, respectively: "Mere Literature," "The Author Himself," and "On an Author's Choice of Company." They form an addition to the Riverside Press editions of notable writings. Only 550 copies have been printed. The paper is of fine quality and the type large.

Guizot, François P. G. *The History of France from the Earliest Times to the Outbreak of the Revolution*. Abridged from Robert Black's Translation of Guizot's *Larger History*, with Chronological Index, Historical and Genealogical Tables, Portraits, etc., by Gustave Masson. 8vo, pp. 613. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.75.

Guizot's history of France has so long been held in general esteem as one of the best of all French histories that a condensation of it into one volume was cordially welcomed when first made many years ago. Mr. Masson, when he undertook this condensation, dated his preface from Harrow-on-the-Hill, the English school in which Byron and Sir Robert Peel were schoolmates. It has long been recognized as the best one-volume history of France extant. For such a work the need is constant. This new printing of it scarcely needs an introduction to the public. Only its existence needs to be made known.

Richards, G. E. *The Louvre*. 18mo, pp. 107. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Fitch, J. E. Crawford. *The National Gallery*. 18mo, pp. 144. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

These volumes are two in a series called the "National Treasures Series." They deal in compact form, first, with the history of the buildings referred to, and then in brief chapters with the artistic treasures they contain, these being arranged, as to the National Gallery volume, with reference to the schools of painting represented in it, and as to the Louvre, with reference to the paintings, sculptures, potteries, furniture, etc. Each volume is illustrated and should prove helpful to travelers.

Kimball, Kate F. *An English Cathedral Journey*. Illustrated with photographs. 12mo, pp. 394. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. \$1.50.

Miss Kimball, the executive secretary of the Chautauqua organization, originally prepared nearly all this matter as a course of reading in *The Chautauquan*. Eight cathedrals have chapters with illustrations devoted to them. An additional chapter deals with Westminster Abbey, and an introductory one discusses "some characteristics of cathedral architecture in England." The text is prepared along good lines. The illustrations are unusually excellent; they are also numerous. Valuable and well-considered notes are appended to each chapter, and there is a bibliography, with a glossary of architectural terms. Altogether the book is far quite in a class by itself as to cathedrals, and should be well received.

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FICTION OF THE SEASON

Following is a correct list of the fiction published since January 1 by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott Co. of Philadelphia. In the list given in our issue of May 3 as that of Messrs. Lippincott's were by accident included several books that are not theirs:

COMFORT, WILL LEVINGTON—"The Road of Living Men." \$1.25 net.

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WELLS, CAROLYN—"The Maxwell Mystery." \$1.25 net.

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BOJER, JOHAN—"Treacherous Ground." \$1.35 net.

TREVENA, JOHN—"Wintering Hay." \$1.35 net.

WOODS, ALICE—"The Thicket." \$1.20 net.

HUTCHINSON, A. S. M.—"Once Aboard the Luger." (6th edition.) \$1.30 net.

LAWRENCE, D. H.—"The Trespasser." \$1.25 net.

HARRIS, FRANK—"Unpath'd Waters." \$1.25 net.

"The Genealogical and Encyclopedic History of the Wheeler Family" is the title of a work to be put to press in June by the American College of Genealogy, New York. It will contain 35,000 names and cover a period of nearly 300 years of American history. It will comprize records of all branches of the family in America and historical material pertaining to the family in the old world. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of California University, writes the Foreword; Prof. James Rignall Wheeler, of Columbia University, is literary editor, and Edward J. Wheeler, editor of *Current Opinion*, is biographical editor.

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In the cool and careless woods the eyes of the
Eunuchs burned not,
But the wild hawk went before me, being free to
return or roam,
The hills had broad unconscious backs; and the
tree-tops turned not,
And the huts were heedless of me; and I knew I
was at home.

And I saw my lady afar and her holy freedom upon
her,
A head without veil, averted, and not to be turned
with charms,
And I heard above bannerets blown the intolerant
trumpets of honor,
That usher with iron laughter the coming of
Christian arms.

My shield hangs stainless still; but I shall not go
where they praise it,
A sword is still at my side, but I shall not ride with
the King,
Only to walk and to walk and to stun my soul and
amaze it,
A day with the stone and the sparrow and every
marvelous thing.

I have trod the curves of the Crescent, in the maze
of them that adore it,
Curved around doorless chambers and unbidden
abodes,
But I walk in the maze no more; on the sign of the
cross I swore it,
The wild white cross of freedom, the sign of the
white cross-roads.

And the land shall leave me or take, and the
Woman take me or leave me,
There shall be no more Night, or nightmares seen
in a glass;
But Life shall hold me alone, and Death shall
never deceive me
As long as I walk in England in the lanes that let
me pass.

The English language is not suited to
those verse forms which depend on the
length of syllables rather than upon accent;
still there are some successful attempts to
write English verse after the manner of
Greeks and Romans. A notable example
of this in recent years is found in the
Sapphics of Bliss Carman. The following
poem is written in what might be termed
modified Sapphics. The melodious lines do
not suffer because of their lack of rime. It
appears in the *May Smart Set*.

A Spring Afternoon

BY LOUIS UNTERMEYER

The world's running over with laughter,
With whispers, strange fervors and April—
There's a smell in the air as if meadows
Were under our feet.

Spring smiles at the commonest waysides,
But she pours out her heart to the city;
As one woman might to another,
Who meet after years

. . . Primroses, pinks, and gardenias
Shame the gray town and its squalor—
Windows are flaming with jonquils,
Fires of gold!

Out of a florist's some pansies
Peer at the crowd, like the faces
Of solemnly mischievous children
Going to bed

. . . And, like a challenge of trumpets,
The Spring and its impulse goes through me—
Breezes and flowers and people
Sing in my blood

Breezes and flowers and people—
And under it all, oh, beloved,
Out of the song and the sunshine,
Rises your face!

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

DIAGNOSING MEXICO'S CASE

AFTER all that has been printed in the newspapers about the Mexican situation during the past two years and a half, what actually ails the so-called republic continues to be a mystery to a great many people on this side of the Rio Grande. Everybody knows a good deal about the revolution and some of the men who have figured conspicuously in it, but fragmentary information naturally gives vague or mixed impressions. John Kenneth Turner, who, before the revolution, wrote a sensational series of articles under the general title, "Barbarous Mexico," which ran for a time in a popular monthly magazine, and who followed the Madero campaign closely and was jailed for several days by Huerta after Madero was slain, attempts to analyze the situation in an article for *The Metropolitan Magazine*. Being somewhat of a radical himself, Mr. Turner writes from the revolutionist viewpoint, but his handling of the subject is by no means hectic. He says that notwithstanding some strong American suspicions to the contrary, Mexicans are human beings like the rest of us, and their wants, their ambitions, and their motives for endeavor are the same as ours. And he assures us that, unlettered as many of them are, the men who have been fighting with guns, "and will continue to fight," know as definitely what they want as any equal number of Americans marching peaceably to the ballot-box on election day know what they want. Mr. Turner thinks the key to the trouble can be given in one word—feudalism. Diaz, who kept the old régime alive by swift and frequent killings, was not overthrown by battles, we are told, but by the almost unanimous opposition of all classes. Nor was the revolution that drove Diaz into exile fought to put Madero in the Presidential chair; it was a spontaneous uprising of the people to put an end to conditions which had become intolerable. Mr. Turner gives his explanation of why Madero failed:

The revolution of 1910 failed to realize the ideals. Its leaders failed to carry out their promises. The government was changed. President Diaz gave place to President Madero. But the system remained the same. Madero was a "good man," but the Mexicans were not looking for a good man merely. They wanted things, and certain things. When Madero arrived in triumph in the capital, he was met with a storm of approbation such as had never greeted any previous hero of Mexico. The reason was that in the minds of the people he embodied the ideals of the revolution. For several months there was almost peace in Mexico. Then the fighting began again. If the revolution that drove Diaz into exile was justified, then the subsequent revolution against Madero was

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justified; for it was fought with precisely the same program, it was proclaimed not as a new revolution but as a continuation of the old, and it was begun only after it became certain that Madero would not carry out the program. I am referring now to the revolution of Zapata, Orozco, Salazar, and their friends, not to the reactionary affair which their revolution unfortunately made possible, the affair of Diaz and Huerta.

Does this mean, then, that Madero was a failure, that his government was a failure?

If Madero had given place to better men, instead of to worse; if his death had brought Mexico nearer to a solution of her problems, instead of taking her farther away, I could condemn him with a better heart. Certainly he never committed any crime that would justify his being shot like a dog in the night. Twelve days before the treason that liberated Felix Diaz from prison, Madero talked to me enthusiastically for an hour explaining his policies. He convinced me that he was a man of some sincerity, tho he could not convince me that he was a success. On February 8, I was not thinking highly of Madero. Since his assassination it is difficult for me to think of him except as an angel of light.

But the melancholy end of a man, or even his personal qualities, must not be permitted to warp the judgment as to his work. His work must be judged by—his work. Madero did some good things. On the whole, he and his government were a failure. Madero would perhaps have done very well as President of the United States in a quiet era. But he was not big enough and brave enough to face squarely the stormy needs of Mexico. His enemies said that he betrayed the revolution, and they made out a strong case. But that he betrayed the revolution out of wanton dishonesty I do not believe. He yielded somewhat to personal ambition, no doubt. Beyond that he was simply not equal to the influences that were put about him. Probably no man of Madero's class could have risen to the occasion. The President of Mexico in that hour should have been not only strong and brave, as one man in millions, but a poor man, one without financial or family or social ties to make him afraid of going too far with the people. The only crisis in our own history that can be compared even remotely with the Mexican crisis is the one that was met by Abraham Lincoln. When I cogitate upon the sort of president that was needed—and is still needed—to lead Mexico out of the wilderness, my mind runs back to Lincoln, who, in defiance of vested rights, of written law, and of civil procedure, by one stroke of the pen set free four million slaves in order to strike at the sectional strife that was threatening to make two countries out of one.

But let us get down to definite detail to this thing that is the matter with Mexico.

Land holdings are concentrated to a greater degree in Mexico to-day than they were in France in 1789. Seven thousand families hold practically all the arable land. If the distribution were proportionately the same as it is in the United States, one million Mexican families would be in possession of titles to landed property. In the state of Morelos, the center of the Zapatist revolt, twelve *hacendados* (proprietors) own nine-tenths of the farming

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property. In Chihuahua, the center of the agrarian revolution in the north, the Terrazas family holds nearly twenty million acres, which comprise nearly all the tillable soil of that state. The greater portion of the state of Yucatan is held by thirty men, kings of sisal hemp. The territory of Quintana Roo, which is double the size of Massachusetts, is divided among eight companies. When I visited Madero on January 27, he unrolled a map of Lower California showing the land gifts of General Diaz. That territory, equal in area to Alabama, had been sold in five vast tracts for about three-fifths of a cent an acre.

In this country the farmer is, as a rule, a humble person, and the typical farm is a hundred and sixty acres; in Mexico the farmer is like a feudal baron and his acres frequently run into millions. We read on:

In a news dispatch regarding the operations of the rebels, which recently appeared in the Mexican papers, it was casually mentioned that on one farm in the state of Puebla, the Ateneingo, the rebels had burned two million pesos' worth of sugar cane. If the crop standing in the fields was worth two million pesos, how much might the farm itself be worth?

Instead of showing a tendency to break up, this system has been steadily growing stronger. Always, since the rule of Spain was fastened upon Mexico, land has been held in huge tracts, and there have been feudal lords and serfs. But in Spanish times and later, after the independence, a considerable proportion of the common people had farms of their own, which insured them a fair measure of freedom. Under Diaz nearly all of these small holdings were swept away. The big farm reached out and swallowed the small farm beside it. The big farm grew larger and larger. The big farm did not need the new ground for purposes of production. Indeed, production was only a remote consideration. Invariably only a small fraction of the million-acre farms is cultivated. The big farm grabbed the little farm for two reasons: first and most important, to prevent the people from working for themselves—that is, to leave them no other means of livelihood except to become peons on the big farm; second, for speculative purposes.

The result of this land concentration was to give to Mexico a system analogous in all of the essentials to the feudalism of Europe in the sixteenth century. The authorities, state and local, civil and military, were the same unquestioning servants of the *hacendado* as they had been of the feudal lord. The power of the *hacendado* was even greater, if possible, the exploitation more severe. The *hacendado* possess not only the right of the first night, the power to pay or withhold pay at will, the power to dictate the daily living of the peon to the final detail, but also, practically speaking, the power of life and death itself. In the capital was a written constitution which proclaimed that all men were free, but to a man who owned a million acres and ten thousand peons this constitution meant nothing—and it meant nothing to the peons.

The peons of Mexico are weak and ignorant, yes. It is not because they were made so by an all-wise creator, but because they are serfs. Serfs have always been weak and ignorant, and always will be so.



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the medal. The men who had fought for Madero had been promised lands. Tens of thousands had been promised their own particular lands, and by Madero himself. Thousands had actually taken possession of their lands and were preparing to cultivate them. Thousands of slaves, liberated during the fighting, were in possession of guns. When these people were told that the promises of the revolution meant nothing, that those on the lands must get off the lands, that the former peons must become peons again, that the slaves must return to their slavery, what could you expect them to do?

What would you have done?

Well, if you had done it, you would have been called a bandit. . . .

I am confident that neither Huerta nor Felix Diaz can bring peace to Mexico, because these men are further away from the people, in their sympathies and their affiliations, than was Madero himself. Their promises may help the fighting in some localities for a time, but in the end they will give no relief and the revolution will go on.

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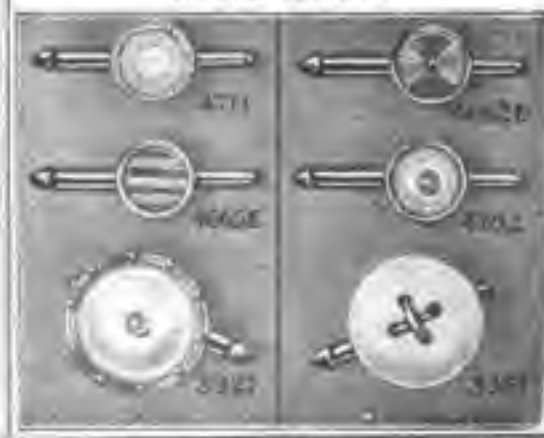
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with assisting Russian revolutionists living abroad in transporting over the border a lot of literature that was illicit in the Czar's Empire. He was a young lawyer at that time, but despite his limited experience in handling large cases Liebknecht turned the trial into a huge political indictment of the Prusso-German régime. It was regarded as a splendid piece of political agitation, if we are to believe an anonymous writer in the London *Daily News*, who seems to be none too friendly to the German Government. Our informant says:

It was, perhaps, this trial which induced Herr Liebknecht to become, so to speak, the champion enemy of the Prussian régime, and of all that it connotes—Junkersdom, militarism, Hohenzollern autocracy, and so forth. An excellent speaker, tho not an orator, with a temperament full of enthusiasm and fire, highly educated and well read, tho far from being a theorist and "philosopher," as so many highly educated Germans are, Herr Liebknecht threw himself now into an agitation against the military caste, and soon became the foremost leader in the campaign for the conquest of universal suffrage to the Prussian Landtag—that bulwark of Prussian domination in Germany.

His antimilitarist agitation had for its special object to educate the youth of the working class in the spirit of peace and internationalism; but he also went so far as to suggest propaganda in the barracks and among the army generally, after the manner of the French antimilitarists, for which, however, he never gained the sympathy of his fellow-Socialists. With regard to the Prussian franchise, he was one of the first (sharing in this respect the honor with Herr Bernstein, his antipode in the party) to urge the ultimate application of the general strike as a means of compelling the Prussian Government to abandon "the most wretched of all electoral laws," as it was called once by Bismarck (who, of course, could not have foreseen the Russian electoral law), and to extend the Reichstag franchise to Prussia.

The two lines of agitation ultimately converged for him in a curious manner, one leading to his being convicted of "seditious" propaganda and sentenced to eighteen months' confinement in a fortress, and the other resulting in his being returned at the elections of 1908 to the Prussian Landtag as one of a small group of Socialists who entered those sacred precincts for the first time in Prussian history.

This, again, made him a celebrity for the time being in his fatherland, but a still greater sensation was to come in January, 1912, when he was elected to the Reichstag for the Prussian Royal borough, the Potsdam constituency, where the Court and military naturally constitute the greatest social forces. This was a resounding "box on the ear" for the ruling clique on the part of the electors, who evidently delighted in seeing the most implacable enemy of the Prussian monarchist and military régime, and one who had but recently "done" imprisonment for high treason, to act as spokesman for the foremost constituency in Prussia. Since that time Herr Liebknecht has more than ever loomed in the eyes of the public as an emblem or symbol of the revolt of the de-

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moeracy against the reactionary powers in the state.

And now, by his revelations in the Reichstag, Herr Liebknecht has dealt the same powers another and not less sensational blow. The Prussian reaction likes to play the part allotted to it by Frederick the Great of a *rocher de bronze*, on which no attacks, however spirited, can produce the slightest impression. It simply waves with its hand and disdainfully says: "It does not matter." But students of German life know that it does matter. The "rock" continues to stand, but its foundations are becoming undermined, and one day it may topple over, the whole weight of it, at one blow. And Herr Liebknecht knows it, and does his work with a gusto, just as his father, the great Wilhelm Liebknecht, did it in his days, after his manner.

There is, indeed, a great similarity, in spite of external differences, between these two men, father and son. Old Wilhelm was the type of a cultured German, full of ideas, full of kindness, deliberate, quiet, large-minded, and large-hearted. Young Karl is impetuous, passionate, a man of action, who will often act before he even has time to think. Yet never has a son been a truer image of his father in so far as political ideals and the means of attaining them are concerned. Karl is as devoted a Socialist as his father ever was, and just like the latter, he stands on the extreme "left" of his party, hating all compromise and firmly believing in the inevitability of a revolution. Unlike his father, he does not excel in the councils of peace, being temperamentally unsuited for chamber work; but like his father, he is always to be met with in the front ranks of an attacking column. Take his father, too, he is a passionate internationalist, and just a couple of weeks ago he visited Paris, London, and Brussels, holding forth on the necessity of combating the machinations of the militarists in every country, and of preserving the world's peace.

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A small piece of ice in a Hawkeye Refrigerator Basket keeps lunch and bottles cold all day. An outdoor lunch from a "Hawkeye" doubles the pleasure of your motor boat or auto trip. Ride you of unsatisfying food or drink! Our Free Booklet tells all you want to know about outdoor lunches.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

How It Was.—"Is your wife going away this summer?"

"No—I'm sending her."—*Town Topics.*

Since Eve's Time.—A woman can say "dear" to another woman and make it sound like "I'm a liar."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Brute.—CO-ED—"What tense do I use when I say, 'I am beautiful'?"

BOLD SOPH—"Remote past."—*Vermont Crabbe.*

Marked.—MOTHER—"Don't cry, dear. Which one of the twins hit you?"

DEAR—"The one with the black eye."—*Wisconsin Sphinx.*

In John D.'s Class.—"Is he rich enough to keep an automobile and a yacht?"

"Yes, he is even richer than that. He keeps a lawyer."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Minnows Only.—"Have you had many proposals?"

"Oh, yes, but not one from a man worth suing for breach of promise."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Where We Win.—"In China the oath of brotherhood is taken by breaking a cup."

"If that worked in this country, our cook would be sealed to us for life."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Gymnastic Stunt.—BARBOUR—"You seem warm; have you been exercising?"

WATERMAN—"Yes, indeed; I went to the mutes' dance and swung dumb bells around all evening."—*Michigan Gargoyle.*

This is Mean.—"It is only a question of time when the suffragists will sweep the country."

"Nonsense! Not half of them know how to handle a broom."—*Town Topics.*

Embarrassed.—"Didn't you feel pretty cheap sitting there with a young and innocent girl at such a shocking play?"

"I did. She had to explain a good many of the innuendoes before I was able to get them."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Mutual Profit.—PARENT—"Now, what are you going to charge me to cure this boy of the measles?"

PHYSICIAN—"Nothing at all, my dear sir, as it is an original case; and you get your ten per cent. commission for every child that catches them from him."—*Puck.*

Narrow Escape.—HE—"Will you be my partner?"

SHE—"Oh, George, this is so sudden! Give me a little time."

HE (continuing)—"for the next dance?"

SHE (continuing)—"to catch my breath. I haven't recovered from the last Boston yet."—*California Pelican.*

Strike Broken.—MASTER OF THE HOUSE—"See here, Mary Ann, where's my dinner?"

SLAVEY—"Theer ain't agoin' to be no dinner, if you please, sir."

"What's that! No dinner?"

"No, sir. The missus came 'ome from jail this afternoon, an' ate up heverythink in th' 'ouse!"—*Cleveland Plain-Dealer.*



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Convenient in form, attractive in appearance, deliciously sweet, delightful in flavor and goodness. These are the attributes that make Nabisco Sugar Wafers the most tempting of dessert confections. In ten-cent tins; also in twenty-five-cent tins.

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Non-negotiable. — CRAWFORD — "Are those dollar watches any good?"

CRABSHAW—"They're all right, except when you're broke."—*Judge*.

Great Climax.—"How was the play you saw last night?"

"Pretty melodramatic. In the second act when the skulking villain descends upon Hickory Farm and forecloses the mortgage on old Uncle Zeke's automobile there was hardly a dry eye in the house."—*St. Louis Republic*.

Some Hint.—"Papa wanted to know whether you were a good business man," she confided.

"Have you any idea why he asked?" inquired the young man, who had been calling for a long time.

"I guess it was because you never talk business."—*Judge*.

Secret Dangers.

A juvenile Jap
Was buying a map
For use in a school, he confest.
A man in the shop
Sent out for a cop
And ordered the fellow's arrest,
He cried, "It's a plot
To pick out a spot
For landing an army out West!"
But somebody showed that the dangerous
scroll
Was merely a map of the Pearyized Pole!

A yellowish cone
From sources unknown
To Governor Johnson had come.
'Twas heavy and hard,
And every guard
Was sure they'd discovered a bomb
To blow 'em sky high,
Sent secretly by
Some devilish son of Yum-Yum!
But then the cook saw it and said, "If
you please,
Who sent us this beautiful pineapple
cheese?"

A statesman grew pale
To find in the mail
A hieroglyphical note,
He whispered, "The band
That's called the Brown Hand
These threatening characters wrote!
I'm certain they say
They'll kill me to-day
By slitting my eloquent throat!"
But he was restored to his usual ease
When told 'twas a check from a laundry
Chinese!

A Japanese got
A hundred-foot lot
Quite close to the City of Wash,
A building he made
And persons afraid
Said "Goodness!" and "Gracious!"
and "Gosh!"
This devilish one's
Constructing big guns
To blow our fair city to squash!"
But lo! 'twas a shop where he got the
mazuma
By selling much genuine, rare, old
Satsuma!
—*John O'Keefe in the New York World*.

Have you ever met John Hance?

He's a Grand Canyon guide and a teller of stories that might be true, if—

John Hance prides himself on being the most accomplished fiction-ist in Arizona. He has wintered and summered at the Grand Canyon for thirty years. Hamlin Garland, in a delightful study of this pioneer guide, affirms that Hance is a most dramatic raconteur.

It's worth stopping off at Williams, Arizona, on the transcontinental trip, and taking the sixty-five miles' run up to the canyon of canyons, just to meet Hance face to face.

His tales lose their flavor when reduced to print. They require his soft, drawling, high-pitched voice, and awkward gestures. Also they require the canyon environment.

One anecdote concerns the time he escaped a pack of wild wolves by riding full tilt off the rim and jumping unafraid into the abyss. When within a few yards of the bottom, Hance saved his own life by gently leaping from the saddle. The horse met an untimely death on the rocks below. Do you ask for proof? He will show you the stones and the bones!

Story-telling is as old as the race. The Grand Canyon is older. But what's an eon more or less amongst friends?

The point is, that no matter what the yesterday of this sublime scenic spectacle was, to-day it is the Wonder of the World. To-day happens to be the day you are on earth, too. So why not pack your grip and go there by the first Santa Fe train?

The journey is so easy and the cost so trifling, if taken as a side tour on the way to or from California.

Many travelers say that El Tovar Hotel, managed by Fred Harvey, is sufficient reason for the canyon outing. El Tovar is a home-like inn. Here, in the wilderness, you can get a tub bath, eat grape-fruit for breakfast, and scan a dinner menu that would make Broadway envious. Next door, for contrast, are Navaho hogans and Hopi adobes, housing primitive Indians. Next door, too, is that great gash in the earth, a mile deep, miles wide, and painted like a hundred sunsets.

Three days spent at the Grand Canyon equal three weeks spent anywhere else. That's a modest comparison.

One day can be given to the trail. It zigzags for eight miles down, down, down to the Colorado River. It zigzags the same distance back. You leave in the morning; you get back in the late afternoon. You wear a suit of khaki or blue jeans, or any old thing. You ride a placid mule—though volcanic if disturbed when off duty. The mule seems ninety per cent of the trip, and the canyon the remaining ten. Afterward, in memory, the values are reversed.

Maybe you have not been in the saddle for twenty years. The saddle for you to-day, plus the mule, plus the mile-deep hole. You early learn the mule's name and repeat it often when rounding the steep places. You are one of a little party, in charge of an experienced guide. The guide is used to it; you are not. There's a thrill for you at every turn; the guide is placid. But he knows the way, bosses the mules, and restores confidence.

You reach the river at noon, lunch, throw stones in the rapids, and start back uphill. How far and tall the cliffs are! How distant the hotel on the rim is! You get to the top eventually, tired but happy—happy in having had a unique experience.

Next day ride on the rim boulevard and see the sunset from Hopi Point. The day after, go to Grand View and see an entirely different section of the canyon. Both jaunts in easy coaches.

Stay a few days more and try one of the many camping trips, if time can be spared.

If all this appeals to you, write to Mr. W. J. Black, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Santa Fe, 1064 Railway Exchange, Chicago. Ask him for copy of an illustrated booklet, "The Titan of Chasms." The cover is a four-color reproduction of an oil painting of the canyon by W. R. Leigh. Inside are articles by Powell, Lummis and Higgins, with full information about what to see, what to do, etc.



CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

- May 1.—A representative of the Carranza revolutionists warns Americans to leave Mexico City while there is still rail connection.
- May 2.—Suffragettes burn railroad sheds at Bradford, England, valued at half a million dollars.
- May 3.—Tancrede Auguste, President of Haiti, dies.
- May 4.—Senator Michel Orreste is elected President by the Haitian Parliament.
- A daughter is born to Queen Sophia of Greece.
- May 5.—King Nicholas of Montenegro decides to leave Scutari's future to the Powers.
- May 7.—The British Government announces that no more opium will be sent from India to China this year.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

- May 1.—President Wilson nominates E. K. Campbell, of Birmingham, Ala., to be Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims.
- Theodore L. Weed, director of the postal savings system, resigns.
- May 2.—The United States Government recognizes the new Chinese Republic.
- May 5.—The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia affirms the lower court's contempt judgments against Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison, American Federation of Labor Leaders, growing out of the Bucks Stove and Range case, but holds that the sentences originally imposed were too severe. Gompers' sentence is reduced from one year in prison to thirty days, Mitchell's from nine months' imprisonment to a \$500 fine, and Morrison's from six months to \$500.
- May 6.—Sir Arthur Spring-Rice, the new British Ambassador, makes his first call at the White House.
- May 7.—The President nominates John Purroy Mitchel, anti-Tammany Democrat, to be Collector of Customs for the Port of New York.
- The Post-office Department, pursuant to an executive order from President Wilson, amends the order of President Taft putting all fourth-class postmasters under civil service rules. The new rule requires all postmasters appointed prior to the issuing of the Taft order to take civil service examinations.
- The Sundry Civil Bill, with a "rider" exempting labor-unions and farmers' organizations from prosecution under the Sherman Anti-trust Law, is passed by the Senate.

GENERAL

- May 1.—The managers of Eastern railroads decide to appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to increase their freight rates 5 per cent.
- The National Peace Congress convenes at St. Louis.
- May 2.—President Wilson speaks at points in New Jersey in behalf of jury-reform legislation.
- May 3.—The California House of Representatives passes the Bloodgood Antislavery Land Bill, which is identical with the Webb Bill, already adopted by the Senate, and Secretary of State Bryan leaves Sacramento for Washington, D. C.
- May 6.—Police Inspectors Dennis Sweeney, John J. Murtha, James F. Thompson, and James E. Hussey, of New York City, are found guilty of conspiring to prevent a witness from testifying in the police-graft investigation.
- Twenty-two are hurt in strike riots in Syracuse and the city is placed under martial law.
- Governor Cox, of Ohio, signs a bill making it a felony to carry deadly weapons concealed.
- May 7.—The Federal cases against Eugene V. Debs, J. I. Sheppard, and Fred D. Warren, of *The Appeal to Reason*, a Socialist weekly newspaper, charging them with attempting to obstruct justice, is dismissed at Fort Scott, Kan.

The Effete West.—A man from California reports this:

FIRST LITTLE BOY.—"What let's do?"

SECOND LITTLE BOY.—"Let's go East and be gunmen."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.



Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915.



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Is found only in SNUGTEX BELTS. The elastic extends between the two loops. It allows just enough give for comfort yet holds snugly. Appeals to every well-dressed, particularly automobile and out-of-door folk. In color to harmonize with fashionable suitings. Worned \$1.00. Special Fabric 50c. If not at your dealer's write Department 5. Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned.

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Guaranteed Panama Hats—Hand-Woven—Bleached—Black

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We will refund your money if the hat is not exactly as you expect.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnall's Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"A. E. T., Highstown, N. J.—'Kindly explain why it is considered incorrect to say, 'I was sitting in back of her,' since the expression, 'sitting in front of her' is permissible."

The expression "in front of" is correct, because educated people use it; "in back of" is not correct because educated people do not use it. In English, it is usage by the educated classes which makes any phrase or construction "good English."

"H. C., Stryker, Ohio.—'Please state if the following sentence is correct grammatically: 'I am the oldest of my brothers.' If not, how could it be improved?'"

The sentence is not correct in logic (which is a part of grammar). The "oldest of my brothers" is one of my brothers; but I am not "one of my brothers," and hence can be neither the oldest nor youngest of them. One should say, "I am older than any of my brothers."

"E. W. L., Denver, Colo.—'Are the expressions, 'I feel ill,' and 'I feel finely,' correct when used to express the condition of one's feelings or physical condition? In the word 'denote,' proper when used in the place of 'express' in the above sentence?'"

Neither "I feel ill" nor "I feel finely" is correct. The verb *feel* in the sense here used must be followed by an adjective describing the condition of the speaker (as his feeling reports it). You probably mean *denote*, not *denote*; *denote* could not be used in place of *express*. One denotes by signs, expresses in words.

"W. B. D., Roanoke, Va.—'(1) How is *catercornered*, meaning diagonally opposite, spelled? Is it a good word? (2) Is the mean sea level of the Pacific Ocean at Panama higher than that of the Atlantic? If so, how much? (3) How is precedence passed in the sentence, 'This action takes precedence over that?'"

(1) The word is *catercornered*. It is provincial or dialectic—in that sense not "good" English. (2) We have at hand no more definite statement than that in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, to the effect that "old speculations as to a great difference of level on the two sides of the Isthmus of Panama have been proved by modern leveling of high precision to be totally erroneous." The profile of the Panama Canal prepared by authority of the Isthmian Canal Commission draws a single line through to represent the mean level of both oceans. (3) *Precedence*, in the sentence you quote, is a noun in the objective case, being direct object of the verb *takes*.

"W. S. T., Montgomery, Ala.—'Are the following sentences grammatically correct? 'It is raining to day.' 'It will probably rain to morrow.' If so, to what does 'it' refer?'"

The sentences are correct—except that it is usual to write *to-day*, *to-morrow*, instead of *today*, *tomorrow*. It is what the grammar calls an impersonal subject—a subject referring to no specific person or thing. The construction is found in all languages: *it rains, snows, thunders, etc., it is hot, it is cold, it is stormy, etc.*, furnish examples of impersonal verbs or impersonal use of verbs.

"C. M. S., Modesto, Cal.—'Will you kindly explain the proper use of the word *tentative*? Is it properly used in the following sentence? 'Tentative plans were submitted to the Council.' A recent magazine article, published a week ago, but which I have not seen, was approached on the subject, and made a tentative denial.' The reader would be interestedly accepted."

The word *tentative*, as an adjective, means "used experimentally, being tried out, being tested." "Tentative plans" are plans submitted for consideration, to be tested by argument or by actual trial. "Venire-men accepted tentatively" are accepted "on trial"; further consideration may lead to the decision that they are not acceptable. It is hard to see how a *denial* can be *tentative*; to say that any one made a "tentative denial" is to impugn the integrity of that person. In this case the word *tentative* is improperly used.

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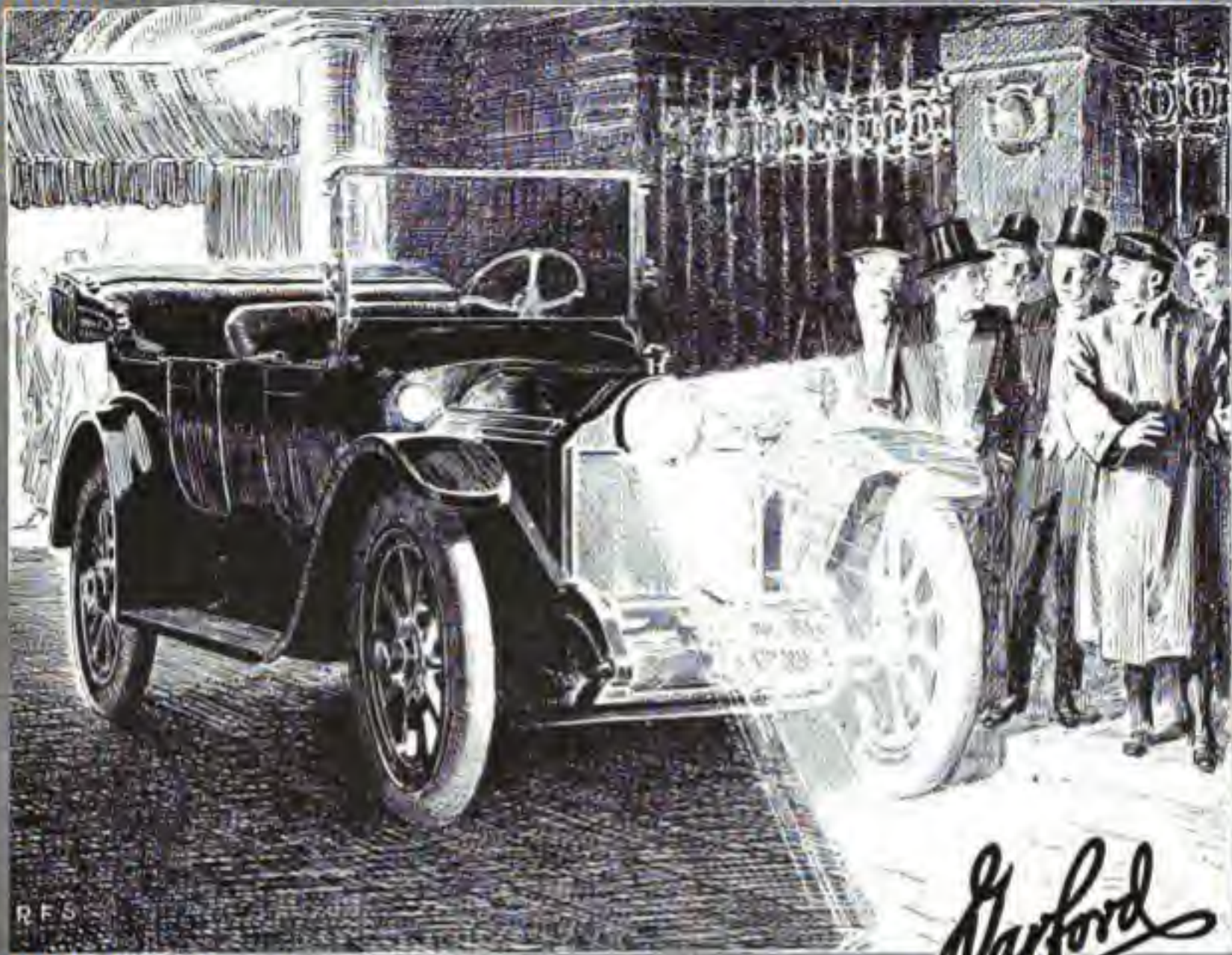
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NEW YORK, MAY 24, 1913

WHOLE NUMBER 1205

TOPICS OF THE DAY



THE DEMOCRATIC TARIFF THREAT

THE PROTECTIONIST HINTS that a tariff meant to fill an empty market-basket may really mean the emptying of a full dinner-pail have been quite openly and definitely answered by the Democrats. The plan, as first announced by Chairman Underwood and later set forth in some detail by Secretary Redfield, is that the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is to be called in to find out the facts of the case whenever producers make the change of tariff rates an excuse for reducing wages. Then, says Senator John Sharp Williams, if any manufacturers agree together to close their shops or reduce their wages, let them beware of prosecution under the Sherman Law. This "Haman gallows of very practical type," as the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (Dem.) calls it, delights the more radical Democratic press, and appears to independent middle-of-the-road observers, like the *New York Evening Post* and the *Springfield Republican*, as an application of the doctrine of "pitiless publicity," to which honest manufacturers can not reasonably object. Republican editors, however, find in this warning a Democratic confession that their tariff will hurt business. And such inquisition into the affairs of private concerns is denounced in round terms by papers of varying allegiance, notably the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.), *Baltimore American* (Rep.), *New York Press* (Prog.), *Times* (Ind. Dem.), and *Sun* (Ind.), and *Detroit Free Press* (Ind.).

The suggestion which thus renews the interest in the tariff battle was made by the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee on May 8, when his bill passed the House after a month's consideration by a vote of 281 to 139. As reported in *The Congressional Record*, Mr. Underwood said, in reply to a Republican argument for a tariff board:

"More than that, Mr. Speaker, we have established a Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that goes far beyond anything that these gentlemen desire to obtain in their tariff board, and it is well for the country to know it. It not only has the power to investigate the question of cost either here or abroad, the amount of imports and exports and American consumption, but when a great manufacturing institution is ready to threaten its laborers with a reduction of wages because they say there has been adverse action and legislation in Congress, or to reflect on the action of the Government of the United States, that bureau has the power to walk into their offices and ascertain whether there is real reason for their cutting the rates of wages

of their labor or whether it is merely a selfish attempt to put money in their own pockets.

"The statement has been made that this Tariff Bill will act on labor and affect the wages of laboring men. I give you notice now that when the men from whom you bring that message endeavor to grind labor in the interest of Republican politics there is a bureau of this Government that is going to ascertain the reason why."

What is there to complain of in this? asks the *New York World* (Dem.):

"Manufacturers who protest against any changes in the tariff should be the first to welcome the opportunity to prove to the proper Government officials that their grievances are justified. If they are not justified, certainly the public has a right to know it when a campaign for lower wages is set on foot by special interests that have resisted an equitable system of taxation.

"Manufacturing industries and interests that for many years have frequented Congressional committee rooms and maintained lobbies in Washington to secure the legislation they wanted can have no honest objection to showing how and when they are hurt by tariff revision. If they attempt to deceive the country by dishonest clamor against acts of Congress and to rob their workmen by reducing wages on false pretenses, they deserve to be exposed."

Nor has criticism moved Mr. Underwood. "When a manufacturer says he is cutting wages because of tariff reductions," he explains, "we want to know if he is telling the truth."

"If he is not, and he is simply punishing labor, then the facts should be made public. If he is telling the truth, we want to know it. If we have made a mistake in any particular instance, we are not afraid to acknowledge it and correct it."

This is definite enough, but the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Dem.) notes that there is nothing equivocal about the manufacturers' "answer to the threat, so-called." Mr. Wilbur F. Wakeman, general secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, makes this typical statement:

"No factories will be closed unless manufacturers can not make money, and as far as an investigation is concerned, I know that every manufacturer in the United States would welcome the most searching inquiry. . . .

"We are connected with every producing industry in the United States, and I do not know of one single producer or manufacturer who wants to curtail employment or shut down his factory. To-day I met some of the largest manufacturers in the textile trade and they told me that they are operating on a 4

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per cent. basis. Certainly you would not expect a producer to do business for a smaller profit. It is simply a question with producers and manufacturers whether they can make money or not. They are not running their business for philanthropic purposes, whether it be by the instructions of Mr. Underwood or Mr. Wilson."

The Underwood threat seems to the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) to be "a confession that the free-traders realize im-



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"THERE'LL BE NOTHING LEFT OF YOU IF MY TARIFF BILL IS A SUCCESS."

—Knecht in the *New York Evening Sun*.

pending losses to business under the operation of their law." Glancing at the political aspects of the proposition, the *Detroit Free Press* (Ind.) remarks:

"The absurdity of the idea that the manufacturers of the country would deliberately plan to injure and ruin business, that they would cut wages and bring on a labor war, simply to injure the Democratic party in the next Congressional campaign does not appear to have impinged the exalted and lack-humor consciousness of these new lawmakers of ours, but it is very apparent to any one not blinded by fanatical partizanship or engaged in the blind worship of a theory."

Evidence that the Democratic leaders are acting under no sudden impulse, but rather in accordance with carefully laid plans, is seen by the press in the understanding that the House will appropriate any sums necessary to meet the expense of investigations, in the action already taken to inquire into conditions in the pottery industry, and in what Secretary Redfield told the National Association of Employing Lithographers in Washington last week. The Secretary of Commerce, it happened, had seen a circular sent out by the lithographers saying that the new tariff might mean longer hours, less pay, and fewer jobs in their business. Inspired, perhaps, by this, he gave a definite idea of what manufacturers might expect if they started wage-cutting. As quoted in the dispatches, he said in part:

"As the reduction of wages has direct social effects, and as the public has the right to efficiency in its factory servants, the Department has undertaken to find out whether the facts do or do not justify the threatened reductions. . . ."

"Operating with bad equipment, with unscientific treatment of material, with antiquated methods, in poor locations, with insufficient capital, and generally ineffective management, will not be esteemed a satisfactory reason for reducing wages."

After explaining how complete are the facilities of his Department for carrying on such investigations, the Secretary went on to tell his hearers "candidly, as a brother business man, some

of the things to which we should look if we had to ask you for information." First:

"We should probably not accept as conclusive a statement of the amount of wages paid as compared with the total cost of the goods or the total selling price. . . . We should have to examine into all classes of labor and into the various operations to see whether and how far any of them were capable of improvement or whether and how far any of them were in any one particular plant on a better basis than in another."

Then, too, it might be necessary

"to discuss with people the furnishing of materials and apparatus, as to whether they found objection to the use of the best equipment, and the most economical materials; and certainly the sciences of chemistry and the mechanics as well as that of accountancy would all come into play."

Secretary Redfield's plan commends itself to the *Newark News* as "of much value." "If carried out it will go very far toward clarifying the wage situation in the hitherto protected industries, and may easily rid the air of much of the vaporous nonsense that has kept the whole question of the tariff befogged."

But according to a number of statements from prominent manufacturers collected by the *New York Sun*, Mr. Redfield's ideas find little favor with those most immediately concerned. We quote, for instance, what Mr. James T. Hoile, of the Manufacturers' Association, has to say:

"The people of the United States have not yet concluded to submit to the rulings of czars and martinets."

"When the employer is deprived of the right to say what he will agree to pay for the production of any article, and when the employee is deprived of the privilege of demanding what he pleases for his labor, then the employer will have no contracts to offer his employee and the employee will not be required to put a price on his labor. In other words, mills, factories, and plants will have to shut down."

"If one-half that has come to me from manufacturers concerning the outlook under the new tariff law be true, I don't think it will be necessary for the Government to hire expert accountants and economists to figure out what our profits should be. There won't be any profits to figure on."



IT LOOKS A LITTLE ROUGH FOR HIM.

—Cesare in the *New York Sun*.

On its editorial page, *The Sun* declares that the plan of Messrs. Underwood and Redfield "opens a vista of appalling consequences in the way of interference, inquisition, surveillance, official blacklisting, coercion, constant harassment, probable litigation in the courts, and ruinous discouragement to the complex mechanism of business as now constituted."

THE INCOME TAX UNDER FIRE

THE Democratic income-tax plan, now before the Senate as part of the Tariff Bill, has for weeks been attacked by a large portion of the press as a remarkable example of how the right thing can be done in the wrong way. The taxation of incomes is an eminently fair method of collecting revenue, many editors believe, tho the *New York Sun* and several of its contemporaries object to its use save as an emergency measure. The chief points of criticism in the present plan are the "undemocratic" \$4,000 exemption, the provisions that seem to let off lightly the incomes received from corporation bonds, the taxation of the incomes of insurance companies, the administrative features, especially the "collection at source of income," and the "obscure and contradictory" language of the bill. For it seems to the *New York Journal of Commerce* that the various provisions "are involved in prolix and ambiguous sentences from which it is difficult to decipher the exact intent in many places, and the more clearly the sense is made out, the more the defects are disclosed." Some phraseological changes were made in the income-tax section of the Underwood Bill before its passage in the House, and certain criticisms were answered by two committee amendments exempting from taxation the incomes of mutual-benefit cemetery companies and the incomes received by the insured from payments upon life-insurance policies. The host of changes suggested while the bill was before the House lead many editors to hope for a general overhauling by the Senate. Yet the income-tax plan has been looked upon by its creator and called good. Mr. Cordell Hull, of the House Ways and Means Committee, who framed the income-tax section of the Underwood Bill, and defended it on the floor of the House, is confident of its "workability." He says:

"The pending measure has been submitted to some of the best expert accountants in the country and to Treasury officials—both of whom are well versed in the operation of the present Corporation Tax Law and former income-tax laws—and each has pronounced the measure entirely practical and workable. I have no doubt as to its successful administration."

Perhaps the most serious objection to the Hull measure from those who insist upon their belief in income taxation lies in the high exemption limit. This, as our readers are doubtless aware, is \$4,000. In England, notes the *San Francisco Chronicle*, it is only \$750; in Prussia, \$225; Austria, \$113; Italy, \$77.20; and in the Netherlands, \$260. But, tho it is admitted that incomes range higher here than abroad, we find that the comparatively high limit does exclude most of us. According to figures submitted with the report of the Ways and Means Committee, the number of people who would pay taxes is something like this:

Four thousand dollars to \$5,000, 126,000 persons; \$5,000 to

\$10,000, 178,000; \$10,000 to \$15,000, 53,000; \$15,000 to \$20,000, 24,500; \$20,000 to \$25,000, 10,500; \$25,000 to \$50,000, 21,000; \$50,000 to \$100,000, 8,500; \$100,000 to \$250,000, 2,500; \$250,000 to \$500,000, 550; \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, 520; over \$1,000,000, 100.

That is, as the *New York Sun* observes:

"The number of persons to be affected by the income tax as its provisions now stand is estimated officially at about 425,000.

"The amount of revenue to be produced by the income tax as its provisions now stand is estimated officially at about \$70,000,000.

"The income-taxed part of the population, therefore, is about one person out of every 225 persons."

This is not a very "democratic" measure for Democrats to enact, say opposition papers. It "smacks of class legislation." And even the friendly *New York Evening Post* sees dangers in it, remarking:

"The principle ought to be that those should be exempt who must exercise great frugality in providing themselves with the necessities of a simple life, and that all others should pay something even tho it might be very little."

The Republican suggestion that the \$4,000 limit was a "practical consideration" was frankly and rather naively admitted by Congressman Palmer on the floor of the House. He said:

"If we taxed all incomes of more than \$1,000 we would be turned out of power at the very first election after the tax collectors called at the houses of the voters. Now it is generally admitted that this is a just system of taxation and one needed in this country to place upon the rich their proper proportion of the burden of government. Therefore the party first writing such a law on the statute-books should see to it that there is nothing in the tax that will destroy its popularity and turn a majority of the people of the country against it. . . . The \$4,000 exemption was fixt on the assumption that it takes that amount of money to maintain an American family according to the American standard and send the children through college. There are, of course, different standards of living, but our purpose was to pick out a high standard."

Since the income-tax plan drawn up by Mr. Hull specifically exempts from taxation "fraternal, beneficiary, and other associations operating for mutual protection and benefit, and paying no part of their net income to any stockholder or individual," the mutual life-insurance companies do not think it fair that they should pay a tax on their net incomes. The president of one of the great insurance companies has sent to each of its 750,000 policy-holders a letter urging him to write a protest to his Congressman and Senators. The letter concludes by saying that if Congress hears this protest distinctly "there is every reason to hope that the bill will be amended so as to protect you from a tax you ought not to pay for reasons stated in the bill itself, viz.—your income is not \$4,000—or if it is you are otherwise taxed; in your capacity as an insurant you do not operate for profit." These arguments seem quite convincing to a large portion of the press, irrespective of party affiliations, and we find vigorous demands for exemption of the mutual companies



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HE FRAMED THE INCOME TAX

Cordell Hull, the Tennessee Congressman who drew up the income-tax section of the Underwood Tariff Bill, and defended it in caucus and on the floor of the House. It was finally adopted by the House practically without change.

in the editorial columns of the *Atlanta Constitution* (Dem.), *Philadelphia Record* (Ind. Dem.), *New Orleans Times-Democrat* (Dem.), *New York Journal of Commerce* (Fin.), *Press* (Prog.), *Evening Mail* (Prog.), and *Telegraph* (Dem.). And the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Dem.) points out that

"'net income' for a year means to a life-insurance mutual company only so much additional marginal protection for the policy-holders. In the common sense of the term such a company has no 'net income.' What is taken away by taxation lessens protection, not profits to be divided and spent."

On this point Representative Hull, in reply to the many communications he has received, has seen fit to issue a public



TOUCHING HIS POCKET NERVE.

—Macaulay in the *New York World*.

statement which the *Springfield Republican* feels will "receive general approval by the country." He says in part:

"Some of the large companies which have amassed in the neighborhood of half a billion dollars in assets and which derive large profits annually from savings in expenses, from savings in mortality, and from exceptional earnings in addition to the amounts received from premium payments, are seeking to have these net profits in bulk exempted from the proposed nominal tax of 1 per cent. per annum. . . . No one can question the justice of a nominal tax upon these classes of accumulated profits, which are in excess of current needs. Of course the companies can blend the earnings I have described with premium overcharges, and then insist that no tax should be laid. . . . My judgment is that the accumulations of these companies, which arise from savings in expenses, savings in mortality, savings from lapses and surrenders, and profits from excess interest earnings, when considered in the aggregate, are clearly of such a character as to merit the payment of the proposed tax."

Another source of inequality in collection of this income tax is seen by several newspaper critics in the complication of the tax upon the net earnings of corporations with the personal income tax. The former takes the place of the latter, and it is the opinion of Republican Senators, as gathered by the *New York Tribune*, that

"As Mr. Rockefeller and most of the men whose incomes run into the millions derive their incomes entirely from the corporations in which they are interested, their tax will practically be 1 per cent., whether their incomes run into seven figures or not. Some of the large fortunes are derived from real estate, held individually. In this event, they will be subject to the graduated tax, but, it is pointed out, it would be a very easy matter to incorporate such holdings, in which event the 1 per cent. rate would prevail, and would render the income immune from the graduated tax."

"The Senators hold, therefore, that, as framed by the Democrats, the bill will impose relatively a much lighter burden on the men of great wealth than on the men of moderate resources."

Then there is another point cited by the *New York Journal of Commerce* for the attention of the Senatorial debaters:

"Where bondholders have their interest rate guaranteed, without deduction on account of any tax, they would not be reached at all by the tax upon income from this source; but the corporation guaranteeing the interest would not be permitted to deduct it from its own payment, and it would come out of what would otherwise go for dividends upon shares, throwing an additional burden upon stockholders."

Or, to put it concretely, Mr. Andrew Carnegie's fortune consists largely of first-mortgage bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, which, according to the *New York Evening Post*, were issued with a guaranty against all taxation of any sort. That means, as several editors see it, that the 115,000 stockholders of the Steel Corporation, some comparatively poor men owning only a few shares, will pay "a taxed tax" on the money they owe Mr. Carnegie, while the millionaire "has paid no tax on his net income."

Mr. Hull answers this objection by remarking that

"If the corporation enters into a private agreement with the individual holder to pay his tax gratis, this is of no concern to the Government. They can settle that among themselves."

GOV. SULZER'S FIGHT ON TAMMANY

THE EYES of the country are turned toward New York to watch Governor Sulzer's campaign for direct primaries—not for interest in an issue merely local, but because of the greater question, whether the Democratic party is coming to the point of finding Charles F. Murphy's usefulness as a boss at an end. When the legislature at Albany on May 1 defeated Governor Sulzer's bill for a State-wide direct-primary system, the Governor at once served notice that he would summon it in extra session, which he has called for June 16. He promised in the meantime to slump the State in an effort to arouse public sentiment in favor of direct primaries, and in the view of the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) his cause is boomed by the "extraordinary array of names" he has placed on his committees. "Prominent men of all parties appear in the lists," adds the *Republican*, including Messrs. Roosevelt, Odell, Hearst, Pulitzer, Perkins, Mitchel, and Connors, and it wonders if it can be that the Murphy-Barnes combination is facing an uprising destined to crush it. It points out, also, that Governor Sulzer's position is notably strengthened by President Wilson's appointment of John Purroy Mitchel as Collector of the Port of New York, with Senator O'Gorman's approval, and maintains that inasmuch as Mr. Murphy is the chief obstacle to a direct-primary law of the sort desired, it is felt that the appointment of an anti-Tammany Democrat to the collectorship "fixes the Federal Administration's position in the coming contest."

Whether Governor Sulzer will succeed where Governor Hughes failed is problematical to the *New Orleans Times-Democrat* (Ind. Dem.), which recalls that genuine direct-primary legislation, promised by all three of New York's parties, has been defeated by Republican and Democratic legislatures alike; and, mindful of Governor Sulzer's threats of reprisal, it adds: "Governor Hughes undertook to defeat for reelection recalcitrant legislators of his own party, but, in spite of his efforts, the opposition, by banding Democrats and Republicans together, always succeeded in mustering a majority." The contrary opinion is held by the *Indianapolis News* (Ind.), which says that in his direct-primary campaign the New York Governor "is smart enough to see the light and brave enough to follow it." He

moves against the Tammany machine, to which the national Administration is also known to be hostile, realizing that the people, whether of New York, New Jersey, or Indiana, "are no longer willing to have their affairs directed by the Murphys, the Jim Smiths, and the Crawford Fairbankses." *The News* does not doubt for a moment that the people will answer Governor Sulzer's call for a direct-primary law, and sees little future for Murphy, who "has lost control of the State, is without power in national politics, and is likely to be beaten in the approaching city election."

Nearer home, the *New York World* (Dem.) pictures Murphy as having the national Administration against him, its single senatorial representative indifferent to his commands, a Governor openly defiant and seemingly intent on constructing a rival machine, the assembly districts of the independent Bronx county organizing a revolt, and rumblings of discontent in at least nine of the Brooklyn districts. As an expression of the Governor's "open defiance" may be cited his speech before fifty-one of the sixty Democratic chairmen, in which he said:

"If we fail in this fight it will be due to the fact that I do not realize what the Constitution says concerning the agencies of the executive. All of that power, all that is honest, and all good agencies will be used by me from now henceforth to defeat and to crush the Democrats who would make the Democratic party of New York the laughing-stock of the people; who would make the Democratic party of New York a political hypocrite and a political failure. . . . If any Democrat is against me in my determination to keep Democratic faith, I must, of necessity, be against him. It is all very simple to me. If any Democrat in this State is against the Democratic State platform, that man is no Democrat; and as the Democratic Governor of the State I shall do everything in my power to drive that recreant Democrat out of the Democratic party."

On the stand of the legislature the *New York Press* (Prog.) observes that political rumor begins to whisper rather loudly that in the special session to act on direct primaries Governor Sulzer will have control of the Assembly, and it adds:

"It is even hinted that already he has had assurances from numerous senators previously voting against him that next time they would be with him."

But "bluster and browbeating" are attributed to the Governor by the *New York Journal of Commerce*, which says that "the trouble with William Sulzer is that he is not a big enough man for the job he has undertaken" as Governor and as leader of his victorious party in the State. Recalling his origin and training as an East Side henchman of Tammany in days when it was no better than it is now, *The Journal of Commerce* notes that while Mr. Sulzer was in the legislature "he was as subservient to the machine as those whom he now denounces for fidelity to the power that put them where they are" and which virtually put him in Congress and opened the way to his present position. Yet—

"He has been declaring his independence ever since he was elected Governor, but he has not consistently maintained it in his conduct. He is new to the rôle of champion of high principle and official integrity, and it does not fit gracefully. He seems to be playing a part to which he did not take naturally in his early days and to which he has not been trained and disciplined. He lacks restraint and self-control. He is voluble and self-asserting, but has not the aspect of command or the force of mastery. While he is putting his followers or those who should be his followers to a test of their fidelity, he is undergoing a test of his powers of leadership, and it does not appear to be turning out well. We fear he has assumed a part to which he does not measure up."

Furthermore, in the view of this paper, "there is nothing in this campaign that looks like a spontaneous 'uprising' of popular sentiment, but much that looks like a strenuous effort to work up the factitious appearance of a demand," while the *New York Sun* gives its attention to the forces that constitute Governor Sulzer's battle line in his fight with the legislature.

First, and most considerable, *The Sun* esteems the up-State contingent, which is the permanent anti-Tammany force in New York. "Slowly and with some lack of enthusiasm," this faction rallies to the Governor, not because they are keen for any primary measure, but because of instinct and tradition to follow any Democrat who is actually fighting Tammany's control in the State. The second regiment in the Albany muster are the followers of Governor Hughes in 1910, who have to a considerable extent joined the Progressive party, tho "the Progressive label is as yet but lightly fixt upon them." The third faction is represented by Shearn and Hopper, and includes "all that has survived of the several Hearst parties" since Mr. Hearst himself returned to the Democratic party. Its activities are in the main controlled by Mr. Hearst, but it



THE GRAVE-DIGGER.
—Macaulay in the *New York World*.

has no political home, "and its actual strength is problematical." *The Sun* concludes:

"What can result from such an alliance it is futile to attempt to predict. Obviously the most natural thing to expect would be the liberation of up-State Democracy, and perhaps the party in the State, from the Tammany control, and possibly the rise of some new leader who could command the sympathy and support of the Washington Administration and build on State and national patronage a rival and commanding organization."

Looking farther ahead than the immediate conflict, the *Washington Post* (Ind.) grants that the States gradually will "embrace the primary principle of making nominations and do away with the old convention system," but puts the question: "What is to become of the platforms, wherein parties have expressed their creeds, so that people may decide between principles as well as between men?" *The Post* adds:

"The United States has been called a government of laws, and not men, but the doing away with conventions will mean that we will become a nation of men rather than of principles. Even tho it may not be intended to carry the primary system to national affairs, platforms must disappear in the States. And when the platforms go, united action by a party in behalf of any given principles will disappear."

"If platforms are to remain, some one must draft them. It can't be done with any pretense of representing the prevailing sentiment, unless the people delegate representatives in a convention to do the work. Evidently there are practical obstacles to the pure democracy that some persons would have us establish. It is even possible that in seeking to give the people full sway the reformers are ending the opportunity for the expression of party opinion at the election."

DISPOSAL OF A TAFT BEQUEST

THE NEW RULING of the President that fourth-class postmasters who receive more than \$180 a year must prove their fitness in an examination brings to mind Mr. Taft's general "blanket" order of October 15, 1912, placing postmasters of this class under the protection of the Civil Service Law, so that upward of 37,000 Republicans were bequeathed



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WHILE OFFICE-SEEKERS ARE STARVING.

Postmaster-General Burleson, on the reader's left, exchanging stories with Secretary McAdoo on the deck of the battleship Wyoming.

to, or "wished on," the incoming Democratic Administration. It is recalled that Mr. Taft, in making this legacy on going out of office, acted as Mr. Cleveland did when he made way for Mr. McKinley, who found the civil-service regulations so extensive that General Alger, his Secretary of War, could not even appoint his own confidential secretary. But the hungry office-seeker takes small count of the heritage of a new President and his cabinet, and we read the pathetic statement that "only those who understand the terrific pressure brought to bear on each new Postmaster-General," with regard to appointments, can realize the strain that Mr. Burleson has been under. Relief appears with the examination requirement, altho it is remarked in various quarters that the examination may work harder against the Democrats than for them, because the Republican postmasters now in office have the advantage of training and experience. As to Mr. Wilson, in the opinion of the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), the new order relieves him from the dilemma of either leaving Republicans to draw salaries for several years or of assuming "the unpopular attitude of the 'spoils system' as against civil-service reform," and it adds that he remains true to the merit system, while the *Houston Chronicle* (Ind.) points out that now a man gets his job for ability, irrespective of the fact that he is a Republican or a Democrat, observing:

"It works no hardship on the present Republican incumbents, for if they are as superlatively capable of holding their places as claimed, and as they ought to be after four years' experience, all they have to do is to prove it. On the other hand, it creates no artificial advantage in favor of Democratic office-seekers. If they are so superior as they claim, and can improve the service so much over their Republican predecessors, all they have to do is to demonstrate the fact by attaining the highest rank in the forthcoming competitive examinations."

The examinations may result in the failure of a good many postmasters, the *Philadelphia Record* (Ind. Dem.) expects, and it remarks that "they will be replaced by new men, some of whom will be Democrats. But we do not suppose that even a Republican would say that civil-service reform consisted solely in fastening Republican office-holders in place," while to attribute President Wilson's action to politics "requires a mean sort of partizanship" in the view of the *Washington Times* (Prog.), which says, as if addressing the office-seekers:

"As a patronage grab, the thing will prove a sad disappointment to anybody who thinks it will pan out that way. A large proportion of fourth-class post-offices are held by men who could hardly be replaced if they should resign. The cross-roads storekeeper accommodates his patrons and the community by 'keeping post-office'; nobody else could afford to do it or to provide the necessary quarters. Between the thousands of offices which are held in this way, and which nobody will want, and other thousands that are held by men whose experience will make them sure winners in a civil-service examination, the proportion of places that will be shaken down under the Wilson order will be disappointingly small."

After twelve years' famine of jobs, thinks the *Dallas News* (Ind.), "if the Democrats are to be persuaded to take the civil-service reform cure, the pill must be sugar-coated and rather heavily coated at that," for, in the opinion of *The News*, "this Burlesonian contrivance may not, strictly speaking, be orthodox civil-service reform, but it improves the quality of the Taft order." And yet, this paper assumes, "an Administration that has been remarkably candid in the explanation of its purposes will hardly care to deny that a desire to feed a horde of hungry Democrats is one of the motives prompting this modification of Mr. Taft's order." "It can admit the imputation," *The News* holds, and still "somewhat exculpate itself," but the *Pittsburg Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.), making no imputation, asserts that the order "may be bluntly described as a scheme for ousting Republican office-holders and making places for Democratic candidates," and inquires:

"What other class of Government employees placed under the civil-service rules was compelled to pass an examination to re-



PRESIDENT WILSON ORDERS 50,000 POSTMASTERS TO TAKE THE CIVIL-SERVICE EXAMINATION.

—Thomas in the *Detroit News*.

tain positions? There are adequate provisions for getting rid of incompetents under the civil service. If any of the fourth-class postmasters now in office are incompetent they can be identified and removed with much less trouble."



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THE MEN WHO WILL ANSWER THE RAILROADS' PLEA FOR HIGHER RATES.

The Interstate Commerce Commission as reorganized after the appointment of Commissioner Franklin K. Lane as Secretary of the Interior. From the reader's left to right are seated Commissioners Baltazar H. Meyer, James S. Harlan, Judson C. Clements, Edgar E. Clark (Chairman), Charles A. Prouty, C. C. McChord, John H. Marble. They are now asked to permit the Eastern roads to increase their freight rates 5 per cent.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUND OF RATES AND WAGES

TWO YEARS AGO, after protracted hearings, the Interstate Commerce Commission denied the railroads' plea for permission to raise freight rates. Now the Eastern roads think the time has come to try again, and they hope that their request for a little increase of only 5 per cent. will, in view of changed conditions, seem only just and fair to the Commission. Railroad firemen and engineers, it is noted on every hand, have just won wage-increases amounting to about \$7,000,000 a year; conductors and trainmen are now demanding something like \$17,000,000 more pay annually. So, while the spokesmen for the carriers lay emphasis on the need of cash "to keep the railroads abreast with the growing demand of the business of the country," it seems to *The Wall Street Journal* that the real question is, "Will they be able to use it that way if they get more revenue, or will rates, wages, and supply prices merely resume their seats in the merry-go-round?" *The Wall Street Journal* and some other financial authorities do not quite approve of this merry-go-round process, and think the carriers ought not to make their request just now, if it means only a strengthening of their employees' demands, and wage concessions which would take up all the additional revenue brought in by higher rates. But as the lay press see it, the wage situation appears rather to give point to the plea of the railroads. The *New York Tribune* tells why the public should pay the higher rates:

"The public has decreed these higher wages. To save the public the cost and inconvenience of strikes, the railroads have consented to arbitration. Representatives of the public have adjusted the disputes, determining the wages that should be paid, and thus adding many millions to the railroads' expenses."

Then there are other facts which bring such papers as the *New York World* and *Evening Mail*, *Philadelphia Record* and *Public Ledger*, *Baltimore Sun*, and *St. Louis Republic* to the conclusion that there is a certain amount of "justice and common sense" in the application made by the roads, or, at least, that the Commission should "investigate this claim with painstaking care and from all angles." The railroads of the country, observes the apparently friendly *St. Louis Republic*, might have "taken care of themselves in spite of high prices, burdensome legislation, and lowered rates, but when the weather joined its forces against them they were compelled to cry for mercy":

"The winter of 1911-12 . . . was the most severe since 1882, and the most expensive for railway operation throughout the

northern part of the country. This winter was followed by a spring whose floods paralyzed railway transportation in the lower Mississippi Valley, destroyed crops which would have furnished a large tonnage, and made much track reconstruction necessary. And then, this spring the floods have desolated regions hitherto considered immune from danger, paralyzed transportation throughout the Mississippi Valley as a whole, and made extensive reconstruction imperative in many States. Meanwhile ties cost more than ever; steel rails have been breaking, and must be so manufactured as to cost more; State legislatures are requiring electric headlights, automatic signals, and larger crews; and every labor dispute results—as it should—in higher wages for railroad men. . . .

"These physical disasters put the agonizing twist on the railways' need. In view of them they ought to have the 5 per cent. advance in rates they request. *The Republic* believes that the good sense of the American people will approve the request."

Compared with this, the statements issuing from the companies seem rather modest. The roads concerned are the trunk lines operating between New York and Chicago. If their application is approved, the *New York Evening Post* points out, "it will mean a general increase in freight rates, for the New York-Chicago schedules are used as the foundation in all rate-making." The railway executives, says President Willard, of the Baltimore & Ohio, in a public statement, "hope to obtain the consent of the Commission for an advance of 5 per cent. on freight of all character, and it is believed that such an advance, if granted, will create little, if any, disturbance in commercial conditions." Mr. Willard continues:

"Since the previous hearing the railroads generally have expended large sums for equipment and additional facilities, and while there has been some response in the way of increased gross revenues, the surplus income, after paying charges and dividends, has been so narrowed as not to encourage the further expenditures required to keep the railroads abreast with the growing demand of the business of the country. . . .

"Unless the carriers are enabled to increase their revenue in some manner, and the plan above proposed seems likely to meet with less opposition than any other, their ability—already limited—to provide such additional equipment and facilities as will be necessary to take care of the growing demands of the country will be very seriously impaired."

The fact that since 1910 the Interstate Commerce Commission has approved 66 rate advances in special cases brought before it, as against 60 disapproved and 18 approved in part, seems to the *Springfield Republican* a sign that the Commission will treat fairly the present request of the carriers. The chief task before the railroad heads, thinks the *New York Sun's* Washington correspondent, "will be to persuade the Commission to grant the general increase without waiting for the

results of the Government's physical valuation of the roads, a task which will take from three to five years. Other editors and writers declare with significant emphasis that "if the railways come with clean hands" they are likely to succeed. Eastern shippers are said to be preparing to oppose this increase, tho not so vigorously as they did on the previous occasion. One of them refers to the investigation of the New Haven's finances, and remarks:

"Some of the roads are admittedly in need of increased revenues, but the commercial public insists emphatically on being shown that this condition has not been the result of questionable financing or desire on the part of the managers to increase the dividends on their stock without warrant."

At least one important daily, the *Brooklyn Eagle*, does not believe that an advance in railroad rates is the only way in which increased railway expenses can be met. It wonders if increased efficiency in operation and larger profits from bigger business at low rates would not help considerably.

Tho *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York), on the other hand, has not the least doubt that the roads are entitled to the rate advance they are requesting, it doubts the expediency of their move. It would be better "to take a resolute stand against further increases in wages." The demands of the conductors and trainmen for a 20 per cent. wage increase has been refused. The railroad managers, says *The Chronicle*, should "persist in the refusal, even if the actual result be a strike." According to this leading organ of railroad finance:

"The roads can not ask for an increase in rates and at the same time refuse this further demand for higher wages, no matter how unreasonable it may be. It must be either one or the other. The public will, we are sure, put up with the inconvenience of a strike, seeing how hard pressed the railroads are, if thereby an advance in rates can be avoided; but to ask it to submit to a strike and also to prepare for higher rates at a time when business will be sadly deranged by tariff changes will, we are afraid, be more than the public will be willing to submit to. In such event, too, popular sympathy would be with the striking employees. It would be argued that as the roads had petitioned for better rates, they could well afford to pay these workers higher wages. On the other hand, should the railroads

yield to the demand of the conductors and firemen they would gain nothing, even if the Interstate Commerce Commission should, after lengthy hearings and long delay, sanction the proposed increase in rates. The one would simply offset the other, leaving the roads no better off in the end. It is for this reason that we think the move ill-advised at the present time."

If the roads should get the 5 per cent. increase they want, it would add, according to a railroad official quoted in the *New York Journal of Commerce*, over \$35,000,000 a year to the revenues of the fifty roads involved. Tho about half of this would accrue to the three big systems, the Pennsylvania, New York Central, and Baltimore & Ohio, it is asserted that it is the little roads which most urgently need the additional revenues which would come from higher rates. The rate question, says *The Journal of Commerce* elsewhere, "does not concern merely present income and profit," but "has a direct relation to ability to raise capital and provide for future needs." For, "where the prospect of net earnings is uncertain, there is a risk in railroad investment which demands a high rate upon loans and makes the placing of new stock difficult." "Assuming that the railroads obtain the consent of the Commission and are able to apply the 5 per cent. to not less than 80 per cent. of their freight business," *The Wall Street Journal* figures, "the result will be additional borrowing power to the extent of \$800,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 for the fifty-four Eastern roads, and to the extent of nearly \$2,000,000,000 for all the railroads." But if the railroads want to attract investors, advises the *Springfield Republican*, they should stop their cry of "wolf":

"This cry of ruin to railroad corporations unless rates were promptly raised all along the line, so industriously circulated in the past two years by the companies themselves, has done much to arouse distrust of railroad securities among investors. The railroad financiers doubtless have believed it necessary to depict the financial prospects of the carriers in dark colors in order to secure the support of public opinion for their rate program, but the cry has been like a two-edged sword. It is not improbable that as much apprehension over the future of railroad investments among people of property has been caused by the lugubrious outpourings of railroad presidents as by all the attacks from muckrakers and unfriendly law makers."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

It is hard to recognize a Mexican Government as it flashes by.—*New York Evening Sun*.

According to Mr. Underwood's warning to the American manufacturer, if the Tariff Bill smites you, turn the other cheek.—*Boston Transcript*.

The *Raleigh News and Observer*, we suppose, will announce that John Purroy Mitchel has been appointed collector of the left.—*Columbia State*.

Don't run away with the idea that the express companies have no use for the parcel post. They are giving it as the reason why their taxes should be reduced.—*Cleveland Leader*.

HUERTA's threat to ignore our envoys unless we recognize his Government looms up as an awful menace to all citizens now hunting the job of envoy to Mexico.—*New York Evening Sun*.

The great problem of maintaining peace by battle-ships is to build enough ships for defense without scaring other folks into building a few more. What's the answer?—*Springfield Republican*.

IN being fired from the vice-presidency of the American Peace Society, the venerable Lyman Abbott is paying the penalty of the company that he keeps in the *Outlook* office.—*Boston Herald*.

IN spite of the fact that the militant suffragettes tried to burn Lloyd-George's house, he voted for the Woman Suffrage Bill, again proving, according to Pankhurst standards, his utter lack of principle and good faith.—*New York World*.

We know it's tough, but California will really have to remain in the United States.—*Atlanta Journal*.

AND the Japanese are still raising strawberries in California! Must this Republic perish?—*New York World*.

LIVE's little ironies—The skins of 100,000 animals are used each year for the covers of Oxford Bibles.—*New York Telegraph*.

It will occasion no great surprise here that the French regard the work of the cubists and the futurists as fine little articles for exportation.—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

OF the real situation in Great Britain the public can have no adequate idea. Mrs. Belmont states that Emmeline Pankhurst is the only restraining influence.—*Boston Herald*.

SOMEBODY has been so cruel as to suggest that if Secretary Lane really thinks women make better officials than men he should resign in favor of one of them.—*New York Herald*.

THE English militants seem to be laboring under the delusion that the fire-insurance companies are responsible for the refusal to grant them the ballot.—*New York Evening Sun*.

MR. BURLISON is arranging for the examination of all fourth-class postmasters that were sheltered by the last Taft civil-service order. Put none but Democrats on the examining boards, Albert, and tell them to work fast.—*Houston Post*.



AT TIMES IT WOULD SEEM AS IF HE DIDN'T.

—Fox in the *Chicago Evening Post*.

FOREIGN COMMENT

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE ON WAR

THE SON OF A LION must be expected to roar, says the quaint Persian proverb, and the Latin poet had the same idea when he remarked that "fierce eagles do not beget doves." Frederick William, the imperial heir of Germany, has exemplified this truth by his recent book, whose

title may be translated "Germany in Arms." According to the Prince, "Germany must always be in arms," an echo of his imperial father's injunction about keeping the powder dry and the sabers sharpened. Some may think the author of this work has out-Heroded Herod and out-William William in his advocacy of the sword as the best arbiter in international disputes. The Hague Tribunal is swept aside as a perch of idle chattering and dreamers, and the Bismarckian "blood and iron" is to rule the world. Strangely enough, at the same time his father, William II., once feared by the nations as "the war lord," has recently

laid aside his leonine character. He gives nothing but messages of peace to the nations, and, like *Song*, the joiner, "will aggravate his voice so that he will roar as gently as any sucking dove, an 'twere a nightingale." It is, in fact, only the ancient spirit of the sire that seems, in a more violent form, to have passed into the son. For "Germany in Arms" is a thoroughly warlike book.

It contains some twenty flaming pictures in color, in which scenes of battle and victory to German arms are dramatically portrayed. These pictures cover historic events in which the army and navy of Germany appear to be quite in the ascendent throughout history.

The title-page bears, as motto, the Kaiser's famous saying: "The world is not more certainly supported by the shoulders of Atlas than Germany is by her army and navy," while the thesis of his argument he thus expresses:

"Our country is obliged more than any other country to place all its confidence in its armaments. Set in the center of Europe, it is badly protected by its geographic frontiers and is regarded by many nations without affection. Upon the German Empire, therefore, is imposed more emphatically than upon any other people of the earth the sacred duty of watching carefully that its army and its navy be always prepared to meet any attack from the outside. It is only by reliance upon our brave sword that we shall be able to maintain that place in the sunlight which we ought to occupy, and which the world does not seem very willing to accord us."

In his chapter on the royal body-guards of the Empire we read:

"Any one who has taken part, at a review, in a cavalry charge feels that there is nothing in the world more beautiful, and yet the horseman under these circumstances feels that there is something lacking. He feels that he ought to have at the end of this

wild charge an enemy to contend with, and the struggle for which we are all being trained, the struggle for life.

"How many times during such a charge have I heard with my ears the appeal of a comrade galloping by my side: 'Donnerwetter! If only this time we were doing something real.' You see there the spirit of the cavalryman. All those who are genuine true soldiers feel in their hearts and say the truth of the axiom, 'Dulce est pro patria mori.'"

Naturally enough, the book has commanded a wide sale, and will, no doubt, as is intended, do much to stir up the country to favor the big war budget and the increase in the army. Nevertheless,

"Aunt Voss," the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), the organ of the respectable middle class—albeit professedly a liberal organ, does not attach much significance to the publication, treating it as "an unimportant addition to the mass of illustrated literature treating of the German Army, which already floods the country." "The act of the Prince Imperial in lending

his hand and his name to such a work is an unfortunate blunder at this moment, when Europe is racked by such political anxiety," remarks the radical *Morgen Post* (Berlin). The Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin) speaks of this imperial effusion as merely embodying the crude theories of a young lieutenant in the Guards. To quote its words:

"We think it regrettable that at the moment when the Balkan crisis has reached its culminating point and when the conference of ambassadors at London is straining every effort to establish peace, the heir to the throne should come out with a book whose object is the glorification of war. That the Crown Prince, who is thirty years old and full of life, should thrust upon the officers who are his comrades his ideas on the philosophy of existence is nothing at all improper, but that he causes such a

book as this to be published at a time when the international situation has become threatening seems to us to constitute an attempt at making a public manifesto which the German people will not endure without strong protestations."

The *Berliner Tageblatt* occupies a peculiar position in German



THE GERMAN ARMY INCREASE.
GERMAN CHANCELLOR—"It looks like a good time to put up a few more lightning-rods."
—Amsterdammer.



IT'S IN THE AIR.
France has a shower of airships. Germany finds the roof falling in.
—Fischetto (Turin).

journalism. It assumes to be rather a cosmopolitan than a merely national organ. A fierce opposition to the Government and its measures characterizes its utterances. At the same time it sympathizes with France, and shows an evident leaning toward the demands of Alsace-Lorraine. Yet its editor speaks with a good deal of reserve about the literary venture of Prince Frederick William, and tries by subtle innuendo to shift the responsibility upon Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, who is something of a fire-eater himself. The *Tageblatt* remarks:

"Nothing is doubtless more natural than that a young officer should thus speak with enthusiasm and eloquence and quote when he can do so a line of Horace. But this warlike excitement seems to us regrettable when such an officer is the Prince Imperial, and when such utterances, likely to be read by the whole world, are published at a moment when the European horizon is heavy with clouds. The Emperor would not be able to pronounce such words excepting as the mouthpiece of the Chancellor. Has the Prince Imperial the right to deliver them? Will the Chancellor support him in his actions?"

But what conservative paper in Berlin could help throwing bouquets and passing compliments to this "literary soldier boy," as the Socialists style his Imperial Highness. We are not, therefore, surprised to read in *The Post* (Berlin), the organ of the pan-Germans and the army, the following encomiastic words:

"The Crown Prince has spoken exactly as a future Emperor ought to do, and we hope that the moral and intellectual vigor of the heir to the throne will arrive at complete maturity, and that no foreign influence will be allowed to dwarf it before it reaches its full development. There is no other cause for anxiety so long as we see how deeply rooted are the noble convictions of the Crown Prince."

Still more emphatic is the express approval of the *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* (Berlin), organ of the Agrarian party:

"Bravo! Everybody who has in his veins a drop of German blood, or a spark of German military enthusiasm in his heart, will applaud the virile words of the heir to the throne."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

INDIA'S COTTON FIGHT WITH BRITAIN

NOT LESS than \$115,000,000 a year is paid by the natives of British India for foreign-made cotton fabrics. India has now determined that this enormous sum shall not go out of the country. She will build her own mills and spin her own cloth. This is bad news for Lancashire, which has hitherto imported raw cotton from India and sent it back to Calcutta and Bombay in printed or plain fabrics of the loom. But times have changed, says Saint Nihal Singh in the *London Magazine*, and "as year by year the smoke curling from the chimneys of Indian cotton-mills increases in volume, it writes the doom of Lancashire against the industrial firmament in characters so black and so bold that he who runs may read the decree of the Fates."

How the cotton-weaving activities of the great Asiatic peninsula have developed is thus summarized:

"An idea of the gigantic strides that the Indian cotton-mill industry has taken can be formed by studying the figures for the last generation. In 1880-81 there were 55 cotton-mills, containing 1,434,364 spindles and 12,739 looms, and giving employment to 46,530 men. Twenty years later the number of spindles and looms had more than trebled. During the next decade progress was made at a still more prodigious pace, and in 1909-10 the number of mills had grown to be 216, with 5,773,824 spindles, 74,585 looms, giving employment to 215,419 persons, and producing 593,206,855 pounds of yarn and 215,360,904 pounds of cloth. During 1911-12 the Indian mills consumed 6,000,000 hundredweight out of the 14,000,000 hundredweight of cotton India had produced during that year.

"The phenomenal growth of the industry has already enabled the Indian cotton magnates almost completely to rout Lancashire out of one large corner of the Indian market. No longer does

Manchester ship to Hindustan much of the coarse cloth which the natives annually consume by the million pounds. This demand is now largely met by the Indian power-mills and by the native hand-loom, which employ two and three-quarter millions of men, or really three times as many people, for the wives and children of the weavers work alongside of them."

The favoring of India-made cotton stuffs is a patriotic but not a seditious movement. The sentiment of the Hindu, while warmly urging him to back his fellow countryman in a trade war, is not prompted by animosity against the British raj, says Mr. Singh. To quote his words:

"Hindustan is in no mood to exult. Altho it knows that the goal is yet far distant, it is marching enthusiastically to that end, never lagging a step to gain a brief respite, so consumed is it with the passion to beat Lancashire."

"The all-conquering character of this enthusiasm is best illustrated by the fact that many Indians to-day are preferring to wear comparatively coarse cloth made in their own land, and are even willing to pay more for it than they would be charged for finer fabric made in Lancashire. This sentiment, known as 'Swadeshi'—literally 'Own Country,' meaning the patronage of home products—is actually building a substitute for a high-tariff wall to protect the native mill industry—a rampart invisible to the eye, but none the less effective. It bears not the least impress of sedition, but is purely patriotic, calculated to provide protection for an industry which India, on account of her political impotence, can not vouchsafe it."

WOMAN'S CENTURY IN TURKEY

WE OFTEN HEAR that the twentieth century is to be woman's century. Certainly women's colleges, women's clubs, and women's professional life have raised the gentler sex, as it used to be styled, into great eminence on the stage of life. The ground on which female emancipation has been built is education. The leaders of Turkish thought are beginning to realize this and to discover the power that educated women can possess in serving society and their country. Thus Ahmed Jevdet Bey, writing from Vienna to the *Ikdam* (Constantinople), makes an earnest plea for the education of his Turkish sisters, whose industry and quickness to learn he fully appreciates. They are not the dreaming, useless slaves they used to be, he says, or the "hired animalisms" of the harem and the bazaar; they are potentially noble, sensible, and intellectual creatures, that is, if they be properly educated and trained. He believes that they see Turkey's present position more clearly than the men do, and are quite capable of lending a hand to extricate their country from utter ruin. To quote:

"We have all heard that in Europe the same care is given to the education of girls as to that of boys. Here in Vienna, not only is woman the mother of humanity. She is often obliged to fulfil the duties of both father and mother. The men can not alone meet all their own needs; the woman has to work with the man to earn money to supply the family wants. We shall soon feel the same necessity. True, with us village women work in fields as well as men; better, sometimes, as they do in some parts of Europe. But in our cities women have no well-defined work to do, even when they face the need of some remunerative toil. We can claim that those of our women who have received some degree of education do cherish the desire of improvement. Where this desire exists among them, it is keener than that of the men. Mussulman girls and women have a strong desire for mental and moral advance. They recognize the need of the time for mental and moral uplift of their sex. They see this clearly in the lurid light of the calamities that have befallen their country, even where the men are unmoved. They have more feeling, they understand the truth of the situation better."

Turkish women have long been misunderstood in Europe by those who have read only of their dancing and their seraglio life. This writer here vindicates his countrywomen from the charges of inferiority in the following words:

"Certain young women from among us who have received a



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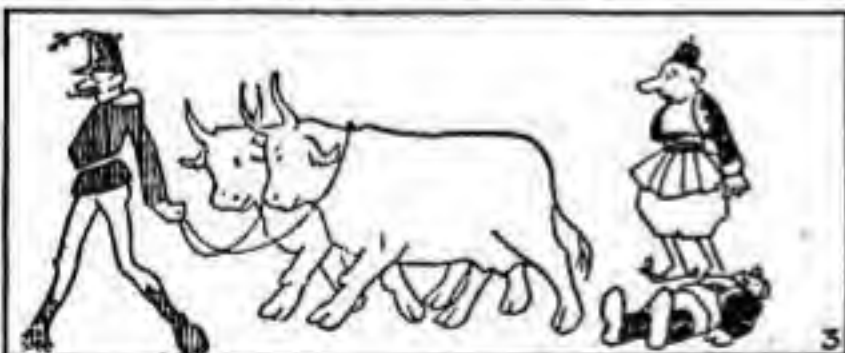
MONTENEGRO'S HOUR OF TRIUMPH

King Nicholas at Cetinje with a captured Turkish flag and the keys of Scutari citadel in his hands.



THE GRAY BLUE

Trying to resuscitate a boy dying of starvation in a Scutari street.



Nikita and Albania
Were fighting for the prize,
Then up steps Mr. Austria
And at Nikita flies
And carries off the cattle, to Albania's surprise,
While old Nikita out of breath and hors de combat lies.
—Aino (Rome).

SCUTARI.



A FEATHER FOR HIS CAP.

THE VICTOR OF SCUTARI (to Austria)—"Of course you can make me put your tail-feather back again, but it'll never feel quite the same."
—Punch (London).

good education have developed exceptional personalities. I have great hope of our women.

"A perfectly ignorant girl from Anatolia was received as servant into the house of a Turkish Bey who had a German wife. In one year this girl not only learned to do well even the most difficult work of the household, but learned German so as to be quite free in understanding and speaking the language. The

lady expressed to me her deep regret at the lack of schools for Turkish girls, such as are found everywhere in Europe. It is a pity our men have failed to see the great advantage of educational institutions for our girls. It is because they have been unable to fathom the needs of our social life. Not only for the training of our children, but for a proper appreciation of the requirements of our social and political life, it is a vital necessity

that our women be educated. I wish to invite the attention of our women to this, viz., don't let them wait for the men to do this or that for them; let them undertake some organization themselves, however small. Let those of some means join together to secure education for poor but worthy girls. We can't establish great educational institutions for girls as they do in Europe, but we can begin with little things."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

OUR RAILROAD INVASION OF SOUTH AMERICA

THE MAN who remarked that if he could make the songs of a people, he didn't care who made their laws, might revise his observation to-day to read: "Let me build the railroads, ships, and harbors of a country, and the government of the region is of no importance to me." The United States, at any rate, is accused of acting up to this theory in promoting the transportation facilities of the Ibero-American states of this continent, and Mr. James Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, recently testified before the Government Commissioners that this corporation within the last eight years "furnished the steel for every steel structure that has been built in Buenos Aires," and this too "in competition with German, English, and French competitors." Fears are expressed by Prof. Vicente Gay in the *España Moderna* (Madrid) that these South American states, under the influence of a "Yankee Railway Trust," are vast slipping into the condition of mere commercial and industrial colonies of the Northern Republic.

The professor dwells with deep feeling on the point that the capitalists of the United States have succeeded where British capitalists failed in providing adequate railway communication for Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and Peru. The difficulties of a mountainous country and the hostility of the aborigines deterred the English. On this point we read:

"The activities of the United States in Latin America have resulted in something more than territorial annexation at the expense of the Spanish colonies and the countries comprized in the sovereignty of the Latin republics. The imperialism of North America is of a far more extensive character, and at the same time that it realizes these territorial annexations it gives a great impulse to North American economic expansion which, penetrating the countries of South and Central America, tends to absorb these regions and make them its own economic territories."

This penetration has been slow and difficult, owing to causes thus outlined:

"There are many reasons why the republics of South America failed at first to become subject to the penetration of the United States. The geographical character of the country, in the first place, rendered the greater part of it inaccessible. At first the pampas alone were found suitable for colonization and railroad building. The greatest Latin-American states, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and Peru, with their vast table-lands and mountain chains, presented serious barriers against railroad building. On the other hand, political ferment, by interrupting the course of national development, rendered it impossible for the Ibero-American colonies, in which to some extent banditism was the prevailing power, to develop on any large scale their respective natural economic resources."

The English were the first to build railways in Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and Peru. Their object was to exploit the immense wealth of the country. But they found the region of the hinterland practically inaccessible. As we are told:

"The first railroad builders in the four greatest South American states were foreigners, and the lines were managed by the English. The countries comprized in these republics contained deposits and productions of the highest value, such as rubber and niter, which offered such inducements as aroused a keen spirit of exploration. But that part of the continent was but

slowly and with difficulty colonized, as is proved by the predominance of the Indians of Picolmayo, who were only partially subjugated when Chaco was annexed by Argentina. This is confirmed by the fact that in 1911 the explorers of the province of Matto Grosso, in Brazil, near Bolivia, were received with a shower of arrows from the indigenes."

The Americans of the North, however, overcame all these obstacles and actually became the railroad kings of the Latin republics. This is how it came to pass, according to Professor Gay:

"The United States exploiters showed themselves much more pertinacious in their activities, and in South America they formed the design of completing an international communication by rail between all the countries comprized in that vast American region. Nor did they neglect to employ moral influence, for the officer of the American Republic at Washington instituted an active pan-American propaganda whose success will sooner or later be felt. Every year the commercial millions of the United States start for South America. Industrial workers, Yankee engineers and speculators join such millions. Their capitalists plan the acquisition of Brazilian mountains of iron, the installation of immense ice plants in Uruguay, and the establishment of a navigation company which will maintain the traffic between ports in North and South America."

This writer then enumerates the American companies which are to operate in South America—viz: "The Society of the Port of Para" at the mouth of the Amazon; the "Brazil Railway Company," connecting Brazil and the states of Rio de Janeiro. The length of this road is to be 5,700 miles. The navigation of the Amazon is to be in the hands of the Americans who have obtained large territorial concessions for their "Amazon Land and Colonization Company." The "Bolivia Central Railway" and the "Argentina Railway" are also American corporations. The capital of the Brazil and Argentina Railways amounts to \$50,000,000. Such is, in outline, the American Railway Trust in the Latin republics, and this writer continues:

"It is clear that this trust dominates the international relations between the capital cities of South America and the Atlantic regions."

"So far the railroad trust does not appear to be bent on hostile invasion. The excuse given for its existence is the disconnectedness of the inland lines. The trust aims at unifying these and forcing even the state roads to come within its sphere of operation. After conquering the eastern part of South America the trust intends to penetrate the table-lands of the center, and those sloping to the Pacific. At present the object of its operations comprizes Chile, Bolivia, and Peru. It has already announced its intention of absorbing the lines of Peru."

The Professor concludes his essay in a somewhat foreboding tone as follows:

"The publicists and statesmen of South America have expressed serious suspicions as to the final result of the exploitations carried on by the North American trust. The *Dia*, of Valparaiso, has again and again declared that the railroads of South America should be constructed by the South Americans themselves without the intervention of land-grabbing and self-interested intermediaries. For this Yankee penetration into the south has taken a special form which is of critical importance to the national life of the country. There was held out the promise of a great advance in trade, a great advantage from the commerce between South America and the United States. There is, nevertheless, the danger that the Ibero-American states will gain but a trifling profit from the course things are taking. Indeed, great works of public convenience, particularly railroads, are the very life-spring of society; they become the most powerful promoters of great activities. They should be operated as national institutions, not by private companies, and owned, if possible, by the state. If the great network of intercommunication between the South American states be relinquished to the Yankees, they will be found eventually to control the economic life of the nations, and turn the countries thus controlled into mere colonies of the North American monopolists."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



DR. FRIEDMANN'S GAIN AND LOSS

WHAT SHALL IT PROFIT a man if he gain two million dollars and lose the respect and confidence of his scientific associates? Some one is evidently willing to gamble on the success of Dr. Friedmann's vaccine; but the exact type of success on which the money is staked seems to be in doubt. To judge from the medical journals, it is not of the scientific variety. "Too much publicity," seems to be the verdict of the profession on Dr. Friedmann's treatment. It may be a great discovery, they say; Dr. Friedmann may be able and honest—but the "continuous performance," as one medical paper calls it, of newspaper notoriety that we have been witnessing in the case is not reassuring. To crown all, Dr. John F. Anderson, director of one of the Government laboratories, and Dr. A. M. Stimson, a naval surgeon, detailed to watch the progress of Friedmann's patients, in a report made on May 9 to the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, announce, as quoted in the daily press of that date, that "the facts do not justify that confidence in the remedy which has been inspired by wide-spread publicity." The Government investigation is yet unfinished, and this report must of course not be regarded as final.

Several recent medical journals give more or less extended histories of the Friedmann treatment as far as it has gone. *American Medicine* (New York) says that whatever its value may be, the doctor "has outraged every sense of professional propriety and abused in the most astounding manner the courtesies and considerations extended to him." *The Journal of the American Medical Association* calls the episode "a disgraceful piece of commercialism." *The Medical Record* uses milder language, but is of opinion that "the results [of the treatment] have not been at all satisfactory—except to Dr. Friedmann." *American Medicine* treats the history of the matter as follows, to quote a paragraph here and there:

"Dr. Friedmann may be honest. His intentions may be of the best. His professional ideals may be of the highest. He may care nothing for money. He may have a great and noble mission which he aims to fulfil for suffering humanity. He may be anxious to demonstrate the efficiency of his remedy. Finally, he may be all—as a man and as a physician—that his supporters claim that he is. But one thing is certain, if he had deliberately gone to work to repudiate the good reputation and character given him by his friends, and justify the suspicions of his bitterest enemies, he could not have chosen a more consistent course than the one he has followed during the past month. . . .

"It may be that Dr. Friedmann has a different way of manifesting his likes and dislikes than the ordinary physician. Thus his sudden loss of interest in the cases he was treating under Government scrutiny and equally sudden trip to Providence, R. I., may have indicated his lack of business acumen or his complete indifference to the call of opportunity. That Rhode Island was the only near-by State that would allow patients to force Dr. Friedmann to take their money was only a strange coincidence. It was certainly sad, moreover, after Dr. Friedmann had fought so hard against going to Providence, that he had to remain there for so many days at the mercy of patients who, in spite of his most strenuous efforts, would not let him treat them until he had accepted twenty or twenty-five dollars. . . . The anguish and suffering Dr. Friedmann was forced to undergo, with money constantly being offered to him, can easily be understood.

"Then, cruellest act of all, Dr. Friedmann has had \$125,000 cash and \$1,800,000 in stock forced upon him for the American rights to his remedy, and this in spite of his repeated intention of giving it to the profession! . . . Sad, sad is the picture of Dr. Friedmann trying to give his remedy away, and not only being

denied this happiness but being forced against his will to accept so much money for it. . . .

"The more we consider the 'grand finale' of the Friedmann drama—we refrain from referring to it as a comedy—the more we can appreciate Dr. Friedmann's talents. It was certainly a stroke of genius to consummate the sale of his remedy before its efficacy was established, but the real hand of the artist was shown in collecting \$125,000 cash on delivery. Our only hope is that those who bought what Dr. Friedmann had to sell will find that it can stand the acid test. But like the canny Scot, 'we hae our doots, we hae our doots.'"

The famous cash harvests of former "cures" now bid fair to be exceeded, is the editorial opinion of *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, May 3). Says this journal:

"The American medical profession has listened to the claims of Friedmann with an open mind. It has waited patiently for him to prove his claims and to show his real intentions. To wait longer is now unnecessary. At present its most pressing duty is to lay the facts before the public through the agency by which Friedmann has so shrewdly secured the free advertising, from which he is preparing to reap his golden harvest. A united movement to warn the people on this important question will, we are sure, meet with a cordial response from the same agency—the American press. Even if it should ever merit scientific classification among the many more or less helpful methods of treatment, the sensational publicity that has been given this vaunted 'cure' adds one more disgraceful chapter to the history of the exploitation of the sick for profit.

"We can disregard the fact that the remedy is a secret one; we can ignore the unethical and dishonorable conduct of Friedmann as a physician; we can even forget the possible danger that lies in his treatment; we can let all this pass. But one fact stands out clearly and should be emphasized: Friedmann has presented no proof, no scientific evidence, clinical or otherwise, to justify the claim that he has developed a cure for consumption."

Says *The Medical Record* (New York, May 3) in its editorial column:

"When Dr. Friedmann first came to New York, we thought he had been ill advised, but we were looking at the matter from the side of ethics; we now see, looking at it from an entirely different side, that he has been very well advised.

"Whether the purchasers of this secret remedy have been equally well advised time will show. . . . The results of the New York experiments would hardly seem to warrant an outlay of \$125,000 for the Friedmann secret, but then the stuff has been widely advertised and moribund consumptives are hopeful and credulous. There has, as yet, been no official report on the experiments with the turtle bacillus culture in the hospitals in this city, but it is very generally known among medical men, if not among the laity, that the results have been not at all satisfactory—except to Dr. Friedmann. Reports from Berlin also are very far from giving support to the earlier statements that the patients treated there are doing well. On the contrary, many of the survivors are stated to be doing very ill. One of the reported cases, indeed, is of most serious import, and it at once brings up the question whether the turtle bacillus is as innocuous as Friedmann has claimed and as has been generally believed—apparently only on his say-so. This case, referred to by correspondents of the *Southern California Practitioner* and the *Lancet-Clinic*, was that of one of those who died after treatment with the Friedmann vaccine. The autopsy showed that he had miliary tuberculosis, and fresh tubercles were found in the gluteal muscles, where the injection of the assumed nonvirulent bacilli had been made, and also in the glands receiving the lymph from that region, but the corresponding parts on the opposite side, where no injection had been made, were free from tubercles. Only one of Friedmann's New York patients, so far as we know, has yet died."

Mr. Moritz Eisner, who gave Dr. Friedmann the \$125,000 check for his secret, considers these criticisms unjust, and says

that all great medical discoveries in the past have met the same kind of opposition. "Did you ever hear of Jenner?" he asked a New York *Tribune* reporter. "And don't you remember the great opposition that diphtheria antitoxin had at first?"

Dr. Friedmann himself says in a public statement that he could not distribute his vaccine broadcast because it can be administered only by physicians specially trained for it. Hence the plan for a chain of institutes "where the vaccine can be freshly prepared and administered and where all poor patients may be treated free of charge." Further, he declares:

"As to the charge of commercialism, I need only refer to what Dr. Ehrlich stated in a recently reported interview: 'I have never been able to figure out how suffering humanity benefits from the fact that the discoverer of any given remedy emerges from his work empty-handed.' Nor do I feel it necessary to apologize for having thus taken the same position as such men as Dr. Ehrlich, the noted discoverer of salvarsan, and Professor Behring, whose antitoxin for diphtheria has robbed that dread disease of its terrors.

"I only repeat that public opinion should be based on an actual demonstration of facts, and I ask for nothing more than forbearance until the present hysteria of criticism has passed and until the cases treated by me have been repeatedly and impartially examined.

"As to the preliminary United States Government report published in the papers, I can only say that the physicians who made it have my utmost respect, and I am certain that when the time for the complete test of my vaccine has passed, these gentlemen, as well as the medical fraternity in general, will share my convictions as to its merits."

IS THE X-RAY'S MYSTERY SOLVED?

WHAT IS the Röntgen ray, and just how is it related to the ordinary light-ray? Familiar as we are coming to be with this wonderful discovery, men of science have not been able to agree on the answers to these questions. Tho many of them have been sure that they knew, their fingers have pointed in different directions. To some, the x-ray has been a light-ray of very short wave length; to others it has been merely a series of shocks or pulses that could hardly rank as a wave at all. The objection to considering it a ray of light, in any proper sense of the word, is that light waves may always be made to interfere, or cancel each other, and hitherto no one has succeeded in causing x-rays to do this.

Now, however, two English professors report that they have obtained interference by using the cleavage planes of crystals as reflecting surfaces. If their interpretation of their results should meet with general acceptance, the mystery of the Röntgen ray may be considered as solved. We quote below from an editorial in *The Electrical World* (New York, April 19). Says this paper in substance:

"Experiments made within the last few months on the reflection of x-rays from cleavage planes of crystals, based on the theory that natural cleavage planes approximate to that molecular degree of smoothness necessary for the reflection of extremely short wave-lengths, have proved successful, and for the first time definite and well-marked reflection of the x-rays has been secured. In a paper recently read before the Physical Society in London, Professors Barkla and Martyn presented the results of a further extension of this line of work. It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that the actual character of the x-rays has been a puzzle from the very beginning of experiments with them. They have been in turn supposed to be electromagnetic disturbances of enormously small wave-length, physical emission of some extraordinary and peculiar kind, and irregular pulses in the same medium which transmits other electromagnetic radiations but broken and devoid of anything like systematic periodicity.

"The experiments seem to throw new light on the very puzzling phenomena and to afford a basis for a definite answer as to the identity of the x-rays and their relation to other forms of radiant energy. It was definitely established that the re-

lection obeyed the ordinary laws which hold for electromagnetic radiations of visible wave-length. Moreover, a definite system of interference-fringes was established in the reflected ray owing to interference of the pencils reflected from equally spaced cleavage planes. The system of interference-fringes observed is thoroughly comprehensible on the theory that the radiations producing them are simple electromagnetic waves of extraordinary short wave-length."

These x-ray waves are of almost incredible shortness, we are informed. The shortest ultra-violet wave-lengths obtained by Schumann and Lyman are at least a thousand times as long, and are completely absorbed by gases. It would thus seem that all known gases are opaque to short waves until a certain unknown inferior limit is reached, at which they again become transparent. This is something like the case of water, which obstructs an enormous range of the longer wave-lengths, while beautifully transparent through the entire visible spectrum and far into the ultra-violet. To quote further:

"There is no great improbability *a priori* in the existence of a region of exceedingly short wave-lengths to which substances opaque to radiations of length commensurate to their molecular dimensions may be wonderfully transparent. Extremely-short radiations should traverse molecular structures as light-waves traverse the 'gauze-ring' that surrounds Saturn. What lies in the region between the shortest radiations detected by Schumann and the x-rays which produce the interference fringes found by Barkla and Martyn remains yet to be discovered. This latest investigation opens a huge unknown region in which momentous discoveries are due. This much is certain, that we are on the road to a clearer understanding of the x-rays and to a glimpse at last of a new realm bearing perhaps the same relation to the electron that ordinary spectroscopy bears to the atom and the molecule."

ARMORED HOUSES FOR THE TROPICS

ONE of the chief enemies of the dweller in tropical countries is the mosquito, long and unfavorably known as an annoying pest, but only recently recognized in his true and more alarming character of an inoculator of disease. He who would live in the tropics must keep clear of the mosquito. An aid will be the tropical house of steel and cement recently devised by T. F. G. Mayer in England, and described by him in *The Annals of Tropical Medicine* (Liverpool). Our quotations are from an epitome in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, May 3). Besides being mosquito-proof, the Mayer house is incidentally a protection against tropical storms—no mean argument in its favor. Apparently there is no patent on the device, and any one is at liberty to build on the Mayer specifications. We read:

"The house described by Mayer is constructed almost entirely of steel; woodwork is reduced to a minimum, and, where its use is unavoidable, is especially treated to withstand the attacks of insects, especially white ants. The house is built on a plinth of concrete and has a floor and a low wall of similar material. Their surfaces are cement-rendered. The walls are continuous with a steel framing, filled in completely with mosquito-netting made of a specially woven composite material proved to be stronger and more durable than any other. This netting is sandwiched between perforated metal sheets, which prevent bulging and render entry impossible, except by the spring doors at each end of the lobby-entrances. The roof is covered with non-conducting fibro-cement slates and is ventilated by means of louvre windows at each end. It is completely shut off from the room below by an asbestos ceiling. There are no walls or partitions within the mosquito-proofing, so that whatever breeze there may be blows straight through the house from one side to the other. Should this wind be too cold or too strong, as, for instance, during storms, it can be cut off at will by shutters which are provided all round the house and which are capable of closing the whole of it. These are manipulated from within by turning a handle, and can be made either to come down from above, or to move upward from below. The division of the interior of the house is left to the occupant, the ideal being the minimum required for privacy, and it is suggested



WHERE EARTHQUAKES JOG THE GLACIERS: MT. ST. ELIAS, ON YAKUTAT BAY, ALASKA.
Some of the glaciers are so long that the shock of an earthquake of 1899 has not yet traversed their entire length.

that by the use of sun-blinds, screens, and curtains, the open character of the house may be preserved, but permanent brick or stone walls may be built if desired. It is possible to make the house of any number of stories, and to build it on piles if desired."

ARTIFICIAL MEAT

THE USE of the spent yeast of breweries as food has already been noted in these columns. One of the products so obtained is the invention of a Belgian chemist, who names it "Viandine," because he considers it a complete substitute for meat. We quote a description from an article on "The New Artificial Foods" in *Minerva* (Rome, April). After discussing soy milk, which we have described here at some length, the writer goes on to say:

"A Belgian chemist named Effront has found a means of substituting for beef, veal, or mutton a vegetable food which has synthetically the same nutritive properties. The inventor substitutes for meat certain residues of the manufacture of beer, washed, compressed, treated with sulfuric acid, combined with a certain amount of lime, and then filtered, evaporated, and pressed again. By means of certain supplemental processes which the inventor does not describe, there is finally obtained a substance similar in all respects to flesh, but much less expensive."

"This artificial meat, to which Effront has given the name of 'Viandine,' has the same physiological effects on the digestive organs as the real article. Belgian physicians who have tried it declare it in certain respects superior to beef. A workman, usually ill-fed, whom the quarter of a pound of meat that he consumed daily did not nourish properly, increased in weight and improved in health when given an equal quantity of viandine. Experiments made on rats have demonstrated that the new artificial food has three times the value of lean beef. . . .

"Again, a professor in Berlin University, Emil Fischer, already known for his important laboratory experiments, has obtained from coal-tar products a polypeptone much resembling animal albuminoids; but the final results, tho scientifically noteworthy, have not yet any other practical value than to demonstrate the possibility of solving one of the most important problems of life."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW EARTHQUAKES JOG GLACIERS

OBSERVATIONS in Alaska show that after a big earthquake there all the glaciers start up and push forward at the foot, so that they extend further out toward or into the sea. This is easily explained, if we suppose that the quake shakes down loose snow from the steep slopes above the glacier's source, so that the *névé*, or snow-field where the glacier rises, is greatly swelled. The increase in bulk moves slowly down through the mass of the glacier, like a lump in a flow of some such viscous fluid as molasses, until it reaches the foot, which it pushes forward temporarily. The following account of the phenomenon is from *Cosmos* (Paris, April 3):

"In September, 1899, the region of Yakutat Bay, in Alaska, was shaken by a series of earthquakes that seriously modified the topography of the country. The changes of level that took place then and there exceed, perhaps, all that have been recorded in historic time; the elevation of the ground at certain points, as proved by the displacement of shore-lines, reached 45 feet. . . .

"Now we know that the Alaskan glaciers were for the most part in a period of recession, at least up to 1905; those of Yakutat Bay, in particular, examined during the summer of that year by Prof. R. S. Tarr and Mr. L. Martin, were all, without exception, in such a condition.

"But in 1906, strange to say, Professor Tarr, on returning to the country, found the situation of the glaciers totally changed; in the short interval of ten months, most of the glaciers of Yakutat Bay had advanced by scores of feet; their surface, formerly regular, was scurried with ridges and scored with cracks, and the thickness of the ice was everywhere increased.

"This sudden advance of the glacier in 1906 is attributable to the earthquake of 1899. This is how it was: The basin that feeds the Yakutat Bay glaciers is bounded by rocky slopes where the snow rests in very unstable equilibrium. The violent shocks of 1899 must have detached, all at once, masses of snow and thus suddenly increased the volume of the *névé* as that of a river is increased by a flood. But while the flood-wave descends a river at great speed and soon reaches the sea, the swelling of the glacier, because of the far greater viscosity of ice, takes

several years to traverse the distance from the source to the foot. The time depends on the length of the glacier and the average speed of flow of the ice.

"The preceding theory seems to correspond pretty well to the facts. Thus, in the bay of Yakutat, the shortest glaciers were the first to manifest the progression of which we have spoken; while the longest do not seem yet to have responded to the action of the earthquake of 1899. The progression in question is only temporary; after a spasmodic advance of several months, all the glaciers of this region return quickly to the normal state, as known under previous conditions."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHALEY AND HIS TEAM

AN EXHIBITION of "team-play by such a force of workers as had never before been assembled under one directing mind"—that is what Camillus Phillips, writing in *Sytem* (New York, May), calls the construction and organization of the Grand Central Terminal in New York City. The "one directing mind," he asserts to have been that of Adelbert R. Whaley, former brakeman and now vice-president of the New Haven road, and Mr. Phillips's article is primarily about Mr. Whaley. But except for that bit of team-work on the terminal, the article would not have been written; nor, incidentally, would Mr. Whaley's salary have been raised to \$25,000. The whole job, it will be remembered, was done without interrupting the huge traffic that flows daily in and out of the terminal. Says Mr. Phillips:

"Take a large, tender section of the Panama Canal in the making, and juggle about half the railway traffic of New York through it day and night, and you have a faint picture of how much organization, and what perfect organization, was needed to keep the excavation and the upbuilding in constant progress, and the lives whole in the bodies of train passengers and crews.

"Some faint idea, too, can be had of the steadily growing anxieties and doubts which beset the officials of the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford roads as this titanic toil defied supervision, overwhelmed conscientious responsibility, and muddled brilliant executive talent. It was too much for one man; it was obviously impossible of accomplishment by more than one. They began to suspect that, for the superhuman task, they needed a superman—some supernatural spirit driving the activities of a supernatural brain, fit to grasp the infinite complexities and possess of resiliency enough to grapple with hourly emergencies, every one different from its predecessor.

"Meanwhile, amid the turmoil and recurring confusions, there seemed to exist always one oasis, one calm, unruffled surface of railroading, which no new phase of the great terminal's evolution could disturb. That was the New York division of the New Haven road. As the difficulties grew, that placid perfection of smoothness of operation and lack of difficulties began

to assume a special significance in contrast with the tumult and the confusion all about. At first merely interesting, this contrast soon became momentous.

"'There must be a man there,' the officials of the two roads surmised.

"So they hunted the man, back as far as he could be traced. They hunted him back from his \$5,000 a year division superintendency to his \$1.62 a day braking job. And they found that invariably, wherever Adelbert R. Whaley assumed any responsibility, a supreme, unerring, yet unobtrusive efficiency followed.

"New York has the habit of seeing only results. For a quarter of a century, this unnoticed man Whaley had been getting results; and they were results of precisely the brand needed in the baffling, multifarious problems of the terminal and its 800 fire-lunged shuttlecocks. So they told the quiet Whaley that he'd better tackle the terminal job, and added that he'd be paid \$12,500 a year so long as he could hold it down and keep the train service from interfering with the men who were putting it up. The train service came first, of course; the schedules simply had to be maintained.

"'I think,' he remarked, 'that I'd better look it over for a while.'

"He looked it over for a month or so. Then, with every aspect of the situation clear and with his plans formulated, he went straight at the roots of the trouble.

"In how many ways he surmounted so many chronic predicaments, it would take too long to tell. But a major dilemma, that of doubtful authority over important questions, he solved by requiring the two roads to appoint a joint committee of management, to which he could refer all of the larger uncertainties.

"The one, overmastering problem—the adjustment of schedules and service to the progress of the terminal's construction—he met with a comprehensive system, backed by indefatigable training of the whole human hive along lines of instant efficiency.

"The congestion of business, under the myriad difficulties attending the construction

work, was appalling. On Labor Day, or when the Yale-Harvard football game was played, the number of trains in and out rose to 950. During one truly desperate period all trains ran over one track that led to the terminal entrance. And all the while the vast structure was growing to its appointed immensity, and the countless trains, bringing stone and supplies, kept dashing in on their guerrilla raids through the schedule and its chronic revisions. . . .

"It was done mainly by such drilling of the human factors—one thousand of them, from station master to crews and from the baggage men to the porters—as no force of employees ever had in railroad history. He organized classes among them, in which the whole curriculum applied to exactness and the saving of waste movement. He studied, weeded, polished, and adjusted their least habits and actions so far as they could possibly apply to the achievement in hand. . . . That perfected organization, when he was done with it after six years of training it to perform all its impossibilities, made the works of a watch look like a little junk-shop.

"His vice-presidency, with its \$25,000 a year, isn't any excessive reward for his achievement. But it is the best his road has to give him."



NOT THE MIDDLE OF A MINING TOWN.

But the terminals of two great railway systems, whose trains were kept running smoothly while the Grand Central Station was being built. This shows the job at its worst, and reveals at a glance the task of the traffic managers.

A MOUNTAIN OF ALUM

WHAT IS DECLARED to be "one of the most marvelous geological and natural curiosities in the whole world" is a mountain of alum two square miles in extent and nine hundred feet high, near the Gila River, in southwest New Mexico. These superlatives are from an article by Daniel M. Grosh, of Philadelphia, in *Merrick's Report* (New York, May). The industrial value of this enormous deposit, writes Mr. Grosh, can not even be approximately estimated to those industries depending upon this mineral, and assures an almost inexhaustible source for the purpose of reduction. While the deposit has been known for years, its location and lack of transportation facilities have delayed its development, but these have been overcome, and now permit the marketing of billions of tons of aluminous ores, known variously as alum rock, alunite, aluminite, alunogen, gilaite, etc. The United States Geological Survey has recently measured this mountain of wealth and assayed its contents. We read:

"The deposit is so pure that any grade of manufacturing alum can be produced cheaply as compared with that from other sources. For many uses it can be marketed in its natural state, and so immense and pure is the deposit that there is no doubt it will control the markets of the world. The constantly increasing demand for the metal aluminum also tends to make this deposit of increasing value. In connection with the manufacture of aluminum, nature has certainly been most prodigal in this region. Enormous beds of lignite are at hand to produce the power necessary for its reduction, at a cost one-fourth to one-half that of hydroelectric power. No such combination as this of unlimited rich and pure raw material, and the cheapest power, exists in the whole world.

"Most of the aluminum produced in the United States has been from bauxite, shipped from Arkansas to the reduction plants, mostly at Niagara, and it seems logical to suppose that the future supply will originate and be reduced at the Gila River. The constantly increasing demand for the metal, which has jumped from 83 pounds in 1883 to 18,000,000 pounds in 1907 in the United States alone, shows to what extent the metal alone may draw upon it. . . .



Photograph by courtesy of Daniel M. Grosh.

SUMMIT OF THE ALUM MOUNTAIN, CALLED "ALUNOGEN HEIGHTS."

Elevation 900 feet above the river.

"The deposit is of volcanic origin, and it would not be surprising if pure aluminum metal would be ultimately found, and this ancient crater be the source of the placer-gold found near by.

"The anhydrous oxide as produced by this deposit has been claimed by authorities to be the opening wedge for an increased production of metal at a minimum expense, and will be most beneficial to the consumer by the consequent cheapening of the products. Much of the aluminum ware as made to-day, by reason of impurities of calcium and iron, undergoes a spontaneous disintegration. Investigation shows that a cellular structure develops, and disintegration is due to the opening of the joints between the cells, due to small amounts of these impurities.

"The commercial promoting of this wonderful natural cornucopia of beneficent nature is a project of national concern. Its benefits to the industries of the country are patent to all. It can only be compared with the great oil and coal measures, and we may look to see great industries deriving commercial and industrial benefits which will be shared in by the entire nation. Any process that can produce sulphuric acid even a fraction of a cent cheaper is bound to be of immense value alone, it being the king of the acids and of chemical products; and the other by-products also carry their weight in their utilization."

MORE BRITISH DOCTORS—By a change in the by-laws of the Royal College of Physicians in London, made in December last, says *The British Medical Journal* (London), the number of persons entitled to use the title of "Doctor" in Great Britain has been largely increased, altho, curiously enough, the number of qualified physicians remains precisely the same. The fact is that until this change all British physicians were not entitled to be called "Doctor." Only those who had received the doctorial degree from a university were so entitled. The Royal College gives diplomas to its graduates, but has no power to confer degrees. To the ordinary citizen, however, a physician is a "Doctor," degree or no degree; and the British apostles of red tape have been obliged to bow to the popular will. The Royal College of Physicians of London, by the alteration in its by-laws, has recognized this fact.



A CLIFF OF ALUM

LETTERS AND ART

A "BEST SELLER'S" CHANCE FOR IMMORTALITY

A LEADING AMERICAN PUBLISHER recently declared that while "novels of merit and value, representing honest work and the real convictions of their authors," still occasionally make their appearance, "it is seldom indeed that one of these finds its way into the ranks of the 'six best sellers.'" This idea that popularity implies inferiority in a work of literature is familiar enough, and doubtless represents the prevailing point of view, especially among literary critics. As Mr. R. A. Scott-James, writing in *The North American Review*, explains, the great majority of our fiction-readers are "unable to give the concentrated attention, still less the selective appreciation, which literature of the higher order requires," since they "turn to books only when their minds are fatigued and in need of repose," and consequently "read not for a renewal of activity, but for distraction." Such readers "do not see objects until they are exaggerated out of resemblance to life; the adjustments of the artistic vision are too delicate to reach their perceptions." The result, says Mr. Scott-James, is that we judge literary output by its sales instead of its quality. These are probably some of the considerations which moved a well-known critic to remark: "I should consider myself disgraced if I had written a book which in these days had sold one hundred thousand copies."

This theory that a "best seller" has no chance of achieving a permanent place in literature is critically examined and challenged by Mr. Arthur W. Page in the June issue of *The World's Work*. Prefacing his argument with an interesting array of facts, he tells us that between January 1, 1910, and January 1, 1913, "there were published new books of fiction by thirteen authors that sold as many as 100,000 copies in the regular trade editions—that is, at a retail price of \$1 or more." These authors were:

Eleanor Hallowell Abbott (Mrs. Fordyce Coburn), author of "Molly Make Believe."
 Florence Barclay, author of "The Following of the Star."
 Kate Langley Bosher, author of "Mary Cary."
 Margaret Deland, author of "The Iron Woman."
 Gene Stratton-Porter, author of "The Harvester."
 Myrtle Reed (Mrs. James Sydney McCullough), author of "A Weaver of Dreams."
 Rex Beach, author of "The Silver Horde."
 Robert W. Chambers, author of "The Common Law."
 Winston Churchill, author of "A Modern Chronicle."
 Ralph Connor (Rev. Charles William Gordon), author of "Corporal Cameron."
 Jeffry Farnol, author of "The Broad Highway."
 Henry Sydnor Harrison, author of "Queed."
 Harold Bell Wright, author of "The Winning of Barbara Worth."

Mr. Page supplements this list with the following information:

"If this year (1913) were included, the names of John Fox and Sir Gilbert Parker would certainly be added to the list, and probably several other names as well. Mr. George Barr Me-

Cutecheon, if his last book did not quite reach the 100,000 mark, has written books in the past that did, and undoubtedly will in the future. Mr. Vaughan Kester's 'Prodigal Judge' and the books of Mr. Basil King (generally recognized as the anonymous author of 'The Inner Shrine,' 'The Street Called Straight,' and 'The Wild Olive') sold within a few thousands of the round figure taken arbitrarily for the standard of this article. Nor does this exhaust the list of writers whose books belong in this class. But at least it is a definite record of one particular period and has the one merit of being founded on concrete facts of the success of those who have best succeeded in pleasing the public's taste in the last three years. And it is about such a list of authors of 100,000-selling books as any average three years would produce.

"These thirteen authors, divided as equally as may be between men and women, are fair samples of the successful writers of fiction. They are not of a single type. They are as different and they come from as different environments as successful railroad men, or Presidents of the United States, or any other successful people. They live all over the United States, from Cornish, N. H., to Southern California, and two of them live outside our boundaries—the Rev. Charles W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) in Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Mrs. Barclay in England. Only one of the thirteen, Mrs. Gene Stratton-Porter, was born or lives in Indiana, usually hailed the mother of authors, as Virginia is of Presidents.

"Their formal education also varies. Some of them had very little of it. They are self-made authors, as so many of our business leaders are self-made men. Mrs. McCullough (Myrtle Reed) attended the West Division High School in Chicago. Mr. Robert W. Chambers was a student in the Julien Academy in Paris. Mr. Winston Churchill graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. None of these schools is particularly adapted to the training of American novelists. Mr. Henry Sydnor Harrison and Dr. Gordon are the only two of the thirteen that attended any well-known institution of liberal arts. Dr. Gordon is a graduate of Toronto University and Mr. Harrison of Columbia."

Turning to the question of a "best seller's" chances of immortality, Mr. Page holds that a book that achieves contemporary fame has a better chance with posterity than a book which fails to impress the public on its first appearance. "Not all the statesmen who are hailed as great men in their time remain so in history," he admits, "but history seldom makes great a man without prominence among his contemporaries." And "literature treats men much as history treats men." Exploring the subject further, he says in part:

"Most of the literary critics scoff at these books, belittle their literary qualities, and predict for them a sure decline to oblivion. It is a safe enough prediction on any particular book, because books that last in English literature come so infrequently that they would make up only a negligible proportion of the lists of books that are popular with the public against critical advice, or of those which are ignored by the public in spite of critical admiration. But the inference in these prophecies that the best sellers above all others are doomed to oblivion is certainly erroneous. The ultimate test of literature is the continuous appreciation of the public; and the only practical way of testing people's appreciation of a book is to offer it for sale and see the



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ARTHUR W. PAGE.

Son of our new Ambassador to Great Britain. He does not think a "best seller" is necessarily disqualified for a permanent place in literature.

way that they buy and read it. Without any intention of comparing Mrs. Deland or any other of these successful modern authors with Dickens and Scott, it is interesting to remember that their novels were the best-sellers of their day, and, moreover, that both of these men wrote with their eyes upon the money return of their writing. Coming down to more recent times, Gen. Lew Wallace's 'Ben Hur' was published in 1880. Whatever the critics may say of it, it is well on its way toward becoming at least a fixt part of American literature. Thirty-three years ago when it came out it was a great success. This year Harper & Brothers, its publishers, contracted to deliver a million copies of it to a mail-order house in Chicago. In 1895, the first year that *The Bookman* published its list of 'best-sellers,' George du Maurier's 'Trilby' led the list. In 1896 came Sienkiewicz's 'Quo Vadis' and Sir Gilbert Parker's 'The Seats of the Mighty.' These books are nearly twenty years old and still alive.

"Those who are seriously interested in what American novels will continue to be read by successive generations might well check up the opinions of the literary critics with the reports of librarians and with the publishers' sales of books of by-gone years, especially cheaper editions brought out by the original publishers or by reprint houses such as Grosset & Dunlap and A. L. Burt & Co. On these lists Scott, Cooper, Kipling, Sir Conan Doyle, Harold Bell Wright, Sir Gilbert Parker, Robert W. Chambers, Winston Churchill, and F. Hopkinson Smith, and a host of others, all appear. They have sold continuously since publication. Probably by no means all these latter-day best-sellers will live as long as the books of the other authors on the list have lived, but they in turn were weeded out from a larger number in their generation. But this much is certain: a book that the public takes unto itself upon publication will have an opportunity to go at least one more step toward permanency in the reprint lists of the future—an opportunity which few books that do not succeed at first ever gain."



"IN THE SENTRY-BOX."

Oberländer here betrays two unconscious actors in an intimate scene.



"THE BUSINESS MAN."

The pedlar, tread with another traveler by a ferocious bull, does not let his opportunity go to waste.

HE MAKES GERMANY LAUGH

EVERY FAMOUS ILLUSTRATOR makes his appeal to a vast public—a public far greater in numbers and more comprehensive in character than that of the most celebrated artist. But does he lose something of his own individuality in thus bending his genius to be the handmaid of another man's sentiment? Such is the interesting question put by Alfred Mayer in an article in *Ueber Land und Meer* (Stuttgart), on the popular humorous draftsman Oberländer. For some forty years Oberländer has held a position on one of the well-known German comic papers. His skill has served to visualize the humor of many a clever anecdote, as well as to redeem many another from sheer banality.

But Mayer claims that Oberländer's gifts lay hold upon the universal, despite their constant subordination to the local and specific, so that he can not be entirely forgotten, however the surge of novelty may submerge his work for a while, since in art not "new" and "old" are the vital terms, but "good" and "bad." Before the rise into public view of that daring and dominant school whose bold lines and strong colors are found in the illustrations and caricatures of *Simplicissimus*, Oberländer was accounted the best German draftsman next to Wilhelm Busch. But his ideas and material have come to be thought old-fashioned:

"He still belongs entirely to that sect which loved the Fatherland before the formation of the Empire, an almost extinct race of artists, like Raabe and Spitzweg, whose creations were limited by their personal viewpoint. Enmeshed in ancient times and old-fashioned customs, he has carried into his art nothing of that which gives its distinctive intellectual stamp to our own era. He has not changed with the changing times.

"Little he troubles himself about fashions and tendencies—particularly indifferent is he to those views of Cézanne and Hodler and the 'Expressionists' who so mightily affect us.

"There is character in this rejection of all that might disturb one's own narrow circle, this contentment with the world of one's own imagination. And yet one can but regret while turning the leaves of an Oberländer album that an artist of his marked individuality should be condemned for so long to that portrayal of the mere anecdote, which narrowly limits and confines the expression of his own fantasy.

"We perceive that the comic paper which has assured his economic independence has been the ruin of a portion of his talent. The quality of the drawings which are the fruit of his own untrammelled imagination is sharply distinguished from the

illustrations of simple anecdotes which have given him a wide popular vogue."

Oberländer's most distinctive quality Mr. Mayer finds in his use of motion as a *motif*, while he remarks also upon his "amazing universality—only comparable perhaps to that of Adolf



"PRIDE MUST SUFFER PRESSURE."
Another example of Oberländer's graphic humor.

Menzel." He says further: "Oberländer seeks to hold fast that which is *typical* of motion in the eternally changing, in contrast to Wilhelm Busch, who gives us instantaneous impressions, or 'snapshots,' in his far more intellectual drawings." The critic points his views by a detailed appreciation of certain drawings of Oberländer wherein even the layman may read the universal rather than the illustrative or anecdotal. One of the cleverest of these is a delicious study of a stout, thick-waisted peasant maid hauling hard on the stays which accentuate the slender elegance of her extremely "high, well-born" lady. The caption, *Hoffart muss Zwang leiden* is somewhat difficult to render into English. The literal translation, "Pride must suffer pressure," hardly expresses its significance so precisely as the symbolic "*Noblesse oblige*." Says Mr. Mayer:

"Here the slimness of the lady shown in profile seated at her toilet-table—there the formless massiveness of the maid achieved by foreshortening. The lady, all sensibility down to her delicate finger-tips, suffers the tortures of a too tightly trussed body with all the symptoms of a coming swoon under the grip of the firm fists of the maid, who, in her loose jacket, betrays a certain complacency in carrying out the sacrifice of this lamb brought to the slaughter. Oberländer here modifies the peculiarities of his style even to the unrecognizability of his handwriting. It is entirely 'unmannered.'"

Another delightful picture is that of the "Don Quixote of the Pen," which is so self-explanatory that it hardly needs the amusing title, *Don Schmicos de las Papiros* ("Don Smearus of the Papyrus"). Here the critic calls our attention to the admirable composition and "space-filling," the humorous Gothic unity of the style, the Spanish note so well struck and maintained, and the curious invention of a writing-machine with endless rolls of paper worked by foot-power. We reproduce also "In the Sentry-Box," which Mayer finds quite "spooky" and metaphysical. "In the midst of the nocturnal idyl of a scene in a little town there is projected on an illuminated wall a silhouette of super-human size and Daumier-like forcefulness. With pure humor

the draftsman betrays an intimate scene occurring within." A portrayal of character is found in the pedler who plies his trade with undimmed ardor even in the branches of a tree where he and a fellow refugee are temporarily safe from the horns of a raging bull—a picture which is instantly intelligible without the neat definition of its title, "The Business Man."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

IS THERE ANY TEST OF GOOD ENGLISH?

BECAUSE "our most eminent teachers of English give the sanction of usage to ungrammatical locutions" and "slipshod methods of expression abound in the speech of the majority, as well as in the writings of good authors," declares Leila Sprague Learned in the *May Atlantic Monthly*, "we need a Hume or a Dryden to erect danger-signals along the rocky road of speech, as warnings to those who think it safer to sin with the elect (authors of renown) than to be righteous with the purist." Yet in the same number of the same magazine we find Mr. Elwood Hendrick presenting the other side of the case.

Miss Learned maintains that we do not show a proper respect for "the priceless heritage" which is our native tongue, but have drifted into "a prevailing slovenly use of language which is really abuse." And for this state of affairs, she says, even our accepted guides and counselors in matters linguistic must share the direct responsibility. Thus she cites a Columbia professor's defense of the phrase "It is me" as "an idiomatic colloquial



"DON SMEARUS OF THE PAPYRUS."
In this drawing by Oberländer the critic calls attention to "the admirable composition" and "the humorous Gothic unity of the style."

expression used without hesitation by the mass of the people and shunned only by the fastidious," and answers it with the assertion that in such fundamental principles as the relations of verbs to their subjects and objects language is an exact science, like arithmetic. "Can any professor, or armies of wise and learned men, make 'It is me' correct, any more than they can justify $4 \times 8 = 36$?"

"Well may we ask," she exclaims, "Is there any criterion of



"THE FINEST TINTORETTO EVER BROUGHT TO THIS COUNTRY."

This Tintoretto, "The Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes," a new acquisition of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, is the first picture purchased by the Francis L. Leland fund of \$1,000,000 which was given to the museum last year. It is the third example of this sixteenth century painter's work to be acquired by the museum, the other two being "The Last Supper" and "The Doge in Prayer before the Redeemer." It came from a country house in England, and is considered by Mr. Edward Robinson, director of the Metropolitan, the finest Tintoretto in the United States.

good English?" And to justify her pessimism, she quotes from no less eminent a source than Professor Lounsbury's "The Standard of Usage" the following sentences, with parenthetical emendations of her own:

"The process is liable (*likely*) to take place in the future."
 "This was due (*owing*) to the ending."
 "How tame it would have been to have used (*to use*), etc."
 "Such a desirable (*so desirable a*) result."
 "The opposition to new forms is apt (*likely*) to assume, et cetera."
 "He accomplished feats full (*fully or quite*) as difficult."
 "'Donate' has been pretty regularly shunned—(why 'pretty'?)"
 "One example is so curious (*queer*)."
 "No one seemed to think of or care for the other adjectives—(*no one seemed to think of the other adjectives or care for them*)."

Mr. Hendrick is also for precision, but he holds that if new forms express an idea more effectively than old forms, tradition must make way for evolution. He states the case as follows:

"The point at issue, as I take it, has to do with the primary requirement of language: whether it shall carry the idea with the greatest precision, or whether the greatest effort should be directed toward making the vehicle which carries the idea a thing of faultless construction.

"If the rule of precision in construction stands in the way of efficient expression it should be made secondary to it. Beethoven broke the rules of composition and accomplished wonders. To-day he is a classic, but in his own day he was a dreadful radical. So, too, painting would be an inefficient art now had the best usage and the rules current at the time been followed by the masters of the brush.

"The English language leads a dissolute life, and welcomes any word that comes its way. There have always been harsinister on its arms, but this has never seemed to worry it. In the Far East there are hundreds of Asiatic words in current use in English and they are gradually creeping into the dictionaries. This catholicity—to use a more gentle expression—is its very strength. The danger may lie in a splitting-up of the language into different dialects, and it is the business of scholarship to use every effort to avoid this. But in doing so it must be prepared to make compromises, and to welcome expressions which our grandfathers would have rejected. Do what we please—teach, instruct, threaten, cajole, or plead: nine out of ten boys will answer, 'It's me!' to the question, 'Who's there?' There must be a reason for this. The French, who are supposed to pay some attention to their language, use the same form—and it has received scholastic approval. 'Me' seems, somehow, more intimate, and is stronger than 'I,' which may be the reason why the child will say, 'Me go to mother,' and not, 'Give it to I.'"

TO CENSOR POPULAR SONGS

BECAUSE American music has been "handicapped and thrown into disrepute through the unspeakably depraved modern popular song," Miss Maud Powell, the distinguished violinist, would have our song-makers disciplined by a board of censorship. Addressing the recent convention of the National Federation of Musical Clubs in Chicago, Miss Powell vigorously arraigned that type of American popular song which consists of brazenly suggestive words to a catchy rag-time accompaniment. Not only has it become epidemic in this country, she said, but it has successfully invaded Europe, so that "you hear in London, Paris, Berlin the popular song of America," and "the shame is that in some places they think it is the highest expression of musical art in this country." Continuing the indictment, she added:

"I am heartily in favor of a board of censorship for the popular song. We censor moving-pictures and, in extreme cases, censor the drama. We need toning for the popular song. Its words, if spoken, would call for arrest.

"Its effect on young folk is shocking. The vicious song is allowed in the home by parents, who, no doubt, have not troubled themselves to look at the words. As a result the suggestive meanings are allowed to play upon immature minds at the dangerous age. It is from the popular song that the popular suggestive dance sprang. Together and apart they are a menace to the social fabric."

No wonder there is a movement to have the Post-office Department exercise a more careful censorship over songs sent through the mails, in the same manner as it censors books, remarks the *Washington Times*, which goes on to say:

"If the ancient worthy who said, 'Let me write the songs of a nation and I care not who makes its laws' could visit the United States to-day he would hear some things that would cause him to rush to the shadowy ferryman and beg to be taken back at once.

"With a Sicilian on the curb grinding out 'When the Midnight Chuchu Leaves for Alabam,' a player-piano around the corner banging away at 'Be My Baby Bumble-bee,' and a graphophone up the street producing 'The Devil's Ball,' the poor old back number would feel a mad impulse to get at the fellow who writes the songs for this nation and strangle him on the spot."

The censorship idea, however, does not meet with unanimous approval. Thus the *Springfield Republican* declares that it would be "futile," and the *Columbus Dispatch* remarks that the only way to drive bad music out is to put good music in.

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



EPISCOPALIANS IN TURMOIL

THE CONTROVERSY in the Protestant Episcopal Church over a change of name is interesting the religious press of all denominations, and what *The Continent* (Presbyterian), Chicago, describes as a "painfully disturbed and abnormally sensitive situation" has developed. As if in answer to the question asked in various quarters, "Will the Episcopal Church split?" *The Continent* avers that many Episcopalians, both lay and clerical, fear "an actual breach or schism" when the matter is discussed and voted on at the General Convention to be held in New York City next October. Those in favor of changing the name, *The Lutheran Observer* (Phila.) points out, are not agreed on a new style and title altho they have several under consideration; but they are of one mind in "their desire to get rid of the word 'Protestant.'" Here is the kernel of the whole dispute, in the opinion of the opposition, whether the innovators would have the Church renamed "The American Church," "The American Catholic Church," or "The Holy Catholic Church of America," and the argument is clearly stated in *The Churchman* (Prot. Epis.), New York, by Thomas Nelson Page in an article said by *The Lutheran Observer* to be "of utmost significance not only to himself and to the Protestant element in the Episcopal Church, but to Protestants generally." Mr. Page recalls that the question of changing the name of the Church has been recurrent for thirty odd years, and declaring that those who clamor for a change of name are "gnawing at the root of Protestantism," takes his stand in these terms:

"All this tinkering with the name of the Church is an assault on Protestantism. I simply want to say I am a Protestant, and I propose, please God, to remain Protestant. The people of this Church are Protestants, and we say to the clergy solemnly that tho they may vote a change of name, they can not take the people with them."

Of the various new names suggested Mr. Page remarks:

"They have a mouth-filling and even a heart-filling sound. But it may be contended without fear of serious opposition that when a Church assumes a name, that name should be designative and should be founded on fact. 'The American Church' would be a name dangerous to our dignity if not to our reputations. One would hardly think that with but 850,000 or 900,000 members on our rolls we could face the other American Churches with their many millions and claim this name to be distinctive. The Catholic Church in some form is the name these gentlemen are all after—and the American Catholic Church is the especial form that appears to be in their minds."

Mr. Page acknowledges the historical and romantic appeal of such terms as "The Historic Catholic Church," "The Apostolic Church of the Ages," and all that, but he insists that Episcopalians are dealing with "a very far-reaching and practical matter," and they must walk with open eyes or they shall fall:

"The attractive argument of church unity has been warmly

protest in this discussion. It is a dream—a beautiful dream—but a fallacious dream. There can be no unity with Rome without complete and utter submission to her. The whole history of her past establishes the fact, and no part more absolutely than her recent past. Twenty years ago men began to talk of the liberty of the Catholic Church in America. It appeared as if it were destined to make a great name. Great ecclesiastics, honored of all men, like Archbishop Ireland and Archbishop Keane, stepped forward and took the lead with tongue and pen. Cardinal Gibbons appeared acquiescent; the great educational institution at the gates of the capital fell into the movement.

What happened? Rome said 'No.' The movement stopt as tho petrified to stone."

For all the respect and reverence Episcopalians have for the vast and important function the Roman Catholic Church performs in modern life, Mr. Page maintains that "she and the Protestant bodies together accomplish far more good than we believe would be accomplished were every Protestant to-day to join the Roman Catholic communion." That the appellative "Catholic" "tempts the Protestant Episcopalians sorely" is noted by *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Methodist), Chicago, which admonishes them that "it will be a part of wisdom to eschew the term. There is no Catholic Church this side of heaven," it adds, "nor will there be until denominations appreciate more fully the meaning of charity," and in similar mood *The Living Church* (Prot. Epis.), Milwaukee, which is in favor of the change of name, asks of those against it a continuance of the Christian spirit with the practise of justice and courtesy. It makes mention of "a succession of sermons against the correction movement preached from various Eastern pulpits, particularly in New York," and says:

"No doubt the reverend preachers are entirely convinced that they are doing God service in denouncing a movement that has become so wide-spread in the Church that men are no longer convinced when it is met simply by ridicule, according to the earlier practise; but one wonders what would happen if these priests, who believe in the holy Catholic Church and are devoting their lives to her service, would tell their people plainly what *the men who favor the movement say that it means*."

Moreover, *The Living Church* takes cognizance of "a curious misconception of the name movement" shown by men who "deem it of interest to proclaim that various parish corporations will retain the name Protestant Episcopal" even if the general convention should select a new title for the national church. It explains:

"Of course nobody proposes to disturb the name as locally applied to parishes or even to dioceses. There is far from being uniformity in the designation of the Church in either parishes or dioceses at the present time, and nobody has arisen to suggest that the title of the national Church must necessarily be incorporated in the names of dioceses or parishes."

Thus far the Diocese of California has voted in favor of a change of name and the Diocese of Pennsylvania has voted



DR. WILLIAM T. MANNING,
Rector of Trinity, New York. He objects to the term "Protestant" because "it reflects the controversial spirit of a bygone age."

against it; while the interesting point is raised by Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, New York, that Protestant Episcopal is not really the name of the Church, but a legal title. Dr. Manning's argument for a change of name, as stated in his pulpit, is recorded in the *New York Tribune*:

"This cumbersome and ugly legal title ought to be changed, because it is a modern innovation, because it misrepresents the Church and misleads people as to her true character, because it puts the Church in the light of a modern denomination, instead of in its true light as a part of the ancient, historic Catholic Church, and because this narrow and limited title is out of harmony with the true name of the Church as given in the Creed, it is a hindrance to our work among the multitudes of many races who are now coming to our country, and is also a most serious barrier, as is well known, to progress in some of our mission fields.

"Why should any one to-day want to fight for the word 'Protestant'? It reflects the controversial spirit of a bygone age. We have progressed beyond it. It is natural for ultra-conservative people to want to hold on to that which is, because it is. But changes must come when they mean progress and improvement."

In the judgment of *The Lutheran* (Phila.) the only objection to what Dr. Manning calls the true name of the Protestant Episcopal Church is that it is not true. It would like to know in what sense the Episcopal Church is Catholic and Apostolic in which the Lutheran Church is not? *The Lutheran* declares:

"Those terms belong to that invisible Church of believers bound together by one Lord, one faith, and one baptism, and known as the communion of saints. Calling a church catholic or apostolic does not make it so. And why object to 'Protestant'? What is 'cumbersome' about it? What 'ugly'? Was it wrong to protest against the errors of Rome in the sixteenth century? Is it wrong to do so still? Has the Episcopal Church ceased to protest against those errors? If so, then she is neither truly catholic nor apostolic."

To drop the name Protestant would be weakness, is also the notion of *The Christian Herald* (Undenominational), New York, which thinks that it would be especially so regarded by the Roman Catholic Church in "times when Protestantism needs to keep all its banners flying, with the emblems of the faith so clear and unmistakable that none can misunderstand them."

On the ominous question whether the name controversy will result in a schism in the Protestant Episcopal Church a writer in *The Congregationalist* (Boston) says that while there will be "no secession of any considerable body of the Episcopal Church on account of the difficulty of carrying many laymen along," he believes the leaders of the Catholic party within the Church "will be obliged to seek Rome as the only institution affording them a congenial home." Similar predictions draw from *The New World* (Catholic), Chicago, the statement that they are based perhaps on the assumption "that the copying of the Catholic ritual makes Catholics of Protestants." "As well," it says, "might one say that the putting on of a new suit of clothes invests a person with a new intellectual character." And *The Catholic News* (New York), speaking of the fifteen clergymen who signed a petition of protest against the change of name to the presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, observes that,

"these fifteen clergymen are frankly Protestant, it would

seem from their statement. They are certainly in a more logical position than the Episcopalians who regard themselves as Catholics."

The only effective defense of the substitution of the name "Catholic" for "Protestant," declares the *New York Independent*, "is to assert that the sympathy and fellowship of the Protestant Episcopal Church is with the Church of Rome, and not with the Protestants." And in this connection it reminds us of the fact that "a Protestant clergyman who joins the Episcopal Church has to be reordained, as if his previous ordination were invalid, while a priest of the Roman Church joining it does not have to be reordained; and similarly a Protestant layman joining it has to be confirmed, but not if he comes from the Church of Rome." The reason for this is that the Roman and the Episcopal Church "both claim to have maintained the episcopal succession from the time of the apostles."



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THOMAS NELSON PAGE.

An influential Protestant Episcopal layman who protests vigorously against "all this tinkering with the name of the Church."

AMERICA A RELIGIOUS NATION

THE INFERENCE was drawn from Dr. Carroll's religious statistics for 1912 (recently reprinted in these columns) that the 55,300,000 people unaccounted for as members of religious bodies are necessarily "not vitally connected with the churches." Nor was the wish father to the thought, for the thought came from the editor of that zealous representative of New England Methodism, *Zion's Herald* (Boston). But Mr. Edwin M. Bliss, himself connected with the Census Bureau, believes these figures misleading and the pessimistic inferences depending thereon quite unwarranted. This, he insists, in *The Congregationalist* (Boston), is by no means an irreligious country.

It may be "technically correct to say that 60 per cent. of the population of this country are not enrolled as church members," but "it is absolutely incorrect to infer from that fact that a majority of the people are opposed to or even uninterested in religion." Of course, when Dr. Carroll's 36,675,537 church members are deducted from the total national population of 91,972,266, according to the last census, the remainder forms the great majority. But, Mr. Bliss reminds us:

"This includes four classes: (1) Children who are too young to have any 'vital' relation to the church. (2) The entire Jewish population. (3) Those practically identified with the church as attendants upon services and contributors to their maintenance altho not enrolled members of any religious organization, frequently referred to as adherents. (4) Those who are clearly and definitely outside of church life and influence."

It is then pointed out that the first three classes greatly predominate:

"1. *Children*. It is not altogether easy to decide what age limit to adopt for the term in this connection. . . . Probably fourteen years would, on the whole, represent a fair average. According to the Census of 1910, there were 29,499,136 under fifteen years of age (including 10,631,364 under five years of age), and thus, presumably, outside of church membership. From this sum should be deducted 2,500,000 Catholic children over nine years of age and included in the church membership, leaving 27,000,000 whom it would scarcely be legitimate to class as eligible to church membership.

"2. *Jewish population*. Dr. Carroll gives 143,000 heads of families, the same figures that have been given for some years.

The Jewish Year-Book (London), for 1910, gives the number of Jews in the United States as 1,900,000, surely not a large estimate. Deduct from this 32 per cent. for the children already accounted for and there remain approximately 1,200,000.

"3. *Persons not church members, yet thoroughly identified with church life.* There is, at present, no way of accurately estimating this class, yet every one knows that it is a large one. Take the number of young people over fourteen who are attendants upon Sunday-schools but not church members; of parents whose children attend Sunday-schools and who are practically identified with church life; and any careful observer will recognize that they constitute a most important factor in community life. Here one person's guess is, perhaps, as good as another's, but it does not seem that one for every three Protestant church members, or 8,000,000, is an unduly large estimate."

The statistician then adds the numbers of these three classes, subtracts the total from the 55,300,000, and finds that there are only 19,000,000 left "who ought to be vitally connected with the church," but are not; a very different proposition from the alleged 56,000,000. He concludes:

"In all probability if there could be an accurate enumeration of the persons over fourteen years of age, it would appear that only a portion, and that not a large portion, of the 19,000,000 would wish to be classed as out of sympathy with any religious organization. The simple fact is that this is not an irreligious country. There may be wide difference of opinion as to the essential elements of religious belief, worship, and life, but the proportion of those who fundamentally deny the validity and value of religion is very small."

WHAT DO BUSINESS MEN BELIEVE?

NO OTHER MINISTRY save that which "grapples with men's actual problems" can to-day expect to find a "generous hearing." With this conviction in mind a Toledo minister sent out a list of questions to 120 of the "most prominent business men" of his city and requested permission "to enter the citadel of mind and soul, and take therefrom the deepest and most honest thoughts concerning religious subjects." The inquirer, Rev. George R. Wallace, tells in *The Advance* (Chicago) the results of his investigation, and first of all mentions "the willingness of the men addrest to discuss their beliefs." The "promptness, frankness, and earnestness of the replies," he says, "were pleasantly surprising." But besides this, he declares that in marked evidence were "the pathetic yearning for a sufficient faith, the diversity of beliefs, the startling denials of doctrines commonly cherished by the Church, with the deep and serious thought evidently given the subject." The replies are compressed under several heads:

"Regarding the existence of God there seemed practical unanimity that God exists. Regarding his nature most believed not in his personality; God, to them, is a supernatural first cause, the uncaused cause of all existence; a force which manifests itself in everything and most highly in man. Some believed in God not simply as creator and preserver, but also as 'Our Father'; those holding this belief were comparatively few. The replies indicated that rational instruction regarding the nature of God and the relation of deity to humanity is greatly needed.

"The question 'For what do you believe man is in existence?' elicited a variety of opinions. Some declare they had never heard or read a satisfactory answer to the question; others thought for some divine purpose which, with our present mental equipment, none can explain. To live, beget, and die, the same as a horse or bird, express the limited conception of some, while others considered the purpose of human life to be the exemplification of the highest form of creative existence. Many looked upon such existence as an inevitable necessity, the product of natural law, and the consummation of the laws of evolution. The theory of the divinity of man seemed to grip many, one expressing this belief by saying, 'As the acorn has in it all the possibilities of the oak tree from which it came, so man has in him all the possibilities of God who begat him.' A thoughtful Michigan manufacturer, owner of a large institution, later worked toward a solution of the human problem by the defini-

tion: 'Man is a germ of divinity operating under laws of limitation.' Some thought man exists here in preparation for a future life, and one asked, 'Could it be that man was created by God, on account of a paternal affection preexisting in him?'

"The changed belief regarding moral obligation from the clear-cut and definite faith of our Puritan ancestors was startlingly and overwhelmingly in evidence. To the question, 'Is man morally responsible to God, and will God punish evasion of this responsibility?' some replied affirmatively, but many more with an emphatic negative. The excusative and conditional nature of man's responsibility was frequently asserted. Opinions were expressed that hereditary tendencies nullified such obligations. The nearest approach to orthodox teaching was that any penalty would result in proportion as man is physically, mentally, and spiritually responsible to laws that can not be violated or evaded without incurring inevitable and fixt penalties. Some threw the obligation and responsibility for human failure upon God, one intimating that God would not condemn human failure 'more than a builder would attempt to blame his building for falling down, because of inherent weakness caused probably by faulty design.'"

Immortality seemed a perplexing problem to many and one concerning which they were in grave doubt. As we read:

"The replies received contained varied and emphatic views, such as, 'There is no future life, when we die that is the end; our immortality comes in the lives of our descendants—in the solidarity and continuance of the race; the good exist after physical death, the evil perish; this life is only a stage in human development; the next is a progressive life; in the next world lives are graded.'

"Regarding providential interest in and interposition for humanity, the prevailing attitudes revealed in the replies indicated pathetic desire and profound doubt. Asked 'Is God interested in, and does he care about man's every-day life and experiences?' some wrote, 'I wish I knew; so many in the past trusted false gods that were nothing at all; how can we tell?' 'There is too much suffering to believe that; I do not believe so, but such a faith would make one very happy; then life's sorrows could be laid on the shoulder of God, or at least shared with him.' The problem whether God is a person or impersonal law robbed some of comforting faith in providential oversight. One said, 'I can not reconcile personal supervision of individual affairs to my conception of law; while another wrote, God is not a person, so can not be personally interested.'

The supreme surprise of the replies, says this minister, lay in the attitude of these prominent business men toward the Church:

"So much has appeared in the press and elsewhere regarding the alleged decadence of the Church that at least qualified endorsement of that institution was to be expected, in reply to the question, 'What good is the Church to the world?' Not one unkind criticism or weak endorsement of the Church was received. Appreciation of the Church was comprehensively and startlingly expressed. Witness the following: The Church stands first in the world's institutions for the good of mankind in every relationship of life; the Church is the foundation of civilization, and does great good; the world would be lost without churches; without the moral teachings of the Church the world's degeneration would inevitably follow; it is the keystone of social order, society would be chaos without it; it uplifts the world and does away with vice; it teaches that, regardless of future reward, morality pays, not in money or glory, but in all that makes a man satisfied with himself; it creates and keeps alive high ideals; the example of its members in living right is of great value; it emphasizes the spiritual against the material; it elevates, softens, soothes, and comforts humanity; it keeps us close to God.

"Two impressions are made upon the propounder of the questions. One is that men are interested, as much as ever, in the history of the world, in the great religious questions regarding life and destiny. The other is that never has there been greater need, nor greater opportunity, for ministers to present intelligently, rationally, and earnestly the fundamental truths of Christianity. Men are hungrily seeking for true guidance in things spiritual. This is the age for ministers with a divinely inspired message; the world turns disappointed from all others.

"No attempt is here made to discuss the subjects presented. This article is written in response to requests from several ministers, that the result of the investigation regarding the beliefs of business men be published in abbreviated form."

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CURRENT POETRY

POET after poet celebrates the lure of the country. Particularly in the spring of the year, magazines and newspapers abound in poems in which hard pavements are contrasted with flower-fringed lanes, crowded apartment-houses with spacious farms, wild nature with nature tamed and sophisticated. This is to be expected, for surely every normal dweller in the city tries to spend a part of each summer in the woods and meadows, and many of them look back with longing to a boyhood on the farm and forward with hope to an old age that shall be free from urban noise and hurry. But there is another side to the picture, a side that has received little attention from the poets. And that is the charm which the city has for the farmer, and more especially for the farmer's children. The steady exodus of the younger generation from the country is a serious problem, and while it has appeared in fiction it is little known in poetry. Yet it has its poetic possibilities, as Mr. Stephen Phillips shows in the poem which we quote below, which appears in a recent issue of *The Academy*. He has sympathy, it seems, for the mother who is to be deserted and also for the boy whom London is calling. He writes with striking simplicity, a simplicity that occasionally, as, for instance, in the fifth stanza, suggests the laconic grandeur of Walter Savage Landor.

The Lure of London

By STEPHEN PHILLIPS

"My son, what ails ye, that of late
Ye hang o'er long upon the gate?
Ye will not to your supper come.
Ye can not sit with me at home,
What lass is it with eye so bright,
That keeps you from your mother quite?"

"Mother, no lass with eye so bright
Makes me to linger half the night.
No maid it is makes me to brood,
And keeps me from your supper good;
But, mother, if the truth ye'd know,
I am right and from home to go."

"My son, if 'twere a lassie bright
That keeps ye from me half the night,
That, soon or late, I must abide,
Nor e'er her silly rose-cheek chide,
Yet I had pain to give ye birth,
And ye'll forget me under earth."

"Mother, I know not how to tell
What broods in me this restless hell;
But this I feel that go I must,
I tire of this familiar dust.
Even the nodding flowers I'd leave,
Tho, mother, you I would not grieve."

"There is a city far away,
In midnight I can feel her day;
Mother, she has no need of sleep,
She doth sow not, she doth not reap;
Hardly, I think, she draws the dew,
But she hath many, we have few."

"When silvery light comes on the ground,
And in the world I hear no sound,
Still I can hear her silent call,
To her must go, whatever befall;
No more I smell the rainy sod,
Almost I have forgot my God!"



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"If ye must go, then go ye must,
My boy; but when I'm turned to dust,
Come back, the many a mile ye make,
And think on how this heart did break."
"Mother, you red flare in the sky!
There will I go, if there I die!"

Here are two poems about trees by poets whose ideas are vastly different. Miss Bunston, whose poem we take from the *London Saturday Review*, puts a noble philosophy in her lines, while Miss Howard (in *The Bellman*) is concerned only with a charming fancy. It must be confessed, however, that her birch tree is more vividly and attractively portrayed than Miss Bunston's olive.

At Bogliaco, Lago di Garda

BY ANNA BUNSTON

The olive for heaven's azure sake
Lifts up her boughs, yearns to be true;
But still she softens to the lake
And bends toward the deeper blue.

Stern is the chastening she receives,
Aged and maimed she well-nigh faints,
Yet bears forth fruit and dove-like leaves,
Most lovable of mountain saints.

Leans o'er the path the golden bay,
The chestnut wrestles with the earth,
Only the cypress looks one way,
Knows naught but heaven from her birth.

Yet what tree in this terraced place,
Chestnut or bay or cypress-spice,
Achieves the tortured olive's grace,
Comes quite so near the heart's desire?

The Fairy Tree

BY ETHEL BARSTOW HOWARD

The birch tree throws a scarf of green
Around her silver white,
Woven of little polished leaves
All delicate and bright.
It sways with every passing air
And shimmers in the light.

Oh, like a Dryad nymph she stands
The birch tree, silver white!
And all day long that flowing veil
Trembles for my delight.
She stirs it as she moves in it
As a young maiden might.

And is she then a tree at all,
My birch, all silver white?
Clothed in a robe of little leaves,
Alive with wind and light,
And standing by the fairy ring,
With queenly slender height?

In truth I think she is a fay
The birch tree, silver white.
Bound by a spell the long bright day
But free again at night,
And she knows all the woodland ways
Under the gray moonlight.

The *Westminster Gazette* prints this manly and sonorous poem. Its courageous philosophy is clearly and vigorously uttered.

A Birthday in Middle Life

BY A. J. PERMAN

Upon the road another stone,
Another hard-won boundary passed,
And youth's dim unimaginable goal has grown
Instant and vast.

The end was far, undreamed-of then,
In life's first clear felicity;

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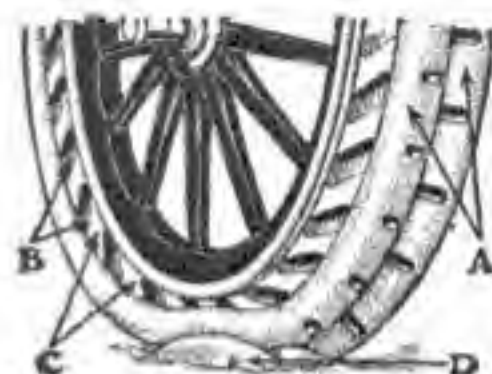
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It was a fate that called sometime for other men,
But not for me.

I drank the gladness of the grass,
The rapture of the woods in May,
I was immortal as they are, serene, alas!
And young as they.

But now I know the years are told,
And those come not again that go,
And ever closer to me creeps the silent, cold
Insistent foe.

What in the hurrying hours remains?
What faded blossoms linger on
To mock, as they recall, the joys, the joyous pains
That now are gone?

Ah! in life's barren, desert lands
This still may lift the heart, and be
A crystal well amid the bare rocks and the sands'
Monotony.

This—that no agonizing dies,
No hoping and no strife is vain;
That in the garnered harvest of a Man they rise
And live again.

In the following little poem (from *The Craftsman*) Miss Widdemer gives exquisite voice to that longing for rural calm which we mentioned before. The thought that "a night wind strokes the slumberers" is delightful, and there is splendid concentration in the third stanza.

The Little Comforters

BY MARGARET WIDDEMER

I have my little thoughts for comforters;
They run by me all day
Holding up perfumed memory that stirs
My dull accustomed way:

They murmur of green lanes we used to go
(For here the spring forgets
To set the roadways thick with grass, and sow
The paths with violets)

Here the hot city crashes, and all words
Thunder or scream or cry,
Yet there were lake-sounds once (they tell), and
birds
Called from a twilight sky:

There still a night wind strokes the slumberers
And the cool grass lies deep . . .
I have my little thoughts for comforters,
Who whisper me to sleep.

To scribble one's name on a wall in a hotel does not seem to us a particularly attractive method of gaining fame. Therefore we believe that Miss Roberts' graceful poem, with its interesting adaptation of an old comparison, would be improved by the omission of the last two lines. We take it from *Lippincott's Magazine*.

The Inn

BY MARY ELEANOR ROBERTS

Life's an inn, nor may we stay
Where we lord it for a day,
Dreaming, as the time slips by,
Ours the rooms we occupy.
Nay; tho' we be well-bestowed,
Other guests are on the road.

Friend, our moment comes to go!
The Postilion waits below!
And these halls that we have known,
Fondly thought of as our own,
Keep of us no further trace
Than the mirror of our face.

Quickly, ere the summons falls,
Write thy name upon the walls,

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

"ON THE INSIDE A-LOOKIN' OUT"

SINCE it is by no means certain that Dennis Sweeney, James E. Hussey, James F. Thompson, and John J. Murtha, the former New York Police Inspectors sent to Blackwell's Island jail for conspiring to keep a graft witness out of a grand jury's reach, will ever write descriptions of how it feels to be shut up in a place to which they in bygone days helped to send thousands of lawbreakers, we will content ourselves with what the New York *World* has to say about it. The story is about the men's first day on the island. Here it is:

Sweeney, wrinkled and stoop-shouldered, with a long apron covering his stripes, leaned over a great mixing-pan of dough and worked like a regular baker.

After he had kneaded a large piece of the dough he picked it up on his arms and carried it to a table, where other jail-birds sliced it up and molded it for the ovens. Toward the end of the day he became very tired. His task carries with it more actual manual labor than the tasks his three coplotter have been set to.

Hussey, in the bed shop, had a special job yesterday of tightening up nuts that join the ends of the iron cots that will be issued to the Police, Fire, and other city departments when they are completed. The ex-Inspector, with a steel S wrench, worked and worked hard. He had to get the different parts of the bed, assemble them and then bolt them together. His job is much easier than Sweeney's.

Thompson, who, it was feared by the doctors at the penitentiary, would have to go to the hospital for treatment if his mental and physical condition did not improve, came from his cell in the new prison when a guard unlocked the steel door for him. He didn't complain, say the guards at the prison, and seemed to be in a more cheerful frame of mind.

In the shoe shop, where he worked his first day and where he will labor for ten months, he pegged heavy brogans all day long. Once a pair of shoes belonging to one of the patients in the City Hospital, which adjoins the penitentiary on the south of the island, was sent over to the shoe shop to be repaired. They were given to Thompson, who, it is declared, did a good job on them.

He peeled off the old worn leather and replaced it with new. Then he removed a nail that had been bothering the owner of the shoes. The owner is a gunman who was injured in a fight on the Bowery and hadn't the money to pay for medical attention.

Murtha's job consists of assorting broom straw to the proper lengths. After he finishes assorting a pile another convict comes along and takes it away to be bound up.

The four former Inspectors arose at 6 o'clock with the 1,400 other prisoners and marched to the wash rooms. They awaited their turns at the showers, and all of them had to follow an assortment of

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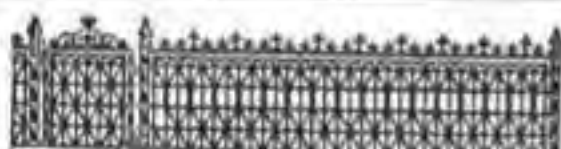
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petty criminals—both negroes and white men.

Sweeney was about to duck under the shower when a lank, lean West Indian negro—a fire-escape sneak-thief—jumped in front of him. The West Indian had his bath first. Sweeney stood to one side and allowed him to finish.

For breakfast the four had the same kind of hash they have had every morning since they have been in the "pen."

"There's one thing about this place," said Warden Hayes to a reporter for *The World* yesterday, "if a man who comes here has indigestion or dyspepsia he'll get over it before he has been with us a month. At least two and maybe all of the former Inspectors, I understand, have dyspepsia. Believe me, this diet they are on will cure it."

"It's the same thing to eat day in and day out that does the trick. Why, when these four get out they'll feel better physically than they have for many a year. See if what I tell you isn't true; I know all about what a diet of meat, bread and potato a day will do."

"The four worked just as hard to-day as any of the other men in the place. All the guards and men superintending the work in the shop were told to treat these men just like the rest. I positively will not stand for their being let out of the slightest task. They'll do their work, do it well, and when their time is up they'll get out. That's all there is to it."

None of the other convicts said much to the ex-policemen at breakfast or at the noonday meal yesterday. At supper, which is at about 4 o'clock, however, some remarks that didn't exactly please the quartet were made to them.

All the ex-Inspectors have had insults and jeering remarks hurled at them since they were taken to the Island, but Thompson, who has been very despondent, soon gained the sympathy of many of the jailbirds, and has been postured a good deal less than Sweeney, Hussey, and Murtha. To conclude:

Sweeney gets mad every time one of the convicts says anything to him, and snaps back some reply, intended to cut the tormentor. All he gets for his trouble is a curse and another sneering chuckle.

None of them have had visitors yet, it was declared last evening, altho all four expected that some of their friends would come over to see them. Last night they sat in their cells until 10 o'clock reading and writing notes. The lights were turned off at 10, and the four, dead tired from their work, went soundly to sleep.

The first night they were behind the bars in the "pen" they got hardly a wink of sleep. They were unused to their new surroundings. After the first night they all managed to rest. Yesterday morning the guard that opened Murtha's cell door had to go inside and shake him before he awoke.

Hussey, one of the prison guards said yesterday, hasn't had much to say, but he has struck up an acquaintance with the man in the next cell to him. The guard said Hussey had asked his neighbor a lot of questions about the rules and regulations of the penitentiary, and

he was much interested in the way the convict spoke of the Warden.

Hussey was told that Warden Hayes was a "good fellow so long as you don't try to put anything over on him."

The former Inspectors were all annoyed when informed that they couldn't smoke cigars or cigarettes while on the Island. Regulations forbid anything but pipes. So they had pipes and tobacco sent over to them. The tobacco, before it got to them, was taken from its original package and placed in a paper bag.

THE PRESIDENT AT WORK

THE President's friends at Washington have been very apprehensive of late concerning his health. Unlike his two most recent predecessors, Mr. Wilson avoids athletics, believing that his regular temperate habits will safeguard him against a physical breakdown. Private Secretary Tumulty says the President is "the hardest worked man in America," which statement does not sound like an exaggeration in view of what we read in the *New York Evening World*. It is a dispatch from a staff correspondent:

Executive decisions that direct the affairs of the nation are made at night by the President.

The central control station of the great machinery of government is a secluded room on the second floor of the White House where Mr. Wilson works alone in silence while the world sleeps.

A black leather-covered note-book, which nobody but himself reads, is the Domesday book of America, for it contains the secrets of state and the thoughts of the President written by his own hand.

This book has loose leaves that can be detached and fresh ones put in. The sheets are the size of business letter paper. Most of the entries are made in shorthand "pot hooks," a system of writing which Mr. Wilson has practised for many years.

The private study contains a flat-top desk and a filing cabinet. The President is more devoted to his black leather note-book and his filing cabinet than to any other possession. No secretary or clerk may touch them. He works over the filing case with the precision and skill of a system expert. He has his own plan of indexing and can instantly turn to any paper which he has put away.

At nine o'clock in the morning the President leaves the main part of the White House, after having breakfasted with his family, and goes to the west wing of the building, a long extension, one story in height, devoted to executive offices. He carries with him the precious black note-book. Private Secretary Tumulty and a stenographer join him. The notes written the night before in the study are dictated and the plans thought out are outlined for the private secretary to put into operation.

After an hour of this work the rest of the President's day is taken up by appointments, previously arranged. Cabinet officers, Senators, Representatives, prominent men from many cities, delegations of organizations, and citizens of every class endeavor to get audiences with the Presi-

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dent. It is not difficult, either, if they have some business or subject of general welfare to present.

Thus the day is completely absorbed. There is no opportunity to read, to study, to think, to plan. The important papers of the day are picked out by Mr. Wilson and taken to his private study for night consideration. After dinner he seeks the seclusion of this study, his black note-book, and his filing cabinet.

At first he set 10:30 p.m. as the hour to quit work and go to bed. But he has not been able to keep to schedule. For the past few weeks the President has not been able to get out of his study before 11:30 o'clock. The night work is beginning to tell on him.

In order to conserve his strength and avoid a breakdown, the President is endeavoring to take a Saturday holiday each week, but thus far he has had very poor luck in trying to carry out his plan. Tremendous pressure pervades the atmosphere of the White House, and usually some important affair of state drags him back to his work. To proceed:

It is difficult to tell from mere observation when the President is tired. His normal actions are so methodical and measured in pace that they betray no variation from day to day, regardless of strain. His face is so bony, with skin so tightly drawn over angles and high spots, that there is no deepening of lines or the tenseness of features observable in most men under pressure. Color of countenance he has not, so pallor of cheek is in him a normal condition.

Perhaps the only indications of the strain which the President is experiencing are to be found in his manner rather than in his appearance. He is even more measured and reserved in speech and action than he was when he entered the White House. He is attempting to conserve his mental forces with scientific care and precision.

Underneath the calm exterior there is an active nervous system, altho people say that Mr. Wilson has no nerves. It is beginning to show itself now and then. Standing behind a chair with his hands on the back of it a few days ago, his fingers unconsciously drummed a tattoo. When reading a message personally to Congress a few weeks ago there was a nervous note in his voice for a few moments.

The general manager of the United States Government has a big job merely directing the ordinary duties of administration. But when there are added the ceaseless pressure of politicians for office and the attempt to institute many reforms of great magnitude in system, a President has more than one man can physically accomplish.

Private Secretary Tumulty is watching his chief and trying to shield him from as many troubles as possible, for once let the President get a subject in hand he goes through it with a thoroughness that requires laborious effort.

Mr. Wilson will not admit he is working too hard, or that he is tired some nights. He has been a little more than two months in the White House, and during that time he has scored two long credit marks:

1. He has not uttered a complaint about anything or anybody.
2. He has not spoken a cross word.

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Lobert, as he slapped Overall on the back. "I would have given my year's salary if I could have honestly helped that hit."

"Forget it, Hans," replied Overall. "You're playing for Cincinnati, not Chicago, and it is all a part of the game. We will win out anyway." And no one on the Chicago team was half as happy as Lobert was over the victory of the Cubs in the final game. Also that hit by Lobert was a grand tribute to the honesty of the game.

Baseball history is full of deeds like those of Moriarity, Killifer, Lelivelt, Egan, McAleer, and Lobert. Perhaps in the career of every player there have been at least a dozen times in important contests when he has done exactly the opposite of what he would have liked to do. And each one of these men has acted properly, because he has acted honestly.

Just as long as the game is played, however, there will be any number of pessimistic individuals who will be able to pick flaws in what happens in the baseball world. Murder will out, and if anything is ever done in baseball the player with a grievance will be only too glad to tell the world. No such taint has ever been put on the grand old game, and as long as it is conducted on the present high scale its popularity will increase. The fact that the fans of the United States paid a half million dollars to see the 1912 World's Series best tells the story of how they regard the pastime of all pastimes.

A NEWSPAPER SAMARITAN

JUDD MORTIMER LEWIS, poet and jokesmith of the *Houston Post*, is, according to numerous authorities, one of the Texas city's most useful and popular citizens, and much of his popularity is due largely to his love of children. "Uncle Judd," as some of his fellow paragraphers frequently call him, makes a specialty of finding good homes for motherless babies, using space in his column in *The Post* whenever he wants to reach would-be adopters of children. One of his characteristic appeals was printed a few days ago under the caption, "'Nother Baby Girl":

Eyes o' blue, and touseled hair! Just think of it! You know we found a home for that other baby girl almost before the ink on the announcement was dry. A splendid home. Then I had so many inquiries from people who wanted it that I grieved because I didn't have about a bushel of babies to give away. But now I have another. A peach. Eight days old this morning. Weighed eleven pounds at birth. If some of you good people who telephoned me about the other baby girl, and whose name and address I neglected to make a note of, will call me up at *The Post* Editorial Department, or at my home (Hadley 941), I'll tell you all about it. I will tell you where you can see it, or I will take you to see it. The first good people that come after it can have immediate possession. You will be expected to legally adopt it.

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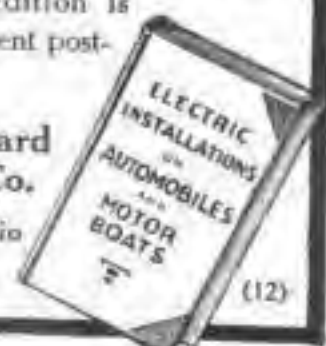
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JACK LONDON, FARMER

IN the comparatively few years since he began to sell newspapers in the streets of Oakland, Jack London has had more than enough occupations to justify his acquaintances in calling him Jack-of-All-Trades. In the days before his writings began to bring royalties in large checks he was an oyster pirate, a tramp, a sailor, a prospector for gold in the Klondike region, a wielder of mangles, wringers, and flatirons in a laundry, and a soap-box orator for Socialism, and now we hear from him as an authority on farming. The other day he talked about his agricultural experiences to a Los Angeles reporter, and the San Francisco *Post*, which quotes a portion of the interview, but does not say what paper printed it originally, thinks his story is "a contribution to current agricultural literature worth while," and suggests that Mr. London should be pressed into service as a lecturer before the Granges. *The Post*, which comes about as near to being a disciple of Karl Marx and a supporter of Eugene V. Debs as John D. Rockefeller, ventures the opinion that the novelist "can tell more about farming in an hour that would be worth hearing than he could about Socialism in a month." Here is what Mr. London has to say:

When I bought 150 acres near Glen Ellen nine years ago I knew nothing of farming. I bought the place mostly for its beauty, as a place to live and write.

About forty acres of the ranch was cleared and I tried to raise hay for my horses, but soon I found I could scarcely get the seed back. The soil had been worn out; it had been farmed for years by old-fashioned methods of taking everything off and putting nothing back.

The region was a back-water district. The ranchers were poor and hopeless; no one could make any money ranching there, they all told me. They had worked the land out and their only hope was to move on somewhere else and start in to work new land out and destroy its value.

I began to study the problem, wondering why the fertility of this land had been destroyed in forty or fifty years while land in China has been tilled for thousands of years, and is still fertile.

My neighbors were typified by the man who said: "You can't teach me anything about farming; I've worked three farms out." Which is as wise as the remark of the woman who said she knew all about bringing up children, for she had had five to die.

I adopted the policy of taking nothing off the ranch. I raised stuff and fed it to the stock. I got the first manure-spreader ever seen up there, and so put the fertilizer back on the land before its strength was leached out. I began to get registered stock, and now I sell a blooded sow at nine months for \$40, and an old-fashioned rancher comes along and wonders why he has to feed a scrub cow for two years and sell her for less than \$40.

An old-fashioned farmer has thirty milk cows and works eighteen hours a day taking care of them and milking them and can



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Here is the desperate situation in this country which makes correct farming certain of good returns. In ten years the mouths to feed in the United States have increased by 16,000,000. In that ten years the number of hogs, sheep, dairy cows, and beef cattle have actually decreased, on account of the breaking up of large ranches into small farms, and that breaking up has increased the demand for and the number of horses and mules. That is the fundamental cause of the increase in the cost of living. The situation is so desperate that in the Middle West the feeders, the men who raise corn and buy cattle to fatten, can no longer get the cattle; they cannot compete with the butchers, who need the young, partially fattened cattle so badly that they outbid the feeders.

The rancher who gets good stock and who conserves and builds up his soil is assured of success.

NOTABLE VEGETARIANS

THO it is altogether likely the meat packing-houses will be running six days a week and with full crews when all of us have long since finished our negotiations with St. Peter, vegetarianism is gaining many recruits, and what speaks well for it is the fact that many great brain-workers of national or international prominence not only get along well without meat, but make it a part of their business to urge others to adhere to a vegetable diet. The *New York Sun* says the popularity of vegetarianism is rapidly increasing the world over, particularly in England and in the United States, the England has been known for many centuries as a land of meat-eaters. Health, religion, desire of beauty, taste, and artistic feelings are among the various reasons. The *Sun* mentions some of the most notable vegetarians and tells their reasons:

Perhaps the most famous vegetarian in the world to-day is George Bernard Shaw. He has sounded his trumpet many times to draw attention to the subject. His reason for being a vegetarian is that meat is distasteful to him, that it is repulsive to him to think of eating the carcasses of slaughtered animals, that meat eating is unclean, unartistic, and revolting. He also feels repulsion against all alcoholic drinks and tobacco; why should he fill his system with such unnecessary rubbish, he asks, and dull and befog his brain with them, when he is so much better without them?

Mr. Shaw is tall, robust, and healthy.



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with a ruddy color, clear eyes, and an elastic gait. His diet consists of fruits, nuts, vegetables, and cereals. He often makes what he regards as a hearty meal on four bananas, and when he is traveling he does not have the trouble that most people do, for he can carry in his grip a supply of nuts, and with the fruit and vegetables and grains that he can buy he can manage beautifully. He said at a meeting of vegetarians:

"There are two sorts of mankind, those of higher and those of lower character. The lower craves meat. I do not like meat and never did."

And again he said:

"Daniel was a vegetarian, and after a time he became very handsome. That struck me at the time. I am not sure that it did not have something to do with my views."

Miss Marie Corelli is another English vegetarian of literary fame. She is a vegetarian because of her aversion to killing; the thought of taking life to satisfy the appetite is shocking to her. One has only to see Miss Corelli to realize that meat is not at all necessary to an appearance of roundness and perfect health, for Miss Corelli is as plump and rosy as a child.

The Countess of Warwick adopted vegetarianism about a year ago and people have surmised a good many motives for the action of the beautiful noblewoman. Some say she made the change for the sake of her beauty and figure, others because of religious scruples, and again others because she finds that her wits are clearer on a vegetarian diet. It is to be supposed that the first reason has had a good deal to do with it, and that Lady Warwick viewed with dismay the rapidly increasing flesh that was destroying all her beauty. Since she adopted vegetarianism she has lost many pounds and has regained her former slenderness and loveliness. She has made a careful study of a perfectly balanced diet, and is thus enabled to nourish her body without becoming over stout or over lean. She is fast making other converts to vegetarianism, for to be overweight is almost a disgrace at the Court of St. James's.

There are three famous French actresses who have, within the last ten years, become strict vegetarians, and one and the same motive prompted each—the preservation of beauty and slenderness. The actresses are Rejane, Sarah Bernhardt, and Cleo de Merode.

One can not imagine Sarah Bernhardt getting actually fat, and yet the famous actress was gaining weight and losing the lines of her figure, notably about the neck and waist. As in everything else in life, she made a careful study of the matter and conferred with authorities on the subject. The result was that she gave up all flesh food and became strictly a vegetarian. She has demonstrated that a vegetarian diet makes one younger and more elastic and gives a clear brain and steady nerve. She has lost her heaviness, and her figure has greatly improved so that she is enabled at nearly 70 and as a great-grandmother to act the rôle of Joan of Arc in tights and to reveal an agile, graceful figure.

Mme. Bernhardt does not even eat eggs, as they are a form of flesh food, and she takes no chances. She sticks to a simple the widely varied diet of

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dried and fresh fruits, nuts, cereals, and vegetables. Her only beverage is cool spring water.

Rejane became a vegetarian to stay the appalling increase of her weight. She was becoming so stout as to be quite unfitted to take the parts in which she had been so successful the world over. It was a good deal of a wrench to her will power, this renouncing meat, for she is fond of good living, and especially of fine dinners of many courses, but her art is her life, and so she schooled herself to give up a meat diet and to adopt vegetarianism. Now she finds it easy to go without flesh food. She has found that she can keep herself youthful and slender in appearance and her figure is strikingly beautiful with no hint of the heaviness that once threatened it.

Cleo de Merode is perhaps the most famous dancer that the Paris Opera ever had. Her figure was superb in its perfect roundness and the long, beautiful throat and fine, small head of the dancer were copied many times by artists. Then of a sudden she began to show an increase of flesh. She did not dance as lightly nor look as young and fairylike. Her pictures no longer brought a ready sale on the boulevards; artists no longer beseeched her to pose for them. She was, in fact, losing her vogue. Then of a sudden she disappeared.

She dropt out of the public view as completely as if she had died and no one saw her for a year. Then she as suddenly returned, years younger in appearance, slender and graceful as a fawn and radiant with a new kind of freshness. She created a veritable sensation last October in Paris, and everybody of course wanted to know her secret. It was simply that she had adopted vegetarianism and had dieted for a year without a mouthful of flesh food of any kind. Her appearance told the rest of the story. She looks exactly as she did twelve years ago, when she first became famous as a beauty and a dancer.

Auguste Rodin, the sculptor, became a vegetarian when he found that he could do much better work on a fleshless diet. His imagination worked more clearly and the general tone of his productions was higher. Much the same motive prompted Madame Maeterlinck (Georgette Leblanc) to renounce the flesh diet. We read on:

Religious feelings solely have prompted three other famous women of Europe to give up the flesh of animals as food. They are Princess George of Greece, who was Marie Bonaparte of Paris; the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia, and Mme. Dieulafoy, the famous archeologist, who has dressed like a man for many years and is a familiar figure in Paris with her husband, who is also an archeologist of note. It is said that the two patronize the same tailor and have their clothes made exactly alike. Mme. Dieulafoy is permitted by the French Government to wear masculine attire.

All three women have been converted to so-called Orientalism, that is to say, they have come under the influence of the old religions and philosophies of the East, which forbid the eating of meat, as it entails the taking of life for the purpose.



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It is probably not generally known that the maximum amount of nutritive value is contained in the oil which is extracted from the olive fruit grown in Southern Italy, known as Lucca Cream Olive Oil, from which locality the choicest olives are produced. The oil extracted from these olives has a rich yellow color and is heavier than the French Oil with the greenish tint. It materially differs from the American oils, much of which are mixed and adulterated, in that the American trees have all been transplanted from abroad.

There is one old Italian firm whose sole business for the past 100 years has been to market an ideally pure oil. Their virgin oil is pressed from carefully selected ripe olive fruit, gathered in their immediate vicinity, Lucca, South Italy. Because of the extreme richness of this oil, it has been found desirable to put it up in grape capsule form for the United States trade so that the absolute purity and superior quality might be maintained and the oil grape taken easily and tastelessly.

The Grape Capsule Company, 108 Fulton Street, New York, sell these Olive Oil Grapes in America, packed in boxes of 24 for 25c or 100 for \$1.00. For trial purposes, they offer to send a liberal sample and literature for 10c to cover the cost of postage. These Grape Capsules are known as

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Easy Method.—"I'm tired of life."
"That being the case, go out to California and shout 'Banzai!'"—*Birmingham Age-Herald*.

Personal.—Poser for a butcher who gives short weight: If sixteen ounces go to a pound, where do you expect to go to?—*Sacred Heart Review*.

The Main Thing.—CUB REPORTER—"I guess I'll have all my work copyrighted."
CITY EDITOR—"Never mind that. Just have the copy right."—*Judge*.

The Grand Old Name.—"So you've bought a new painting for your hall? Is it by some artist with a well-known name?"

"Yes; his name is Smith."—*Boston Transcript*.

A Jewel Revealed.—"Your husband is willing to allow you the custody of the automobile, the poodle, and the rubber plant, with liberal alimony, while he takes the children and the graphophone."

"Stop the divorce," sobbed the wife.
"I'll never get another husband like that."
—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Hearty Welcome.—The little boy was waiting at the gate when the preacher rode up.

"Are you Brother Jones?" the little boy asked.

"Yes, my little man. Are you glad to see me?"

"You bet I am! Mama'll cut the cake now."—*Judge*.

Envy.—"It is vulgar to dress so as to attract attention on the street."

"Isn't it!"

"I saw Miss Knobby going down the street yesterday in a gown which caused every man she passed to turn and look at her."

"Sure enough! I wonder who is her dressmaker."

"I asked her, but she wouldn't tell me."
—*Houston Post*.

Knew It Well.—A man who had been troubled with bronchitis for a long time called on a rather noted doctor. After a few questions the doctor told him he had a very common ailment that would readily yield to treatment.

"You're so sure you can cure my bronchitis," said the man, "you must have had great experience with it."

"Why, my dear sir," confided the doctor, "I've had it myself for over twenty years!"—*San Francisco Argonaut*.

Reassuring.—A woman hired a taxicab. The door of the cab was hardly closed before the engine started with a jerk, and the cab began to race madly along, narrowly missing lamp-posts, tramcars, policemen, etc. Becoming frightened, the woman rapped on the window of the cab and said:

"Please be careful. This is the first time I ever rode in a taxi."

The chauffeur reassured the passenger as follows:

"That's all right, ma'am. This is the first time I ever drove one!"—*St. Louis Mirror*.

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May 11.—Secretary of State Bryan telegraphs to Governor Johnson, of California, Japan's protest against the signing of the Antialien Land Bill.

Democratic leaders in Congress begin work on a currency bill.

The Department of Agriculture predicts that the wheat, rye, and hay crops will be better than those of last year.

May 12.—The Customs Court decides that wood pulp and paper from Norway, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Germany should be admitted free of duty.

May 13.—Charles P. Neill resigns as Commissioner of Labor Statistics to accept a position with a private enterprise.

May 14.—Governor Johnson, of California, notifies the Department of State that he will sign the Antialien Land Bill.

GENERAL

May 8.—The California Legislature passes a minimum-wage law and votes down a bill forbidding the sale of intoxicants on Sundays and holidays.

May 9.—Governor Cox, of Ohio, signs legislative acts providing for mothers' pensions, removal of public officials upon complaint and hearing, and an eight-hour day on public works. The street railway employees in Cincinnati strike.

Officers of the West Virginia militia arrest W. H. Thompson, editor, and three other men connected with *The Socialist and Labor Star*, of Huntington, and raid the newspaper plant because Thompson criticized Governor Hatfield's official action in connection with the coal strike in the Kanawha district.

May 10.—A young woman repudiates an affidavit signed by her in which Lieutenant-Governor O'Hara, chairman of the legislative committee investigating vice in Illinois, was accused of immoral conduct. She says the affidavit was inspired by a Springfield liquor dealer who wanted to use it as a club to halt O'Hara and avert prosecution.

Governor Tener, of Pennsylvania, signs a bill forbidding the sale or gift of cigarettes to persons under 21.

May 11.—Leading Republicans confer in Chicago and propose a national convention to bring about an alliance of the Republican party with the Progressives.

May 13.—The Cincinnati street railway strikers reject Mayor Hunt's plan for arbitration and demand recognition of the union.

The jury reform bill backed by President is voted down by a majority of one in the New Jersey Senate.

May 14.—Patrick Quinlan, I. W. W. leader, is convicted at Paterson, N. J., of inciting violence. He announces that he will appeal to the higher courts.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnall Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"C. S., York, Neb.—"How should the word 'to' be spelled in the following sentence so as to include all meanings and forms of the word 'to'?" "There are three kinds of (to, too, or two)'s in the English language." Is the sentence grammatically and logically correct?"

In the sentence as cited there is no way to spell the word. There are not "three different kinds of" the written or printed word but rather three absolutely different words. There are, one may say, "three kinds" of the spoken word. The written words are as different in written form as in meaning; the pronounced words are identical in pronunciation. Consequently, a sentence like that you cite could be said only of the spoken word. But how are you to spell a spoken word in English when English spelling does not represent the sounds in the word? English spelling does not represent the words we pronounce to-day, but the words English people pronounced five hundred years or more ago. All you can now say is that "there are three words in English pronounced like the preposition *to*, namely, the preposition *to*, the adverb *too*, and the numeral *two*." But there are not three *to*'s, nor three *too*'s, nor three *two*'s.

"A. A., Houston, Tex.—"How is the name of the celebrated picture *Mona Lisa* pronounced, also *Corot*, the artist's name?"

Mona Lisa is pronounced mo'na lee'za (a as in note, ee as in see, the s as in father, but shortened and lightened, and the accent on the first syllable, as indicated). *Corot* is pronounced Ko-ro' (both o's as in note, but the first shorter than the second; the accent on the final syllable).

"L. S. H., Waynesboro, Pa.—"Kindly explain the origin and meaning of the word 'mass' as used in the word 'Christmas'."

The English word *mass* is in Old English *masse*. The Old English word meant (1) the celebration of the Eucharist, and (2) a church festival—the latter meaning being an extension of its application. Hence *Christmas* was the church festival celebrating the birthday of Christ, as *Michaelmas* was the festival held on St. Michael's day; and so for other words of this class.

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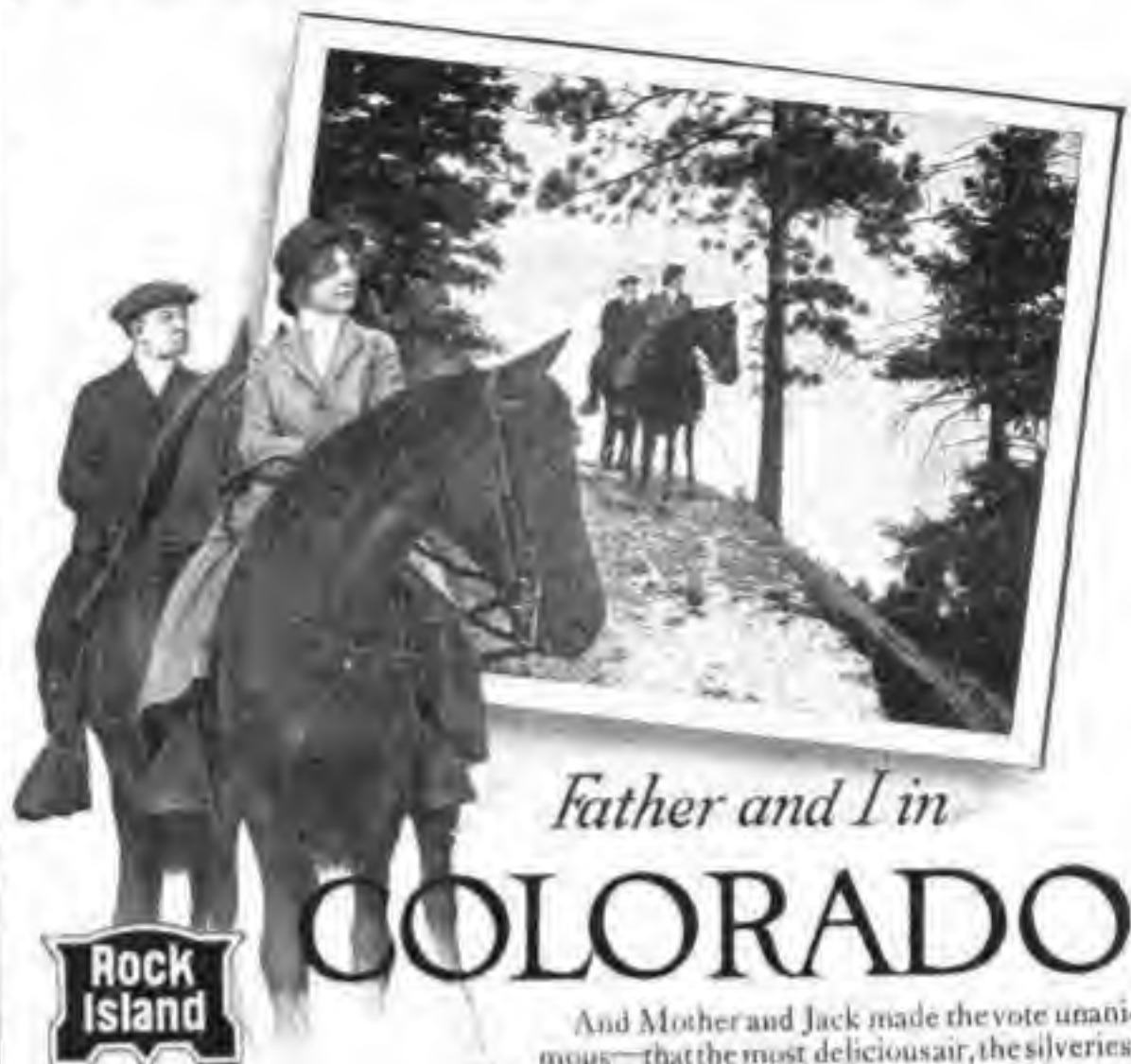
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Henry Reuterdahl, famous naval artist and expert on naval construction, says:

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H. Reuterdahl



GEO. P. JAMES

Geo. P. James, District Passenger Agent of the Atlantic Coast Lines, at Washington, D. C., says:

"I am a great admirer of Tuxedo. It's cool, pleasant to the taste, and has the happy faculty of keeping my brain clear for action."

Geo. P. James



CHARLES K. HARRIS

Charles K. Harris, well-known composer, author of "After the Ball" and other famous songs, says:

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Chas. K. Harris

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Congressman William F. Murray, of Boston, Mass., who in addition to other distinctions, is the youngest member of Congress, says:

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William F. Murray



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TOPICS OF THE DAY



A PACIFIST IN CHARGE OF OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS

IN THE BRIEF TIME that he has held the portfolio of State, William Jennings Bryan has shown, in the felicitous words of a fellow speaker at a recent banquet, "that so far as he can, he is not going to permit humanity to be crucified on a cross of war, but instead, that he will work to have it crowned with the golden crown of peace." Not that the universal recognition of the Secretary's stand means anything like a unanimous commendation of what he has said and done. His course "is winning him new and unaccustomed esteem," in the opinion of the *New York Evening Post*, which adds graciously that this is "not the least pleasing aspect of his peace policy." But other editors grumble at the sight of the Secretary of State "gadding about" to talk "generalities," and cannot find anything of practical merit in the plans he has announced. According to *The Army and Navy Journal's* way of thinking there is even danger that the Secretary of State may be hurting the nation's interest, at the present time, "by his attendance at peace meetings and his declarations that every question should be settled in a peaceful manner." Mr. Bryan evidently has no such misgivings. He has had to carry on difficult negotiations dealing with protests from a Power sometimes thought of as our great future rival, yet the faith within him remains unshaken, and he remarks serenely:

"I made up my mind before I accepted the office of Secretary of State that I would not take the office if I thought there was to be a war during my tenure. When I say this I am confident that I shall have no cause to change my view, for we know no cause to-day that can not be settled better by reason than by war.

"I believe that there will be no war while I am Secretary of State, and I believe that there will be no war so long as I live, and I hope that we have seen the last great war."

Mr. Bryan's fanciful "two-battleship program," a vision of the day when our Navy shall be made up of the dreadnoughts *Friendship* and *Fellowship*, whose "shells carry good-will" and "are projected by the smokeless powder of love," is of course received by the press either derisively or with kindly good humor. But the Secretary has offered a concrete plan for the promotion of peace which has compelled the newspapers to take it on its merits and to give it serious criticism or commendation. This proposition has been laid before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and has been presented to the entire diplomatic corps, assembled expressly for that purpose. The Brooklyn

Eagle sees in the Bryan plan simply an adaptation to diplomatic purposes of the homely advice: "When angry, count fifty; when very angry, count a hundred." "The prescription for the Bryan 'cooling off' and 'getting sober' medicine," as the *New York Commercial* calls it, is simply the suggestion that all nations adopt, in addition to any arbitration treaties they may be bound by, an agreement something like this:

"The parties hereto agree that all questions of whatever character and nature in dispute between them shall, when diplomatic efforts fail, be submitted for investigation and report to an international commission (the composition to be agreed upon); and the contracting parties agree not to declare war or begin hostilities until such investigation is made and report submitted.

"The investigation shall be conducted as a matter of course upon the initiation of the commission without the formality of a request from either party; the report shall be submitted within (time to be agreed upon) from the date of the submission of the dispute; that the parties hereto reserve the right to act independently of the subject-matter in dispute after the report is considered."

While this is evidently as much an Administration measure as the Taft arbitration treaties, and while Secretary Bryan insists that to President Wilson belongs all credit for "the latest and longest step toward peace," the *New York Herald* (Ind.) contends that W. J. Bryan is really "its proud daddy." And it quotes as authority this passage from Mr. Bryan's own *Commoner*:

"The peace plan which the President authorized the Secretary of State to present to the representatives of foreign nations was presented by Mr. Bryan to a peace congress in London in 1906 and unanimously indorsed by it."

At one of the many dinners that have been given to the delegates who are arranging for the celebration of one hundred years of peace between this country and England, the Secretary of State said of this Wilson-Bryan plan:

"I believe, my friends, that this proposition is as long a step in the direction of peace as has ever been proposed. It does not mean to take the place of arbitration treaties; make all you can; submit to arbitration every question which you can agree to submit; but when you are through you will find, at least we have found thus far, that there are certain questions that are excepted.

"And they are so important that they themselves become the cause of war. And it is the purpose of this plan to close the gap and to leave no question to become a cause of war. It is the

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belief of the President, it is his earnest hope, that when these treaties have been made, or agreements if you prefer to call them such, agreements between this nation and all the other nations severally, by which there will be investigation before hostilities begin, it is his belief, it is his hope, that war will become practically impossible."

This proposition "places the United States in the leadership of the peace movement," declares the *Pittsburg Dispatch* (Rep.).



THE NEW MARINE PAINTER.
—Berryman in the *Washington Star*.

and the *Indianapolis News* (Ind.), *New York Evening Post* (Ind.), *Boston Advertiser* (Rep.), and *Chicago Tribune* (Prog.) are equally confident of its value. The *New York Times* (Ind.) speaks of it as "one of those rare ventures in the field of world affairs of which it may be said that it can do no possible harm, and may do much good." True,

"It would by no means necessarily prevent all wars, for war is sometimes the only final arbitrament. But it would tend to prevent all but the truly inevitable contests. It would, moreover, be in the direct line of the traditional policy of the United States with reference to the peaceful adjudication of international disputes, and it would very powerfully reinforce that policy. It would, indeed, in most cases, make resort to arbitration unnecessary, for if we engaged to study all causes of difference, in cooperation with the other Government, for a year or half a year, the chances are many that we should come to an agreement without outside aid. . . . It will be a national and an international gain if it be adopted."

Yet the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Dem.), which believes that nations would often find the "cooling-off" process of distinct value, notes this "serious objection" to the Bryan plan:

"It does not and can not prevent a nation secretly resolved on war from carrying on preparations for war during the whole period of investigation by the proposed international commission. It is quite conceivable that the opportunity given for the 'cooling-off' process might be abused by one of the contracting parties so far as to obtain a distinct advantage over the other when the time came to throw diplomacy and arbitration overboard."

Other dailies, like the *Philadelphia Inquirer* (Rep.), *Detroit Free Press* (Ind.), and *Chicago Inter Ocean* (Rep.), think the Administration's plan "harmless, but futile." The *Inter Ocean* argues that modern wars are not entered upon in sudden anger. It takes two typical instances:

"The blowing up of the *Maine* but struck into flame the smoldering conviction of two or three generations of Americans

that some day we would have to kick Spain out of Cuba. The Balkan declaration of war was unexpected to those who assumed the inevitable military superiority of the Turk, but the Bulgarians had been preparing to fight ever since the Treaty of Berlin."

In a recent Sunday peace sermon in Washington, Secretary Bryan paid his respects to the business interests and the newspapers which he says are behind the "war-scare" talk. To quote from his remarks given in the press accounts:

"The world is learning that back of much of the furor for war, back of much of the stirring of the passions of the people, is the interest in armor-plate and in battle-ships on the part of corporations whose business it is to build those battle-ships and to make this armor-plate. It has even been found that men in one country will spend the money to stir up in another country a feeling against their own country. If you can think of a baser use of money than that you will have an inventive genius of which you may be proud."

"Not only that, but I believe that with a larger intelligence the people will begin to discriminate between patriotic newspapers and newspapers which are more interested in big headlines and sensational news than in the spread of truth."

The new and "refreshing thing" in all this, according to the *New York Evening Post*, "is to have a Secretary of State, especially concerned as he is in maintaining friendly relations with other countries, take the public into his confidence and courageously point out the selfish and insidious enemies of peace."

But *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York) takes a far different view of Mr. Bryan's utterances. Such a remark as "I know no cause that can not be settled better by reason than by arms" may easily, it declares, "be misconstrued by foreign jingoes as an evidence of national weakness." Further:

"It may not only create in Japan a misinterpretation of the temper of the American people, but it is likely to show the people of California that the negotiations with Japan are being conducted by the State Department through the intermediary of a doctrinaire who is actuated more by devotion to his abstract theories of right than by a just estimate of the actual conditions confronting the Californians."

We have already seen, says *The Journal*, melancholy examples



BUSY DAYS FOR THE HANDY MAN.
—Sykes in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

"of a wrong reading of the fighting pulse of a nation." One was the erroneous opinion in the South before the Civil War that the North lacked fighting spirit. "Again, before the Spanish-American War, the people of Spain had been deluded into the belief that their navy was superior to that of the United



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VISCOUNT SUTEMI CHINDA.
The Mikado's Ambassador to the
United States.



"TUT, TUT, TUT, SUCH CARELESSNESS"
—Donahy in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.



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GEORGE W. GUTHRIE.
The new United States Ambassador
to Japan.

THREE DIPLOMATS AND THEIR PROBLEM.

States." These examples inspire *The Journal* to ask whether, in this case,

"Mr. Bryan is not treading dangerously near the border-line not only of good taste, but also of diplomatic propriety, in raising his voice now in favor of settling all questions without war."

THE RACE ISSUE IN THE JAPANESE PROBLEM

THE ENACTMENT of the Webb-Bloodgood Act has, in the opinion of most press commentators, enabled California to exclude the Japanese from land-ownership without violating the treaty of 1911. Herein, and in passing the controversy entirely over to the Federal State Department, which must now defend California's action, Governor Johnson and the State legislature have admittedly triumphed. But they are reminded by a Japanese lecturer in the University of Chicago that "they have now raised an issue which, we presume, the Californians are not much enamored of—the question of the naturalization of the Japanese." Japan being "in a way pushed to the wall," this writer says in a letter to the *New York Times* that "one can see no other recourse for her than to ask the American Government to grant to her subjects the right of naturalization accorded to Europeans, or to give her a satisfactory answer that her subjects shall not be discriminated against." So, despite the objections of some Washington correspondents that Japan will never take any move to assist her citizens to expatriate themselves, it seems to be generally understood among newspaper writers that Japan has now made the issue "one affecting her national pride and honor rather than the mere question of alleged violation of treaty rights." Mr. John Temple Graves even goes so far as to inform readers of the Hearst papers of the "idea now generally entertained" in Washington "that Japan has from the beginning used this protest as a mere preliminary to a formal demand that its people should be eligible to citizenship." And it seems "more than likely" to the more conservative editor of the *Philadelphia Record* that "the purpose of the protest is to press the race issue to the front"—

"The California demagogues had better have left well enough alone. They have made acute a controversy that lay dormant and would have remained so indefinitely."

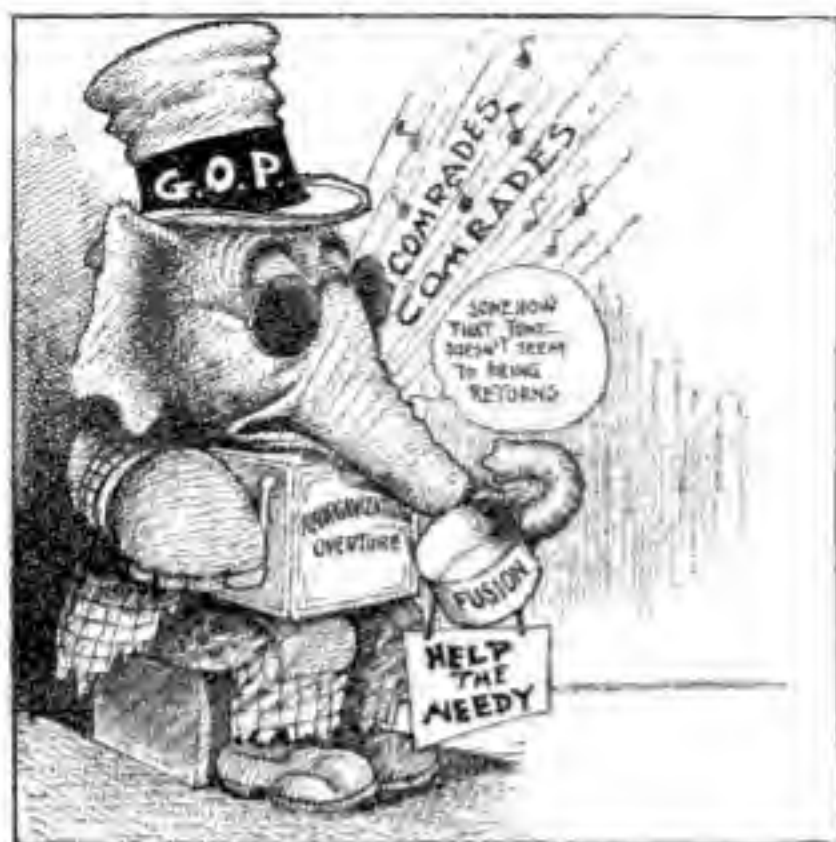
The race issue has thus superseded the land question in journalistic discussions in both Japan and the United States. Tokyo dispatches tell of newspaper protests against "racial prejudice of the whites" and quote a declaration by Mr. Tokutomi, editor of the *Kokumin*, that "the white men's clique must be overthrown in the interest of Japan and in the interest of humanity."

Dr. John R. Mott, who only lately refused the post of Minister to China and who has just returned from a visit to Japan, where he talked with leaders of public opinion, says that

"The Japanese, as a nation, want nothing more of us than a non-discriminatory attitude. They have no objection to the most rigid requirements both for immigration and naturalization; in fact, they have themselves some of the most drastic laws concerning the holding of property by aliens, but they do not want to be considered as a race inferior to the races of Southern and Eastern Europe whose immigrants we admit in such large numbers. They simply do not want to be discriminated against."

Dr. Mott, it should be added, in the course of a *New York Tribune* interview, warned Easterners that the opening of the Panama Canal "will bring the question that is now bothering California right up to our Eastern ports." "So long as the American attitude excludes the Japanese from rights accorded to Europeans, so long," writes the *New York Evening Post's* Tokyo correspondent, "will there be trouble." "Personally," he continues:

"I may say that I have lived in various parts of Europe, in Canada, and in every part of the United States, including the most congested immigrant regions, both East and West, and I do not hesitate to say, after some years of residence in Japan, that the Japanese is more worthy of American citizenship than the average immigrant from Europe. It is a mistake to wait until Japan asks for the right of citizenship. I can scarcely conceive of the Japanese authorities ever taking an attitude that many could be sure to interpret as disloyal, at least, to national tradition. It is a matter that, so far as Japan is concerned, must be left to individual initiative; but it would be a just and gracious act if America could see her way to granting, without formal



NOTHING DOING.

—Culver in the *Los Angeles Express*.



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SHEDDING YOUR HORNS IS BAD ENOUGH, BUT HOW ABOUT SOMETHING TO EAT?

—Kemble in the *New York Evening Sun*.

THEIR HOUR OF NEED.

request, the same right to naturalization that she now concedes to nationals from Europe."

It need hardly be said that such a view is not fairly representative of newspaper opinion in this country. Says the *New York American*:

"Under existing economic and social conditions in this country, it is quite out of the question to open our doors to an unrestricted Oriental invasion. We can not possibly permit a horde of Japanese immigrants to become part and parcel of the American people."

"On this subject Americans are sure to be practically unanimous."

And with varying decisiveness and vigor of utterance we find such papers as the *San Francisco Star*, *New York Times*, *Chicago Tribune* and *Inter Ocean*, and *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* testifying to this practical unanimity. The *Chicago Tribune*, indeed, tries to convince the Japanese that exclusion from citizenship implies no inferiority, only essential difference in kind, "that the Oriental races might be excluded from citizenship with a full recognition of the eminence of their civilizations, of their great virtues." Others, however, are more outspoken. The *Newark Star*, for instance, declares that we are really facing the much-talked-of "yellow peril," that this is not a Californian, or even an American, but a "world question."

To the *Oakland (Cal.) Enquirer's* question, as to what Japan will do now, we find three suggested answers in the press. Suit may be brought in the United States courts to determine the validity of the California land law, or to fix the question of Japanese eligibility under our naturalization laws. Were the latter done, it would, in the *New York Journal of Commerce's* opinion, be a most desirable consummation. Or, Japan might negotiate a new treaty with this country "increasing the opportunities of immigration and guaranteeing real property rights." But, says the *Salt Lake Herald*, "should the Administration endeavor to nullify the California statute by the formulation of a new compact, the Senate of the United States is there to prevent it." And the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* is convinced that the Senate would do so. Then, if diplomacy fails, we read in the *New York Tribune's* Washington correspondence, obviously "Japan's only resort is to The Hague, under the provisions of the arbitration convention, which expires by limitation on August 24 next."

To this we should object, protests *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York), which thinks that "the men at The Hague will be no better qualified to render a just decision on the points raised by the acts of the California Legislature than would be the people of the Western Continent to decide between the Turks and the Allies if the questions at issue between them were submitted to a tribunal made up of delegates from North and South America."

SETTING THE REPUBLICAN FRACTURE

AGAIN THE CRY of "Get Together" is raised for Republican and Progressive ears, the *Chicago Inter Ocean* (Rep.) remarks, in commenting on D. R. Hanna's appeal for union and a "purified and popularized" Republican party, while the same call is recognized by the *New York Sun* (Ind.) in the harmony conference at Chicago of such leading Republican progressives as ex-Governor Hadley and Senators Cummins, Kenyon, Borah, Crawford, Gronna, and Sherman, with thirty-two additional Republican leaders from nine States. The conferees adopted a resolution recommending that a national convention be held at as early a date as practicable this year in order to accomplish certain reforms in party machinery tending to restore harmony. The first of the new provisions affects the basis of representation, so that delegates shall represent the proportion of Republican voters, not the general population; and the second would have the primary laws of the respective States recognized in the election of delegates. The other provisions are general, and the *Newark News* (Ind.) hints of the whole manifesto of the conference that it should have contained a demand that the present members of the National Committee resign because it is "hopeless to hold out overtures to the Progressives" until there is a radical change not only in "the party rules, but also in the party management." Yet a different view is held by the *Rochester Post-Express* (Rep.), which explains that the assumption of the conferees is that the proposed changes in convention machinery "will meet the objections of the Progressives" and "reunite the party," as "there is no unbridgeable gulf between the factions."

A cheerful view is taken by the *Boston Advertiser* (Rep.), which avers that "many Republicans went out of the party without

surrendering any of the principles which make the basis of Republican beliefs," while the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) holds that "the Progressives are swinging back to the Republican party, as shown by municipal elections in Chicago, St. Louis, and in towns in Colonel Roosevelt's neighborhood," as well as "in the State contest in Michigan." To keep up the split any longer, in the opinion of the *Ohio State Journal* (Rep.), is "neither good sense nor good spunk," and it throws out the caution that while both the Progressive party and the Republican party will have to make concessions, these concessions "will be more of party pride than of doctrine." The *Denver Times* (Ind.) captions the situation as "a living party: dead issues," admonishing the Republican party that as it was third in the race last fall, it must make the concessions "to the Progressive party," yet in any event both groups must unite to oppose the Democrats with a "definite, authoritative platform." That the Democrats need united opposition is also the injunction of the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* (Rep.), which is "in hearty sympathy" with the plans of the Chicago conference; and in similar spirit the *Portland Oregonian* (Rep.) observes of the movement for a special National Convention that it should "receive the indorsement of all loyal Republicans." A like stand is taken by the *New York Tribune* (Rep.).

But while the regular Republican papers in all parts of the country seem keenly desirous of reunion, it is noticeable that the Progressive papers are mostly cynical or frankly hostile to the idea. The *Chicago Tribune* (Prog.) states that if another Republican convention is controlled by the same powers that controlled the last, "it will almost, if not quite, end the Republican party," and in mordant vein the *Detroit News* (Prog.) remarks:

"The progressive Republicans in fact and the progressive Republicans in pretense are getting together for an attempt at hybridizing the Republican progressives and the Republican stand-patters into one amiable, intelligent, and harmonious whole, on a basis that will please all parties."

"The reorganized party, in order to please all the elements in itself, must have a platform of rare and curious workmanship

the *Philadelphia North American* (Prog.) says of Senator Cummins' "penny project of a remodeled Republican party":

"However absurd the plan of Republican reorganization may be, it should be applauded and encouraged by all Progressives. For every successful move made by the projectors serves further



GET HER OFF THE ROCKS FIRST.

—Sykes in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

to indict the Republican bosses, to prove the charges brought by the Progressives, to demonstrate the soundness of the Progressive position, and to commit still larger bodies of voters to the principles of popular government. We confidently believe the movement will do more—that it will eventually land Cummins, who is thoroughly conscientious, and Borah and Hadley, who let nothing but political expediency interfere with their adherence to principle, where they belong: in the Progressive party."

Even Mr. Munsey's *Baltimore News* (Prog.), we are reminded by the *Chicago Evening Post* (Prog.), which was one of the original proponents of the "amalgamation holding company," "does not take great stock in the new movement," asking, "what is to become of it if, having indorsed all these reforms, the National Committee still entrusts their administration to Barnes and his like of the old régime?" Unalterably Progressive, the *Oakland Enquirer* asserts that "Republican prayers for the return of the Progressives will be unavailing," because they could join the Republicans only by "retrogression, abnegation, and degradation," for theirs is "the second party of the Republic by right of conquest," and the first "by right of conscience." The *Enquirer* mentions some of the eminent men and women who have taken up the Progressive crusade and speaks of the platform as "a new declaration of rights" with a "humanitarian mission," and precisely such ideas impel the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) to note that as "social service doctrines" are the live issues in which the Progressives have specialized, "if the Democratic tariff is a success, the chances of amalgamation are slim," for the tariff then passes from the field of controversy, and between the Republicans on one side and the Bull Moose on the other "there remains absolutely nothing in common." Another independent paper, the *Dallas News*, says:

"The prospect of winning control of the Republican party, even under fair rules, is hardly bright enough to lure the Progressives from the guardianship of their principles; for if they should cast and lose, they could become Progressives again only by 'welshing,' and the 'welsher' rarely prospers even in politics."

Their principles are of a radical age, remarks the *New Orleans*



HELP!

—Plaszke in the *Louisville Times*.

which will read to the stand-patter like an unwavering adherence to the old régime which went into the discard, and which will be equally pleasing to these ardent progressives."

Equally disdainful of the conferees are the influential *Los Angeles Tribune* (Prog.) and *Kansas City Star* (Prog.), while

Picayune (Dem.), and all the Republicans "who can not keep step with Colonel Roosevelt and the advance guard of the new party will either have to straggle in the rear" or try to gather up enough conservatives to make "some sort of an organization," which conviction is echoed by the *El Paso Morning Times'* remark that "the discordant elements within the Republican party can not be harmonized during the lifetime of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, except on one condition, and that involves the acceptance of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt as the supreme boss of the Republican party." A contrary view is taken by the *Atlanta Constitution* (Dem.), however, which points out that "through the length and breadth of the two opposing organizations there is evidence of an approaching understanding" against which the Democrats will have to put up a strong front; yet the *Montgomery Advertiser* finds that "from a Democratic standpoint the situation is all that can be desired," and proceeds to say that there seems "no possible chance for the Progressives and the Republicans to get together now, or at any time in the future."

FEDERAL RAILROADS FOR ALASKA

THE DARK FOREBODINGS of those who said that too much "conservation" would be the ruin of Alaska seem to have come true to the extent that when the "predatory" railroad builders were driven out, nobody else appeared to do the work. The claim of the critics has been that just such a result would follow a hostile crusade against capital that was needed for opening up the Territory. But the Wilson Administration has a remedy. Government ownership of railroads in Alaska, according to Secretary Lane, of the Interior Department, is "the one policy that will most certainly make for her lasting welfare," and while the proposal appears to the *Indianapolis News* (Ind.) as "neither new nor startling," yet it has "the strong point of practicability and availability." The plan is "at least worth a trial," thinks *The News*, which believes that if it had not been for "the many capitalistic scandals connected with private operations in Alaska," Secretary Lane's suggestion might have met with scant consideration; but now that "disgraceful plots to seize the vast riches" of the Territory "for the benefit of a mining syndicate or two" have been frustrated, nobody else seems ready to take hold, and altho Alaska is "no longer in danger of being taken over by these interests," her development is slow and halting. *The News* is ready to admit that the entrance of the Federal Government into the railway field in Alaska may be regarded by some as "the opening wedge of government ownership of railroads," but it denies that this is so, because conditions in Alaska are exceptional, and "what would be ill-advised in continental United States might prove the salvation" of Alaska.

The recommendation for the building of the Alaskan railways by the Federal Government is stated in a letter Secretary Lane sends to the Senate Committee of Territories, in which he suggests that we think of Alaska "as a land not only of mines and fisheries, but of towns, farms, and factories, supporting millions of people of the hardiest and most wholesome of the race," and, in defense of his policy of government ownership of the railroads, he argues:

"This is a new policy for the United States. Very true, this is a new part of the United States. And policies properly change with new developments. One determining question in all matters of government should be 'what is the wise thing to do?' The ancient method of opening a country was to build wagon roads. The modern method is to build railroads. To build these railroads ourselves and control them may be an experiment, but such a plan does not suggest scandals more shameful or political conditions more unhealthy than many we have known in new portions of our country under private ownership."

The success of the Government-owned Panama Railway Com-

pany is urged by the *New York Press* as an argument in favor of the Lane project. On the other hand, *The Wall Street Journal* is opposed to Secretary Lane's proposal, saying that Mr. Lane as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission "long ago came under the suspicion of railroad men" as being in favor of government ownership of railroads. The *Chicago Inter Ocean* (Rep.) describes railroad men as puzzled by Mr. Lane's recommendation, as well as by "the proposed government purchase for \$20,000,000 of the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad, controlled by the Guggenheim interests, and the expenditure of \$30,000,000 on improvements and extension," from which *The Inter Ocean* concludes:

"It would appear to be only fair that the Government, if it is going into the railroad business in Alaska, should buy all the railroads and make whatever improvements and extensions are necessary for the development of the country. If the Government buys one road and uses its unlimited millions in improvements and extensions, it does not require the seventh son of a seventh son to read the future of all competing railroads. And as for future investment by private capital in Alaskan railroads—why, there simply will not be any."

Private capital will still be dominant in Alaska, the *New York Call* (Soc.) maintains, because the "public ownership" proposed in Secretary Lane's letter is seeming, not real, and *The Call* adds:

"We venture to say there will be no opposition to this project from the interests which control the resources of Alaska. They will figure that there is no need for them to go to the expense of constructing railroads when the Government itself will construct them out of the public funds. When built they will control them, practically, tho the Government may appear as the nominal owner. They will own or control practically all the freight handled by such roads, and as they are about the only 'public' that will be served by them, they have no reason whatever to oppose the project, but every reason to support it."

TWO "PROGRESSIVE" LEGISLATURES

THE MARKED tendency of the time in State legislation is apparent, the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) notes, in the record of the recent sessions of the legislatures of California, Ohio, and New York, and it finds, in the cases of California and Ohio, that it is difficult to determine from the character of the laws passed which legislature is "the more progressive as that word is now commonly used in politics." *The Republican* sees further in the penal legislation in California and Ohio "a new spirit in dealing with the difficult question of crime," and adds that California's new laws in the matter of marriage and of the social evil are "of vital interest." The legislature and Governor of California are Progressive, while the legislature and Governor of Ohio are Democratic. The *Nashville Tennessean* (Dem.) remarks that these States "have demonstrated their progressiveness in government," and it gives the following list of some of the new Ohio laws:

- A "blue-sky" law.
- Torrens system of land tenure.
- State bank regulation with regular inspections.
- State survey of public schools to promote efficiency.
- Jury verdicts in civil suits by a three-fourths vote.
- Women made eligible to certain public offices.
- The short ballot in State elections.
- Primary elections for the nomination of all candidates for office.
- A model city charter law and home rule in municipal affairs.
- Thirty million dollars for good roads, to cover ten years.
- A State commission for regulating the liquor traffic.
- A widows' and mothers' pension act.
- A pension act for the blind.
- A compulsory workmen's-compensation act.
- Restriction on number of work hours per day for women.
- Convicts placed under indeterminate-sentence system, and prison authorities granted power to release those making good record when it can safely be done.



LOOKING FOR RECOGNITION.

—Bronstrup in the San Francisco Post.



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CAN YOU BLAME YOUR UNCLE SAMUEL FOR NOT RECOGNIZING THIS?

—Morgan in the Philadelphia Inquirer.

CARTOON GLANCES AT AN UNRECOGNIZED GOVERNMENT.

The *Tennessean* then gives a list of California's new reform legislation:

Workmen's-compensation act.
 Mothers'-pension act, establishing a fund for orphans.
 Rural credits commission to study European systems.
 Minimum-wage act, establishing welfare commission.
 A "blue-sky" law.
 Water commission to control power and irrigation supplies.
 Teachers'-pension act.
 "Red-light" abatement act, placing responsibility for houses of ill-fame on property-owners—to be voted on by the people.
 Law providing aid for discharged convicts and providing for wages to be paid convicts during incarceration.
 Act applying the principle of the Federal white-slave act to intercounty traffic in women.
 Act requiring all male applicants for marriage licenses to show health certificates.

Such legislation as this, *The Tennessean* concludes, "is a fair index to the sentiment of the American people," and yet those of them who are in California itself, where the echoes of the

legislative voice still ring clear, are not at all of one mind. The conservative *San Francisco Argonaut* (Ind.), for instance, speaks of the State legislators as "imbeciles" and calls their work "a sorry business." The *Progressive Los Angeles Tribune*, on the other hand, asserts that the criticism of the legislature has come from "reactionary political elements and their journalistic allies," and adds that the reform measures which have been converted into laws are not "freak legislation," but give "statutory effect to certain definite principles of social and industrial justice." In proof of this *The Tribune* cites the Minimum-Wage Law that—

"provides for the appointment of an industrial commission to investigate wages, hours, and conditions of labor of women and children, and the commission is given certain powers relative to the fixing of rates of wage. Few measures of social and industrial justice are comparable to this in importance. Every woman who toils should receive a wage sufficient to enable her to live in decency. Less than that constitutes industrial oppression and social injustice."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

It's never too late to reform.—Look at *Harper's Weekly*.—*Detroit News*.

If Albania honestly and truly wants an American king we nominate Bill Haywood.—*Syracuse Post-Standard*.

"ARE we ever safe?" Inquires the *Memphis Commercial Appeal*. Depends a good deal on the umpire.—*Columbia State*.

"COLLIER'S," with a fine preciosity in phrasing, advertises in *The World* for a college man or man of good education.—*New York Mail*.

WHILE Secretary Bryan is building a battle-ship of friendship the Japanese are laying the keels of three superdreadnoughts.—*Richmond Journal*.

THERE is more rejoicing over the one Moose that returns to the fold than over the ninety-nine stand-patters that went not astray.—*Washington Post*.

If it is a fact that London men are wearing egrets in their hats we have nothing further to say. Let the suffragettes do their worst.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

If we abolish our Japanese and Chinese gardeners we may have to import our vegetables from the farms of China and Japan.—*Los Angeles Tribune*.

At the same time, Mr. Wilson should not become too chummy with the congress. There is the historic example of Old Dog Tray.—*Chicago Tribune*.

SECRETARY BRYAN has let A. A. Adeo go to Europe on a vacation. Thereby he displays supreme confidence that there will be no war.—*Syracuse Post-Standard*.

IN England the hand that rocks the cradle is also the hand that rocks the windows.—*Portland Express*.

HIRAM JOHNSON is trying to punish the country for not electing him Vice-President.—*Jacksonville Florida Times-Union*.

THERE is just one chance for the Republican party to come back. Let it demand grand opera in English.—*Chicago Tribune*.

IN case of war the Government should at once draft Walt Johnson and have him mounted as a coast-defense gun.—*Detroit News*.

ALSO why should the American suffragists indulge in militant methods when the women already are the bosses?—*Kansas City Star*.

FRANCE has recognized General Huerta's Government, on the theory that they all look good when they're far away.—*Detroit News*.

THE man with a \$3,900 income believes that the wretches who accumulate \$4,000 a year ought to be made an example of.—*Providence Journal*.

THE hydro-aeroplane may revolutionize the sea, but the sea will probably revolutionize a few hydro-aeroplanes first.—*Charleston News and Courier*.

SOME of the brethren seem to be a good deal afraid that the Taft chassis will be retained in the rebuilt Republican party.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal*.

SYLVIA PANKHURST will be known in history as the person who wouldn't open her mouth while in jail and wouldn't shut it while at large.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

FOREIGN COMMENT

JAPAN AND THE LAND LAW

A FAVORABLE EFFECT appears to have been produced in Japan by President Wilson's efforts to stay the tide of anti-Japanese agitation in California. According to Tokyo dispatches to the San Francisco Japanese dailies, the *Shin-sekai* and the *Nichi-bei*, those speakers who stirred the warlike passions of the masses seem to be less in evidence, and the more thoughtful class, among whom Baron Shibusawa and his Japanese-American Association are a guiding

this: "We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." If the United States connives at California's treating one of the most progressive races in the world like the scum of earth, she must forfeit all her claim to her vaunted doctrine of humanity."

The Tokyo *Yorodzu* is not satisfied with mere appeals to humanity, and suggests the organization of an anti-American league throughout the Orient. "The United States, should she permit California to perpetrate such outrages, deserves," this journal indignantly asserts, "to be ostracized by all civilized nations." And it adds:

"The European nations would not of course join us in this movement, but we can be sure of the sympathy of China and other Oriental nations. We shall see to it that not only are Americans treated as uncivilized people in this country, but that American trade and diplomacy in the Far East shall encounter obstacles."

The Osaka *Asahi* takes occasion to remind us how patiently and uncomplainingly Japan has borne the inconveniences and disadvantages which the "gentlemen's agreement" entailed to her. "The passport system necessitated by that agreement," says this journal, "is a barbarous system, restricting the right of travel of not only laborers, but students, merchants, and, in fact,

all Japanese who desire to leave these shores for America. The Foreign Office is so fastidious in adhering to the system that no Japanese, no matter how respectable or wealthy, can obtain a passport without much waste of time." And yet California does not seem to appreciate Japan's efforts, and the *Asahi* bluntly asks: "What is the use of being so careful about issuing passports?" The *Chu-gai-sho-gyo*, a commercial organ, points out that California is killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. How far Japanese commerce benefits the State is shown in Count Okuma's *Shin Nippon*, by the following comparative table for 1911:

IMPORTS TO SAN FRANCISCO		EXPORTS FROM SAN FRANCISCO	
Japan	\$24,095,918	Japan	\$12,380,222
China	7,334,312	England	4,995,871
The Philippines	2,720,113	The Philippines	4,597,286
India	2,148,640	Germany	3,179,076
England	1,791,673	Canada	2,348,372
Germany	1,709,735	Australia	2,187,475
France	1,688,525	Ireland	1,785,779
The Straits Settlements	1,612,775	China	1,383,412
Chili	1,126,772	Mexico	996,905
Italy	1,046,058	Chili	678,588
Australia	621,968	France	643,590
Mexico	478,889	India	126,288
		Italy	23,899

force, are now earnestly studying ways and means to solve the California question. The Association has just sent to California Baron Soyeda, ex-President of the Industrial Bank of Japan, an influential financier and publicist, to investigate the question on the spot. Both the "Kokumin-to" (Nationalists) and the "Sei-yu-kai" (Constitutionalists) are also sending delegates to the storm center. Meanwhile the leading newspapers in Japan continue to protest as vigorously as ever. "That California should pass the land bill," the Tokyo *Asahi* declares, "is a blot upon humanity, and it is the United States herself rather than Japan which is outraged by such a barbarous act." To which the Osaka *Asahi* adds that the passage of the bill indicates the "moral degradation of the United States, or at least a section of the Union." We read on:

"Japan received first lessons in humanity and freedom from the American nation. What irony of fate that its infant pupils should now have to act as teachers to their old schoolmaster! What is at stake in the California imbroglio is not the civil rights of this or that race, but humanity itself. No man, whether in his native land or in a foreign country, should be deprived of the elemental rights to live and to enjoy the fruits of his honest labor and the legitimate rewards of his brain. What is the fundamental principle and ideal which made the United States great and which she has every reason to be proud of? It is



HOSPITALITY TO AVERT HOSTILITY.

Count Okuma (facing the camera, in the middle of the group) holding a meeting of Japanese and American Christian missionaries at his residence to solve peacefully the California trouble.

A clever point is made by the *Jiji* (Tokyo), which recalls that the Baltimore convention which nominated Mr. Wilson adopted a platform containing an indorsement of the nullification of our treaty with Russia on account of the inequitable treatment accorded the American Jews by the Russian Government. "If the new Democratic Cabinet means to live up to that platform," it argues, "we may reasonably expect President Wilson to render justice to the Japanese in California." To the *Osaka Mainichi* the California incident appears especially deplorable as it came at the moment when Dr. Hamilton Mabie, a Carnegie peace envoy, was addressing appreciative audiences, creating genuine feeling of respect for the American nation.

The suggestion made in some quarters that Japan withdraw her promise to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition is indignantly rejected by the *Tokyo Niroku*, which regards such a means of reprisal as "womanish." It asserts:

"We are a nation of valiant, justice-loving people. Our dealings with foreign nations should accordingly be manly. We should do what is right, just as we expect America to do what is just. We have given our promise to the exposition, and it is incumbent upon us to fulfil it to the letter. . . . Justice is a thing which should be guarded even by the sword. We should



PRACTICAL WORK FOR "PEACE ON EARTH."

An American missionary addressing a Japanese audience in behalf of a peaceful settlement of the California land-ownership dispute. A forcible gesture unfortunately coincided with the flashlight.

have no fear or hesitation in pressing our just demands. If the land law of California does not violate the letter of the treaty with America, it obviously violates its spirit, and it is, after all, the spirit that counts. The present treaty was concluded in haste to be submitted to the Senate at Washington before its adjournment, and in consequence it has many loopholes. But the spirit underlying the letter was undoubtedly to give us all the privileges which were to be extended to other nations. Furthermore, the land law is in contravention of the fundamental principles of international law."

JAPAN'S ALLY ON CALIFORNIA

AN ODD FEATURE of the California-Japanese dispute is that the only other nation on earth that excludes Orientals is Japan's ally, the British Empire, which bars them from Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. Instead of any war-talk over it, here we have a military alliance, but the alliance does not seem to keep the British press from having a good deal of sympathy with California. The *London Times* quotes Admiral Mahan as advocating the admission of the Japanese into "the European family," and admits their good qualities, but for all that it seems to think something is to be said for our Western State:

"The ultimate point of the dispute does not affect the United States alone, still less California. It is a world question essentially. The fears of the inhabitants of the Pacific slope are exaggerated and premature, but they are not entirely groundless. No useful purpose can be served by blind condemnation of the tendencies of public opinion in the Western States. They do not spring so much from race hatred as from the instinct of self-preservation, and if the present minor dispute is composed they will assuredly recur. The time has come when Japan is disposed to challenge the very essence of the attitude of Western nations toward Asiatics. She asks admission to the comity of nations on equal terms."

The *London Pall Mall Gazette* is even more pronounced in support of California's position. It remarks that "the point at issue, the exclusion of Asiatics from permanent settlement, touches the British Empire very nearly," and avers that "should war break out the sympathies of Australia, New Zealand, and



● PEACEFUL ARMAMENT.

Armed peace = armament for the sake of peace; therefore, peaceful armament—tho, perhaps, somewhat costly. All very good; but what say you about bee's fool. Amen-damn.—*Tokyo Puck*.

western Canada would be violently on the side of the United States," for—

"Asiatic immigration is not a question of sentiment, but of sheer existence for the white populations that are established on



NOT YET.

PEACE—"The Balkan War is over—now we'll go to the Peace Palace at The Hague."

MAIS—"No, no, dear lady, the fun is just beginning! Now for the fight over dividing the booty."
—*Jugend* (Munich).

the Pacific Coast, whether in British or American territory. The Asiatic brings cheap labor and a parsimonious scale of life to compete against high wages and habits of profusion. In such an economic contest poverty is a sure victor. The Asiatic will always undersell the European, and the latter must find himself evicted from any industry in which the gauntlet is thrown down. Californians and British Columbians read the Oriental menace as an intimation for themselves of impoverishment and ultimate exile from their own country. In a competitive industrial society a higher and a lower civilization can not keep company, and an Asiatic incursion is bound to bring about the submergence or expulsion of white labor.

"The friction of such a process may be tempered from time to time by international agreements; but if the Asiatic races persist in the attempt to seek a footing on the other side of the Pacific, the Governments of the Dominion and of the States will eventually have to look the fundamental question in the face and give it a plain answer."

The *London Daily Mail* thinks that danger lies in the fact that the views of America and Japan are really matters of honest and sincere conviction. Each country holds itself to be in the right. The result is a clear deadlock, and this paper has a rap at Mr. Bryan's serene optimism in considering that the quarrel will pass like a summer cloud, ending in smiles and compliments. To quote:

"Japan holds she has won the right to be treated with the same regard as a white nation, yet the whites refuse to admit that principle, and the reason therefor may be summed up in Lafcadio Hearn's pregnant utterance, 'The East can underlive the West.' This is why South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand exclude Orientals, but California, while following in their footsteps, does so with aggravation and is acting in open defiance of a treaty. . . .

"It would be well for Mr. Bryan to remember that he who declares that nothing will force him to fight is inviting his opponents to drive him into a position in which it will be difficult for him to keep the peace."

DISPUTES OF THE BALKAN ALLIES

FAST AND FURIOUS becomes the scramble among Serbs, Bulgars, Greeks, and even Italians for Turkey's conquered provinces in Europe. They certainly, as the Roman historian says, have made a desert and a howling waste of city and valley, but they can not, like the Roman conquerors, call it peace. Turkey is conquered and the Balkan League automatically dissolves, but who is to divide the spoil? Austria has her demands with regard to the northern part of Albania, and Greece claims a slice of the southern section of the same province. Even Italy has come into the quarrel and maintains that as she occupied some of the islands of the Levant during her Tripoli campaign, Greece must not lay a finger on them. In the original formation of the Balkan Alliance, Russia was appointed to be arbiter or umpire in case of misunderstanding. The European press are asking whether the Teuton disputant, Austria, backed by the Teuton Germany, will permit the intervention of Russia, as the lion who is to award to each a share of the booty?

Nor can the Allies agree among themselves. The Servians insist that they are entitled to more than stipulated in the treaty, because they furnished a larger army than their agreement called for, and they claim that the successful termination of the war is due directly to that. They declare that the division should be made on the basis of the losses suffered for the common cause. The Bulgars do not find such a solution satisfactory to themselves, and the controversy is reported to have been submitted to Russia for arbitration. The Greeks, too, have some differences with Bulgaria concerning Salonika. All that is very disappointing to some Slav newspapers, which built castles on the Balkan Alliance and predicted a dire fate to Austria and the whole Teuton race. *The Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) thus sizes up the situation:

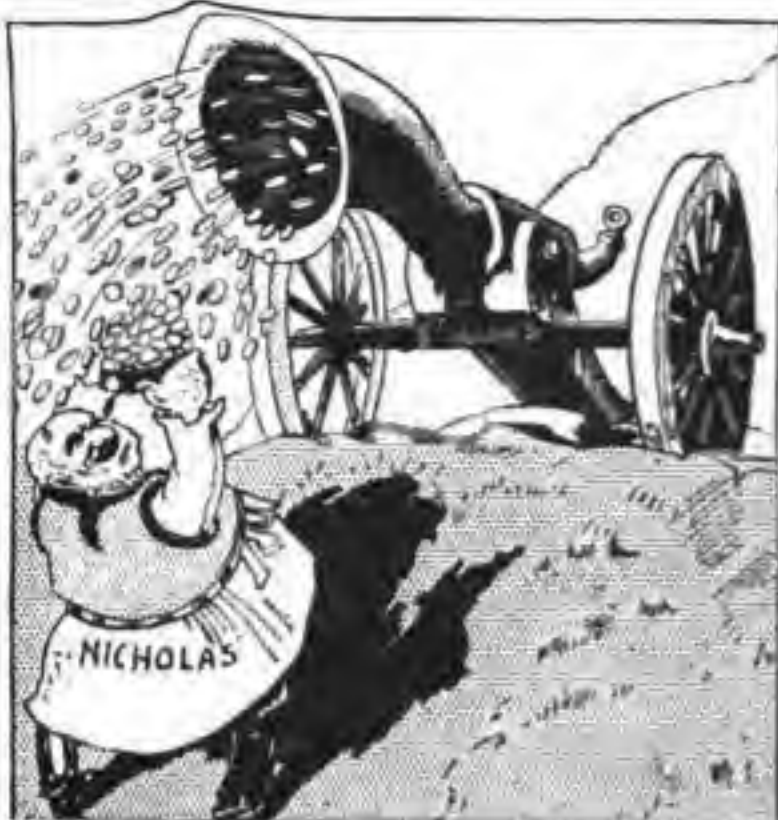
"Any one who has been reading Servian newspapers attentively can not help noticing that some portions of the Servian people



REMAKING THE MAP.

LITTLE BALKAN URSCHINS—"It's right!" "It's wrong!" "More to the left!" "More to the right!" "Higher!" "Lower!" etc., etc.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

have long and persistently considered the possibility of an armed conflict with the ally of yesterday. They reason thus: The Greeks have claims against the Bulgars; the Serbs, too, have some claims against the Bulgars. If the Serbs and the Greeks



NIKITA—"Hurrah for the cannon's roar!"
—*Kikeriki (Vienna).*



NIKITA—"What would you pay me to give up Vienna?"
—*Jugend (Munich).*

EUROPEAN SUSPICIONS CROPPING OUT IN CARTOONS.

The idea that Nicholas received a large sum for giving up Scutari gains just enough credence to inspire sketches like these in the comic papers.

should combine, they would drive the Bulgars from Lake Ochrida and would easily divide between the two of them those territories which, according to the original treaty, it would be necessary to apportion among the three conquerors.

"A second Serbo-Bulgarian war would be a disgusting spectacle, and there is no desire even to speak of it. But once the word has been uttered, public opinion has to express itself on the subject. The affair appears to us in this light: On the one hand, we have no serious faith in the longevity and the firmness of the Serbo-Greek understanding, which will form the basis of the war above referred to, and in the existence of which we do not believe. If Serbia will enter upon a struggle with Bulgaria, she will, evidently, decide upon such a step for the sake of some great, absolutely vital interest of state. What can that interest be? Only one thing—the right of a free outlet to the sea. It is obvious that for the sake of acquiring Valona, Ochrida, or even Monastir itself, it will not pay to ruin such a great and promising thing as the Balkan Alliance. The above-mentioned places are provincial Turkish towns, and the fate of Serbia can not be radically changed by the acquisition or non-acquisition of them.

"Summing up in a few words, we can say: It may pay Serbia to risk a war for Salonika, but not for Monastir. And once we recognize this thesis as correct, we are compelled to make from it a logical deduction: the Greco-Servian alliance can not be lasting, because the Greeks can not satisfy the fundamental Servian demand which may cause the Serbo-Bulgarian war. . . . The Greeks are at present quarrelling with the Bulgars over Salonika. Can it be sensibly supposed that after a second war, having conquered not only the Turks but also the Bulgars, the Greeks will voluntarily reduce their demands and cede to the Serbs the same Salonika which they are unwilling to give to the Bulgarians now?

"Thus we finally come to the conclusion that the Serbo-Greek alliance, from the standpoint of the only important Servian interest, would be based not on solidarity, but on a contradiction, because both allies would claim Salonika. From the standpoint of the Greeks such a treaty would . . . not be based on anything real, because on the day the Bulgars agree to give Salonika to the Greeks, King Constantine will have no cause for war.

"The Serbo-Greek alliance thus seems to be a fictitious quantity. It would expose Serbia to dangers which it would be highly imprudent to overlook. There are rumors afloat about advances Austria is making to Bulgaria. The Austrian diplomats will prove themselves little children if they do not grasp with both hands any friendly proposition that issues from Sofia. Why, they will in such case be killing two hares with one shot, and will secure in this way the final liquidation of the Servian Government, for the Serbs can oppose the powerful Hapsburg monarchy only so long as the Bulgars protect their rear. On the day a political

alliance is concluded between Vienna and Sofia, Belgrade will be stricken off the list of the living. On the other hand, entering into an understanding with the Bulgars, the Austrians will indirectly prepare the fall of the Sofia Government, the last bulwark of the Slavs in the Balkans. For Austria, having swallowed a considerable part of Serbia and having moved up close to the Bulgarian borders, will form such a center of attraction as will destroy Bulgarian independence within ten years. It may be considered absolutely probable that the Austrians will pay any price to be allowed to respond to the Greek-Servian understanding by an Austro-Bulgarian alliance. Is that what they want at Belgrade?"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ENGLAND'S DEFEAT OF WOMAN-SUFFRAGE

THE SUFFRAGETTES of England have received their second setback from the Parliament at Westminster. The bill enfranchising women has been defeated in spite of the unwearied efforts of the followers of Mrs. Pankhurst to obtain what they consider their rights. Have they not broken windows innumerable, blown up and burned down houses, churches, and palaces, threatened the lives of Cabinet Ministers, destroyed costly works of art, defied the law, suffered imprisonment, and hurled bad language at the magistrates who sent them to the cells where they valiantly refused food, and dared starvation for the cause. In spite of their violence, their imprisonments, their fastings, the English suffragettes have so far signally failed. "The traitor Asquith," as they style the Prime Minister, has omitted to give the measure that unqualified support they were led to expect, because, as he remarked, the question had never yet been before the people in the form of an election issue. One member, Sir C. J. Compton-Rickett, objected to the bill because he said that women Members of Parliament would be as likely to riot and break windows, or throw brickbats and bombs in the House, as they had been doing outside of it. Mr. Asquith spoke among the nays, and said of the sex difference sometimes urged against women's enfranchisement:

"Now I go back to the general principle. Let me point out here, what I think is a truism, that the whole burden of proof is on those who assert that the distinction of sex in regard to the

exercise of political rights which has hitherto, with a very few exceptions, been universally recognized even in the most democratic communities, should in this country under this bill be ignored. It is not a question of the inferiority of one or the superiority of the other, either in intellect, character, temperament, or anything else. It is a question of the appropriateness or otherwise of a particular function, which is a totally different thing. Nor is it, in my view, a question of the application or the exclusion of democratic principles. Democracy aims at the obliteration of arbitrary and artificial distinctions. Democracy has no quarrel whatever with distinctions which nature has created and experience has sanctioned. I will put in one sentence what seems to me to be the gist and the core of the real question the House has to answer, and it is this: Would our political fabric be strengthened, would legislation be more respected, would our public and domestic life be enriched, would our standard of manners—and in manners I include the old-fashioned virtues of chivalry and courtesy—and of the reciprocal deference and reliance of the two sexes; would this standard be raised and refined if women were politically enfranchised? (Cheers, and a voice—"It has been in Australia.") I am not talking about Australia. I am talking about Great Britain, the country in which we live and which we know. I want an answer to the question, would it or would it not be the case? Every man must answer that question as his judgment and experience teaches. I answer it in the negative. I believe such a negative answer to be in no wise derogatory to the honor and dignity of the other sex."

Mr. Snowden, a Laborite member for one of the great industrial centers of Lancashire, Blackburn, famous for its cotton-mills, argued that "it would be for the good of the community if women had the power to vote." The action of the militants does not seem to him to impair the force of the argument in favor of enfranchising women. Nor does he think, either, that Parliament ought to be intimidated into saying yea to their demand. He observed:

"The members who declare that they will vote against the bill because they will not be intimidated by violence are allowing themselves to be intimidated from doing what they believe to be right because one woman in a thousand has done something of which they disapprove. The courageous thing for those members to do is to do what is right, and if they do that they can depend upon it that rebellion and revolution will cease, because revolution can not continue unless based upon a justifiable sense of grievance. Is the House of Commons to go on for ever mocking the women by its professions of sympathy? I appeal not to the sympathy, but to the chivalry of the House, and to its sense of justice, and I hope that a large majority of the members will declare by their votes that the time has come when a self-respecting House of Commons demands that this question be finally settled in harmony with those principles of democratic self-government on which alone the greatness and stability of Parliamentary government can be based."

The comments of the London press run much in the groove these speeches indicate. Of course it is a party question very largely, and the Liberal London *Daily News* naturally supports the Suffrage Bill and refers to the movements in England before the passing of the Reform Bill, when the Chartists rioted, destroyed property, resisted the military, and caused the loss of many lives, something less than a century ago. Thus we read:

"For the man who has once believed with understanding in the suffrage cause, the cause remains as sacred as ever. Its justice, and, what is not less vital, its necessity, remain as unquestionable; they can not be affected by the offenses of a few ill-balanced suffragists. What reason can be put forward to induce a suffragist to withhold himself at such a favorable moment? Is it the desire to punish the militants? Assuredly, of all classes of suffragists the militants will feel the blow least. They will answer that they have expected nothing better from the House of Commons, and that the rejection of the bill has confirmed their dreadful philosophy."

"Those who will be punished are the great host of suffragists, who have done nothing to deserve punishment, who have always set themselves against violence. These will suffer, and the state, which needs the enfranchisement of women for its political and social health. Can it be said that to grant women the suffrage

after a succession of outrages would be to create a dangerous precedent and set the seal upon violence as a political weapon in a free country? It would be historical pedantry to inquire whether the history of our franchise legislation contains no instances of concession to violence."

The London *Daily Chronicle* thinks the very fact that it was a Liberal bill lost it the vote of those Conservatives who approved of the women having a vote. This Liberal organ remarks, with regard to the leading woman suffragist in England, Mrs. Fawcett, a learned professor, political economist, and President of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, that she and her followers killed the bill by their criticisms on its Parliamentary handling:

"The bill was killed by the folly of the women's suffrage societies—not merely that of the militants, whose leaders have long given up tactics which advance the cause in favor of tactics which attract money, but that of Mrs. Fawcett and her friends, who had hitherto been the chief feminine force on which the cause depended."

On the same point and on the Englishwoman's adherence to the "dog-eat-dog" principle, the Liberal Manchester *Guardian* somewhat bitterly remarks that "the fairness and sense of the electorate" will eventually overlook the fault of the militants and the folly of Mrs. Fawcett.

The Conservative and Anti-Suffragist London *Morning Post* thus summarizes the case for the antis:

"Altho there are many women of stronger intellect and sounder judgment than many men, yet the general average of feminine intelligence is neither so strong nor so well trained in public matters as the general average of intelligence masculine. We are not of those who hold that the present franchise is the best for the country; on the contrary, we think that very many men at present endowed with the vote are ill qualified, either in intelligence or patriotism, to use it. Nor have we much respect for the collective wisdom which results. But the vices of the present system are no argument for its extension. That some women who have not the vote are better qualified to use it than many men who have the vote is no argument for giving the vote to many women who are even less fit to use it than many men. As for the mandate theory, it is hardly pretended that the majority of the voters of this country, or even the women of this country, want woman franchise. On the contrary, most women have the sense to know that they could not use it to any advantage, just as they have the sense to know that their husbands do not use it to any advantage."

The London *Times* thinks that even those who voted in the Commons in favor of a second reading of the Women's Suffrage Bill did so hypocritically—without any serious desire to secure the change. But now women have only themselves to blame for their lost cause, for they have alienated the sympathy of their fellow countrymen:

"The change in the political barometer can not be mistaken. For some years past bills for giving votes to women have passed the second reading with respectable and even large majorities. They may not have been intended to get any further, and we think there has been a good deal of hypocrisy on the part of some members who have voted for the second reading. But that success has now been reversed. A majority of forty-seven is not very large, but in the circumstances it is decisive. It tells the militants as plainly as anything can that they are on the wrong road, if they really wish to get votes for women. Their cause is not ours, and we can not pretend to regret that it has been set back. There is no need to go over the arguments against woman-suffrage. Many of them were put last night with admirable clearness by Mr. Asquith in his extremely interesting and closely reasoned speech. The point on which we wish to insist is that women themselves have turned back the tide that was apparently running in their favor, and, tho we do not regret the fact, we do regret the means by which it has been brought about. Abusive epithets and strong language seem misplaced in the case of these unfortunate women, but we can understand the growing anger of the mob. Nor is it only of the mob. They have brought discredit on the sex, which is deeply felt and resented by women all over the country."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



From *The Scientific American Supplement*

SIBERIAN TYPE CLOSELY RELATED TO THE AMERICAN INDIAN.



AN ALGONKIAN INDIAN OF THE PIEGAN TRIBE.



RESEMBLES THE INDIAN PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY.

RESEMBLANCE OF INDIANS AND SIBERIANS.

ARE OUR INDIANS SIBERIANS?

EVIDENCE that the original home of the so-called American Indian was in Siberia, whence the ancestors of the present tribes emigrated to this continent after the close of the glacial period, is presented in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, May 17) by Carl Hawes Butman. According to Mr. Butman, the probable ancestor of our Indians has been unearthed in Siberia by Dr. Alex. Hrdlicka, of the National Museum, in a course of a recent trip made to northern Asia for this purpose. Dr. Hrdlicka believes that many modern Siberian tribes are closely related to our Indians and show that relationship, not only in their customs and traditions, but in their physical characteristics and facial traits. Anthropologists have long believed, Mr. Butman says, that some relationship of this kind exists. He writes in substance:

"If their views concerning the Indian's origin are correct, there must be archeological remains and even a residue of his descendants in some out-of-the-way corners of eastern and northeastern Siberia, where his ancestral stock lived in very early times. With this point in view, the students of anthropology have been searching long and diligently in eastern Asia for these supposed forbears of our Indians, but while their researches have not been without interesting results, no absolute proof has been brought forth. Up to last year no anthropological investigation had been carried on to any great extent in eastern Asia, and consequently many points remained to be examined and reported on before the home of the physical stock from which the original American was derived could be permanently established.

"While affairs were in this state, Dr. Hrdlicka was given an opportunity to visit a few of the most important parts of eastern Asia, and to ascertain what evidence could be found there relative to this subject.

"Among the interesting sites explored by Dr. Hrdlicka are the burial mounds, or 'kourgans,' as they are called, located on the banks of the Yenisei and Selenga rivers and their tributaries, and along the streams of northern Mongolia, especially on the banks of the Kerulen. These 'kourgans,' which number thousands, are of inestimable value to the student in this work, on account of the fact that their date extends from modern times back to the stone age of these regions. They are but little excavated and practically untouched.

"Oddly enough, the date of the mounds is established quite as readily as if the date of construction were carved on a stone, for

the different objects uncovered, be they of gold, copper, iron, bronze, or stone, identify the origin of the particular mound from which they came as falling within definite time limits. The skulls of the skeletons taken from more recent mounds are short and somewhat spherical, but the 'kourgans' of earlier date, containing no metal objects, yield skulls resembling the dolichocephalic type, long and narrow, and much like American Indian skulls of this type. It is difficult to assert to just what race the older skeletons and skulls belong, and yet, on the banks of the lower Yenisei River, and in several other localities, living dolichocephalic types are not unusual, and such natives frequently bear a strong physical resemblance to our native Indians."

The most important part of the exploration, however, had to do with the living descendants of the old races. Among these the investigator came into contact with representatives of many tribes and was present at a great religious ceremony where seven thousand Mongolians from all parts of the country were in attendance. We read on:

"Among all these tribes and clans there were individuals who apparently represent the older population, pre-Mongolian and pre-Chinese, and who belong partly to the brachycephalic type, tho in a smaller extent to the dolichocephalic type. These men and women are practically identical with the American Indians of similar head form. The particular individuals are brown in color, with straight black hair, dark brown eyes, and facial and bodily features which are strikingly like those of the native American. The men are practically beardless. Some of these people, if dressed in the costumes and regalia of an Indian, and placed among them, could not be distinguished from them. At least Dr. Hrdlicka states that there are no means at the disposal of the anthropologist by which to make such a distinction. It is not only in outward appearances that these natives of Siberia resemble the Indians, but mentally as well, and in numerous habits and customs which different environment and time seem not to have effaced."

On his return trip, Dr. Hrdlicka stopped at Geneva and made a brief report to the International Congress of Prehistoric Anthropology, then in session. In this report he said:

"The writer feels justified in advancing the opinion that there exist to-day over large parts of eastern Siberia, and in Mongolia, Tibet, and other regions in that part of the world, numerous

remains, which now form constituent parts of more modern tribes or nations, of a more ancient population (related in origin perhaps with the latest paleolithic European), which was physically identical with, and in all probability gave rise to, the American Indian.

"The writer is able to merely touch on the great subject thus approached. The task of learning the exact truth remains for the future. In relation to opportunities for further investigation, he has satisfied himself that the field for anthropological and archeological research in eastern Asia is vast, rich, to a large extent still virginal, and probably not excessively complicated. It is surely a field which calls for close attention not only on the part of European students of the Far East, but especially on the part of the American investigator who deals with the problems of the origin and immigration of the American Indians."

OUR FRIGID SUN

COMPARED with some other stars, our sun is rather cool. Recent measurements show that there is at least one star with a temperature 80 times as great. In fact, our sun ranks low among the brilliant stars. Yet the heat given off by our sun hourly has been reckoned as equal to burning a layer of coal twenty feet thick over the sun's entire surface—making our Coal Trust seem like a puny affair and its prosecution about on a par with pinching a baby. Measurements made in Germany are described in *Cosmos* (Paris, April 26), by a writer who tells us that Dr. Rosenberg, of the Osterberg Observatory at Tübingen, Württemberg, studied photographically, from 1907 to 1909, the spectra of the 70 most brilliant stars of the northern hemisphere, whose brightness is between the first and third magnitudes, to determine how differences of intensities are distributed in their spectra. By systematic comparison with the spectrum of the sun, he has deduced the effective temperatures of these stars.

"According to these investigations, the hottest star among those considered is Gamma of the constellation Pegasus, of the magnitude 2.87, according to the Harvard photometric classification, whose temperature reaches the astonishing figure of 400,000° Centigrade; and the coldest is Alpha Tauri, or Aldebaran (magnitude 1.06), with only 2,150°, a temperature lower than may be reached in our terrestrial laboratories!

"The temperature at the top of Dr. Rosenberg's scale is quite exceptional, for the next in order falls to 50,000°, that of the star Gamma of Cassiopeia. On the other hand, at the lower end of the scale we find a dozen stellar bodies whose temperature is only equal to, or lower than, that of the electric arc. . . .

"The lowest temperatures obtained by Dr. Rosenberg accord perfectly with those determined by Wilsing and Seheiner, of Potsdam Observatory, but the highest exceed greatly the measurements of these two astronomers. . . . It seems clear that the highest temperatures correspond to stars containing helium, and to these whose spectra are striped with brilliant hydrogen lines.

"It should be added that on this scale the sun, whose spectrum has served as a basis of investigation and comparison for these calculations, occupies a place near that of Capella, with a temperature of 4,950° C."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

GETTING "TURNED AROUND"

FEW OF US have not been "all turned around" upon occasion. Then the north end of the street was toward the south, or the train was running east instead of west; for this mental topsyturvydom consists usually of a revolution of the whole world through a half-circle. Apparently we never confuse top and bottom, up and down—but this is only one of the queer things about the phenomenon. It is explored by Yves Delage in a recent "Essay on the Constitution of Ideas," which is thus reviewed by Henry de Varigny in the "Revue des Sciences" of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris, April 17). Says this writer:

"It happens to every one, in a vehicle, on the cars, possibly even on foot, and most easily perhaps in a subway, to think that he is moving or facing in a particular direction and consequently to locate all objects—streets, buildings, etc.—according to the concept resulting naturally from one's situation, particularly the starting- and stopping-points.

"Now every one has witnessed the rise of a very strong doubt about the reality of this orientation. He notices a building—a shop, perhaps—that he ought not to see. Possibly, on a subway train, the name of a station seems to be wrong. This doubt continues, and nevertheless he says to himself that he can not possibly be deceived—front can not be rear and left right!

"Nevertheless a moment comes when the evidence is too strong to be rejected. A passenger in the subway becomes sure, from the names of the stations that he passes, that he is traveling in precisely the opposite direction to what he supposed, or perhaps that he is moving in the right direction, but has located the whole topography incorrectly. Generally he spends some time reasoning with himself and trying to reverse his mental landscape so as to put things right with reference to himself and to his line of displacement. In the end, he succeeds, and generally, or at least often, the thing takes place all of a sudden. Instantaneously the landscape turns and the standard points assume the desired positions; he has 'got there.' The queer thing is the physical impression that accompanies the

rectification of his notions. Mr. Delage appears to feel a sensation of illness. Doubtless this is variable with the subject. I have the impression of something resembling a slight vertigo—an impression of a material something taking place in the head—of a slight uncoupling that puts everything in order, and takes place, not in the frontal nor in the occipital region, but localizes itself clearly at the base of the skull. Is it through suggestion that I place it 'between the two ears,' as the sense of space has so much to do with the auditive apparatus? Perhaps. In any case, the impression is very clear, and so also is the localization of the material phenomenon accompanying the semirevolution made all at once by the mental image of the whole landscape, of the whole topography. What is not at all clear is the idea that one may obtain of the nature of the phenomenon. We see neither what takes place nor of what it consists. Many other things in psychology are equally illusive."

Mr. Varigny might have added that it is sometimes possible to bring the "landscape" back to its original false position by an effort of the will, and even to make the two positions, with their accompanying ideas and sensations, alternate quite rapidly. This ability would seem to be even more inexplicable.



Photo by Roscoe Ross.

AN ODD FREAK OF THE OMAHA TORNADO.

"Second-floor windows blew out more often than first-floor windows."



Photo by Brown Bros.

"PORCH-ROOFS LIFTED JUST ENOUGH TO PERMIT THE COLUMNS TO BE CARRIED AWAY, AND THEN DROPT."



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"ROOFS BLEW OFF ENTIRELY, OR LIFTED UP TO EQUALIZE THE AIR-PRESSURE AND DROPT BACK AGAIN."

A STORM THAT "RAISED THE ROOF," AND "BROUGHT DOWN THE HOUSE."

TORNADO-PROOF BUILDINGS

THE PERFECT PRACTICABILITY of constructing tornado-proof buildings, either of reinforced concrete, or in some cases even of wood, is pointed out by Albert C. Arend, an Omaha engineer who has made a careful study of the effects of the recent tornado in that city, publishing his results in *Engineering News* (New York, May 1). Similarity to other whirlwinds of the same type was marked, but an entirely new subject for observation was the behavior of the reinforced-concrete structures, which had not been through an experience of this kind before on any large scale. Mr. Arend finds that they stood the test well. He believes that a good concrete building is practically tornado-proof. In fact, it is possible, by using special construction, to build even a wooden building so that it will withstand a "twister." Engineers and architects may now provide, he tells us, against the destruction of buildings and the loss of life; and it remains only for their clients to decide whether they will "stand for" such special features of design and moderate additional costs as may be essential. Says Mr. Arend:

"The well-defined and consistent stresses which were observed are as follows: There was a whirling or twisting motion which turned every house that was moved upon its foundation at all in a direction opposite to the travel of the hands of a clock; there were but few exceptions noted to this rule, and they were probably caused by the way the onrushing wind and debris happened to strike the house as this force released it.

"As the storm approached, the sudden relief of atmospheric pressure on the outside caused anything containing air to explode unless it could resist the stresses or be otherwise relieved, and as the pressure was less above than at the surface, it tended to lift or float things: windows blew out, roofs blew off entirely or lifted up to equalize the air-pressure and dropt back again; sides of buildings blew off, doors and partitions buckled or fell, and many frame houses were picked up bodily and carried distances from a few inches to a hundred feet. As the tornado cloud passed on and the onrushing wind restored the air-pressure equilibrium, these were dropt from the particular height at which they happened to be, resulting in the necessity for a house-mover in some cases and a mass of wreckage in most cases.

"Second-floor windows blew out more often than first-floor

windows. Porch-roofs lifted just enough to permit the columns to be carried away, and then dropt. Where roofs were well secured to cap-plates and brace tied to ceiling-joists, or where the space under the roof was cut up into rooms with partitions tied into the roof-joists, the roof structure was not lost; but the paper, tile, slate, or shingle covering was partly blown off to relieve the air-pressure and then shattered by the rain of debris which followed in the wake of the storm.

"Some frame houses withstood the full force of the storm with the loss of only windows, roof, weatherproofing and chimney. Bedford coping stones 4 x 14 in. x 4 ft. long were picked up from a wall which was laid in cement mortar and remained intact. Coping walls generally proved a particular hazard. All large undivided areas, such as church auditoriums and the second floor of a garage building without partitions, caused more complete wrecks than the surrounding buildings suffered.

"Brick and stone walls laid up in lime mortar usually failed. Where facing-brick had not been bonded into the backing walls with header courses and where air-spaces existed they exploded off. Concrete basement walls remained intact and did not injure the refugees in the basements when the house blew off; but there were many instances where brick walls did drag or tear off and cause injuries. Cement stucco on metal lath showed very little damage."

Mr. Arend's final conclusions, expressed in the form of rules that should be followed by those who wish to preserve their buildings from destruction by tornadoes, are as follows:

"A reinforced-concrete building will withstand the stress of an ordinary tornado without structural damage. Well-built frame houses may withstand an ordinary tornado.

"Windows are desirable relief valves, and should be regularly arranged and of liberal total area.

"Large and unbroken areas should be avoided as far as practicable.

"Brick walls should be laid up only in cement mortar, and face brick should be bonded into and laid solid with backing wall.

"Gypsum blocks and hollow tile are undesirable for partitions and walls.

"Sills should be well anchored to foundations and roofs to stud plates, and diagonal and knee braces are essential.

"Roof weatherproof coverings should be actually fastened on and should not be of a brittle nature.

"Partitions should be utilized to act as ties and braces.

"All studs and joists should be amply strong and should be secured at ends against internal and external stresses."

WHAT MAKES CLOTHES WARM OR COOL?

THE WARMTH felt by the wearer of a garment proceeds, of course, not from the garment itself, but usually from the wearer. A "warm" coat prevents the dissipation of this animal heat; a "cool" one favors it. There is no more objective "warmth" in wool than there is in silk, cotton, or linen. A writer concealing his identity under the pen-name of "Regent" contributes an article on "The Principles of Warmth in Clothing" to *The Textile World Record* (Boston), and in it he considers the main avenues by which clothing may "delay or accelerate the subtraction from the prime heater." As he analyzes them:

"First, there is conduction. Wool feels warmer to the touch than cotton, linen, or silk, because wool in contact with the body is a worse conductor of heat than are the other fibers. Any or all of these are worse conductors in a loose state than in a compactly twisted or woven shape, and for the evident reason that in a loose condition the molecular chain through which the conduction is transacted is broken by more air-spaces. Air, and especially dry air, is a bad conductor, and one reason why a sheer cotton twill is colder in wear than a cotton cloth with a raised nap surface is the comparative absence of bad-conducting air-spaces. Fur is the worst conductor used in making clothing, and wool, cotton, linen, and silk follow in the order named.

"Again, there may be loss of heat by convection. Warm air rises and cold air flows in through the interstices of fabrics or the openings of garments to take its place. In suits for wear by persons in a prone position the factor of convection is of especial moment. There is a long traverse of warm air—say, from knee to neck when one is upright, but a short traverse when one lies down. The air heated by the body escapes more quickly in the one position than the other, and the fact has more than a little to do with the need of a rug when taking a nap.

"Evaporation is the third of the means by which bodily heat is abstracted, and it is well known that abstraction always accompanies evaporation. . . . Obviously some conditions are more favorable than others. Warm air, it may be superfluous to point out, takes up more moisture than cold air. Dry air takes up more than an atmosphere that is already humid. When evaporation is at work within a sleeping-garment heat is being abstracted, and if the heat is dissipated quickly the wearer feels cold and perchance becomes ill. Conduction, convection, and evaporation may be separated for convenience of examination, but they operate conjointly. When the garment becomes wet by perspiration it cools the wearer by conduction, for water is a good conductor of heat. Convection steps in because some fabrics, notably cotton, linen, and silk, close up their pores when wet and prevent the circulation of air. These considerations all bear on the points raised and need taking into reckoning.

"There is no doubt but that bleached cotton becomes wet sooner than unbleached. How much sooner depends on the thoroughness with which the fatty or waxy matters have been removed from the fiber by the bleacher. Their fairly complete removal is necessary to the obtaining of a good white. So far as evaporation is concerned, it is necessary to say that a bleached fabric is likely to be cooler by conduction than an unbleached. In the bleached garment the process of convection will be checked earlier in a closely woven fabric, but this can not be looked on as a hygienic gain."

Experiments carried out by English and German chemists prove clearly that the removal of the fats from cotton cause it to become more absorbent. Capillary attraction contributes to absorbency also, and this is governed largely by the length and arrangement of the fibers and the pressure to which they are subjected. Any wearer of raincoats, the writer says, has the means of assuring himself that capillary attraction is greater in the case of cotton than of wool. Rain "creeps" up the inside of cotton coats more than that of woolen ones. To a correspondent who inquires whether perspiration leaves the body as a vapor by passing through the pores of the clothing, or whether it is absorbed and evaporated from the outside, he replies that the answer is twofold:

"In some circumstances undoubtedly by convection and in others by capillary force. For a homely illustration reference may be had to the not unfamiliar remedy of the cold pack. The patient is wrapt first in a wet sheet, of which the pores close by contraction. Heat would be transmitted quickly from the body, but the passage is checked by a thick covering of wool blanket or feather quilt. The water of the sheet is converted into vapor and the perspiration becomes profuse. The body is in a very bath of vapor, and it is easy to deduce that wool does not convey moisture by conduction or capillary attraction as readily as cotton. Convection proceeds longer where wool is worn because wool is longer in 'wetting-out' and closing its interstices. How a little wool mixt with a lot of cotton in a fabric for sleeping-suits will delay the regular processes obviously depends on numerous considerations. One which need not be forgotten is that wool will hold more moisture than any other fiber without itself feeling wet to the touch. . . . It is manifest that in practice much depends on the openness or closeness of the weave and something, too, on the slackness or tightness of the twist in spinning."

JULES VERNE UP TO DATE

IT SEEMS ODD to find in a scientific periodical a serious discussion of ways and means for flying from the earth to the moon and back. Jules Verne sent his hero and companions by shooting them off in a hollow projectile from a huge cannon. The more modern way is to use an enormous rocket, propelled by a powerful explosive, hundreds, or perhaps thousands, of times as effective as dynamite. Even so, the motor and its car would have to carry 300 times its weight of the combustible. All of which is only a scientific form of entertainment, no doubt; but, so far as it goes, it is logical and sensible. The inquiry, which was undertaken by R. Esnault-Pelterie before the French "Société de Physique," is thus condensed in *La Nature* (Paris, May 3), under the title "The Interplanetary Automobile." Says Mr. Esnault-Pelterie:

"Does a motor exist capable of propelling a machine through interplanetary space? Yes; such a motor does exist; or at least the principle on which it may be based. This motor is the rocket, or reaction-motor. The rocket rises by means of the reaction exerted upon it, in their escape, by the gases due to the deflagration of the powder. The exterior medium has nothing to do with it; the machine goes better in a vacuum than in air. The interstellar motor must then be a kind of huge rocket.

"The efficiency is unfortunately very bad. In fact, to remove to an infinite distance from the earth a mass of 100 kilograms, it will be necessary to furnish it with 6,371,103 kilogrammeters [of energy] and the motor will use up 2,172,000,000, or an efficiency of only 0.0293, which is very small.

"The consumption of the propulsive agent would doubtless be considerable, if we take account of certain physiologic conditions. In fact, as the attraction of the earth does not exist at a certain distance from our planet, bodies in the interior of the vehicle would then have no weight, particularly the passenger, who would float about his prison, with all the surrounding objects. If he then should desire to take nourishment—to drink, for example—the liquid, being no longer affected by gravity, would have no reason for passing from the bottle into the glass and the drinker's stomach. To do away with these inconveniences, it would be necessary to subject the vehicle to a constant artificial acceleration, so that the motion would be continually faster and faster. This would make it possible to attain formidable speeds, useful for traversing the enormous spaces under consideration, but the expenditure of energy would become still more enormous.

"We should have to store it in a form at least 400 times more condensed than it is in dynamite (for the journey to the moon and back alone), perhaps even 40,000 times more condensed, if we take account of certain physiological difficulties; and it would be necessary to consume nearly 300 pounds of this explosive of extra power for every pound transported. On the other hand, 25 pounds of radium would be sufficient, if we knew how to extract all its energy in the brief period of the journey; but unfortunately we do not, and it requires 1,780 years for radium to lose only half of its energy."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A SMOKE-TELEGRAPH FOR AIR-MEN

SOMETHING BETTER than wireless telegraphy has been devised for use on aeroplanes—not better in general, but only for this particular case. Wireless demands heavy and complicated apparatus, while all that James Means, a Boston inventor, requires for his system of communication is a device for making puffs of smoke. A long puff for a Morse dash and a short one for a dot—and there you are! An optical telegraphic system using the dot-and-dash alphabet is the result. The "smoke" employed by the inventor is a cloud of fine black dust, blown into the air by turning the exhaust of the motor into a vessel containing lampblack. We translate the following from a description contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, April 19) by Major Sauvage:

"While the ordinary apparatus for optical telegraphy requires a mirror, sending the sun's rays to the receiving station by day and those of a sufficiently powerful lamp by night, which necessitates more or less complicated mechanism, the Means device has recourse to black clouds of smoke of variable size. A small cloud corresponds to a dot in the Morse alphabet and a larger one to a line. Such signals can be made by blowing into a receptacle made for the purpose, filled with lampblack.

"The advantages claimed by the inventor in favor of his system are its simplicity and the suppression of the considerable motive force necessary in wireless telegraphy, not to mention the possibility of establishing communication between two dirigibles or two aeroplanes in motion.

"The diagram shown herewith gives an idea of how the apparatus works. A is a reservoir full of lampblack, B a tube communicating with the exhaust-pipe, E, of the motor, or with a flask of compressed carbonic gas, C is a valve held in place by a spring, D, and worked with the hand or the foot through a cable, G. F is an air-funnel in the reservoir, A, to carry off the lampblack.

"It will be seen that a short pull on G will give a small cloud of smoke, while a longer pull will give a larger cloud. There is nothing simpler, then, than for one aviator to talk with another twelve or fifteen miles away, with the aid of a field-glass. The sole condition is that the aviator shall be moving nearly at right angles to the line joining him with his interlocutor.

"This mode of communication is particularly applicable to aviation in connection with artillery. It is well known that nowadays rapid-fire batteries operate almost exclusively with masked fire; that is to say, they are mounted in carefully concealed trenches and fire on enemies concealed with equal care. But the aeroplane can search out its adversary very speedily, and it will signal, for example, to an artillery group which it has been directed to place:

"Three batteries at 400 yards to the east of Bry'; which, being abridged, may be written,

3 B 4 E Bry
or, in the Morse alphabet,

..... — — — — —
and, in the Means smoke signals,

.....

"In France we have been seeking, up to the present time, to equip dirigibles, and even aeroplanes, with wireless-telegraph apparatus. But this is a complicated process whose working is always something of a 'gamble,' and which necessitates, in all cases, a trained operator. Wireless telegraphy must consequently be employed exclusively for great distances and seems limited to dirigibles. On the battle-field it might be advantageously replaced by the optical smoke-telegraph. The

observer in an aeroplane will thus be relieved of the necessity of interpreting a message and then sending it on to his correspondent, which always means delay. Now, of what use is it to have rapid-fire guns if we can not use them until the observer receives and interprets a message? The Means apparatus would appear to be of a kind to do away with all delays of this nature, and it is to be hoped that our artillerymen will as soon as possible make trial of this simple and ingenious mode of sending messages."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SOAPSUDS AS A BEVERAGE

THE ADDITION of soapy substances to various drinks, to assist in the production of foam, has been proved in numerous recent analyses. *The Lancet* (London, April 26) states that the preparation most frequently used is one of soapbark (*quillaia saponaria*), whose property of producing a froth is due to the presence of a glucosid called saponin. *The*

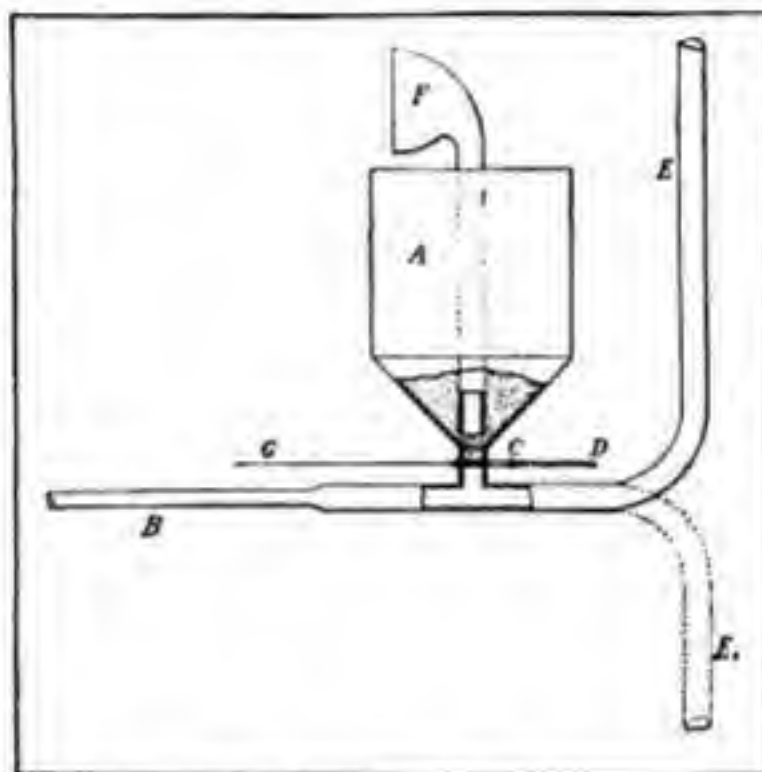
Lancet enters two objections to the use of this substance in beverages. First, it gives to a flat, stale, and unprofitable fluid the appearance of healthy briskness. Secondly, saponin is a poisonous glucosid, and it is desirable to keep poisons out of liquids destined for human consumption. The writer goes on:

"That saponin is not altogether an inert body is evident from the fact that its lather has been used to kill pediculi of the scalp, and further . . . large quantities paralyze the respiratory vasomotor centers. Our references to these facts in relation to the use of saponin in common beverages, such as mineral waters and beer, were generally discredited on the score that the quantity sufficient for giving a 'head' was infinitesimal. In days, however, when the origin of many symptoms is obscure, it is well to have an eye to the possibilities of causation in the

manifold resources of modern methods of manufacture. It is significant, at all events, that the use of saponin was some years ago prohibited in Austria, but a more recent step in the same direction, for doubtless very good reasons, has been taken by the Department of Health of the City of New York. In a bulletin issued for the week ending March 22 last the use of soapbark in soda-water is prohibited. A preparation of soapbark (saponin), according to the bulletin, is used quite commonly in the country in the preparation of soda-water, in some kinds of 'soft' drinks, and in fillings used by bakers. Soapbark contains, it is further stated, a poisonous substance, and the Health Department considers the use of a soapbark extract or of commercial saponin in foods or food preparations in any quantity whatever an injurious adulteration, and forthwith prohibits its use."

The following quotation from the bulletin states the case pretty clearly:

"The average person who drinks soda-water, sarsaparilla, cream soda, root beer, and other so-called 'soft' drinks, probably imagines, if he gives any thought to the matter, that the creamy deep foam which tops his glass results naturally from the liberation of the carbonic acid gas therein contained. Such, unfortunately, is frequently not the case, the foam, especially when deep, white, and creamy, being sometimes produced artificially by the addition of a substance known as soapbark, various preparations of which are upon the market. 'Soapbark' is poisonous and markedly so, its toxic principle being sapotoxin. On this account the Department of Health has determined to prohibit its use, and henceforth if the cheaper grades of soda-water, etc., do not present so attractive an appearance as heretofore, they will, at least, exercise no detrimental effect upon the community."



THE SMOKE-TELEGRAPH.

LETTERS AND ART



SLIGHTING SOUTHERN LITERATURE

ARE OUR YOUNG PEOPLE being taught in the schools a one-sided view of American literature, a view in which the writers of the South are unjustly overshadowed by those of the North? This question has been raised by a Southern woman's protest against the use of Prof. Brander Matthews's "Introduction to the Study of American Literature" as a text-book in the high schools of the South. The protestant, Mrs. Townes Randolph Leigh, is State Historian of the Alabama Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and she is convinced that Professor Matthews has failed to give due measure of recognition to the work of Southern authors. In making this indictment she says in part:

"Professor Matthews's book contains twenty-eight portraits of literary men, and of this number only two Southerners are represented—Edgar Allan Poe and Joel Chandler Harris. . . .

"Mr. Matthews says Benjamin Franklin and Jonathan Edwards were the first Americans known abroad. Why does not Matthews mention more fully Capt. John Smith, of Virginia, who, in 1624, published his 'Generall Historie,' an amusing and picturesque account of America, and whose story of the Indian Princess, Pocahontas, is related in United States histories?

"With Benjamin Franklin should be compared the author-scientist of Mississippi, William Longstreet. Washington Irving should be followed by John Esten Cooke, both writers of the same type of classic humor, tho their characters are divided by geographical lines. James F. Cooper is not greater than Simms, William Cullen Bryant than Wilde, Emerson than Beverley Tucker, who wrote the wonderful novel, 'The Partizan Leader.' Halleek and Drake can not compare with Hayne and Timrod, nor Hawthorne with James Lane Allen. Only Poe equals Sidney Lanier, as does Longfellow Father Ryan."

Mrs. Leigh's "extravagant" assertions, remarks an anonymous writer in the *New York Times*, are "only a lurid reflection of milder claims to the same effect put forth in a more reasonable manner by other Southerners," and are consequently not to be dismissed with a smile:

"Despite the unconscious humor of much of what Mrs. Leigh had to say—such as her criticism of the fact that there was no portrait of 'the patrician Lanier,' while much space was devoted to 'the plebeian Whittier'—she did put in direct and vivid form a complaint that has been made before about literature without getting such a wide hearing. The complaint is not limited to the text-books; it is that everywhere a false idea has been created about American literature by the ignoring of the Southern writers."

What ground is there for this complaint, asks the *Times* writer; and he devotes a page to an investigation of the facts and an examination of witnesses. From his presentation of the case we quote in part as follows:

"It certainly is true that Southern literature does not bulk large in the accepted literary histories. In 1898 George Stockton Wills made an elaborate study of the literature produced in the South before the Civil War, and the result is thus summarized by Prof. Barrett Wendell in his 'Literary History of America':

"A thoroughly trained student, he brought to light and clearly defined a number of literary figures whose very names have generally been forgotten. The more you consider these figures, however, the more inevitable seems the neglect into which they have fallen. They were simple, sincere, enthusiastic writers, mostly of verse; but their work, even compared with the less important Northern work of their time, seems surprisingly imitative. Up to the Civil War, the South had produced hardly any writing which expressed more than a pleasant sense that standard models are excellent."

"Professor Wendell accounts for the slow literary growth of the South by the theory that the slavery question turned the

higher Southern intellect into political channels almost exclusively."

The claims of the first slighted Southern writer, Capt. John Smith, are dismissed at once on the ground that he was not a Southern writer, but an English adventurer who spent two years in Virginia and wrote a book about it. And "Smith's 'History of Virginia' is no longer read, but the stories he tells have passed into immortality, including those, like that of his rescue by Pocahontas, which are probably not true." The case of John Esten Cooke, it seems, calls for more consideration. He died only a little more than a quarter of a century ago, and his books had even then been supplanted in popular favor by those of William Dean Howells:

"He wrote a number of novels, besides some biographical and semi-historical works. His best known novels were 'Leather Stocking and Silk,' 'The Virginia Comedians,' and 'The Youth of Jefferson,' all with scenes laid in Virginia in pre-Revolutionary times. 'Haste in composition,' says Dr. Cairns, 'and the inability to construct good plots account for the fact that his stories do not stand higher in their class.' Cooke, who died in 1886, lived to see himself no longer read, and gave the reason as he saw it in these words:

"Mr. Howells and the other realists have crowded me out of the popular regard as a novelist, and have brought the kind of fiction I write into general disfavor. I do not complain of that, for they are right. They see, as I do, that fiction should faithfully reflect life, and they obey the law, while I was born too soon and am now too old to learn my trade anew. But in literature, as in everything else, advance should be the law, and he who stands still has no right to complain if he is left behind."

William Gilmore Simms, whom Mrs. Leigh pits against James Fenimore Cooper, is conceded by the *Times* writer to be "doubtless the most eminent man of letters produced by the South before the Civil War—excluding Poe, of course." We learn further:

"He was born in 1806 in Charleston, then the only important literary center south of Virginia. For forty years he produced books at the rate of more than two volumes a year, besides which he wrote poetry and did a tremendous amount of journalistic work."

"He was the center of the Southern literary group, and its Mæcenas; for he did much to help and encourage the younger writers, including Hayne and Timrod. His works complement Cooper's, for he undertook to do for the South, in its conquest of the land from nature and the Indian, what Cooper did for the same struggle in the North. Even those who do not hold him Cooper's equal admit the power of his work."

"The Yemassee," a story of early colonial days, is considered his best, tho such stories as 'The Partizan,' 'The Scout,' 'Katharine Walton,' and 'Eutaw,' dealing with the American Revolution, are strong and powerful tales. 'Tho his work is often hasty, unpolished, and sometimes inexcusably careless,' says Professor Holliday, 'the strength of his imagination and the easy vigor of his expression save the multitude of his stories from weakness and imitativeness.'"

Of Richard Henry Wilde (1789-1847), for whom Mrs. Leigh claims poetical laurels equal to those accorded William Cullen Bryant, we are informed:

"He was born in Dublin and lived there eight years, but his father brought him to Baltimore, and five years later he went to Augusta, where later he became a lawyer and a Congressman. He was a student of Italian art and literature; he discovered the only portrait of Dante, wrote a work on Tasso and a number of poems, but is remembered by only one, 'My Life Is Like the Summer Rose.'"



ABRAM J. RYAN.

"Only Longfellow equals Father Ryan," declares Mrs. Leigh.



JOHN ESTEN COOKE.

For whom a place is claimed beside Washington Irving.



WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS.

"James Fenimore Cooper is not greater than Simms."

DO THESE WRITERS DESERVE HIGHER NICHES IN OUR

Mrs. Leigh, for some reason not very obvious, couples the name of Emerson with that of Nathaniel Beverley Tucker, of Virginia, of whom our *Times* informant tells us:

"He was born in 1784, and died in 1851, and was the author of two novels, one of which, 'The Partizan Leader,' was famous in its day. It was subtitled 'A Tale of the Future,' and, like 'Looking Backward' and 'When the Sleeper Wakes,' undertook to foretell the conclusion of tendencies of the time. It imagined the destruction of our federative system by a long series of encroachments by the National Government, and the erection on its ruins of a consolidated government with the forms of a republic but the powers of a monarchy.

"This book created endless discussion, both North and South, and a good deal of it was bitter. When the war broke out the book was reprinted in the North as 'A Key to the Disunion Conspiracy,' for the purpose of proving that Tucker was party to the dark underground plot to overthrow the Union, in which so many honest Northerners then implicitly believed."

"Hallock and Drake can not compare with Hayne and Tim-

rod," declares Mrs. Leigh. Turning again to *The Times*, we read:

"Henry Timrod and Paul Hamilton Hayne were Charleston men and friends from boyhood. Timrod, born in 1829, died in 1867, after a sad life, full of misfortune. Hayne, born a year later than Timrod, lived until 1886. Timrod's best known poems were written in the Civil War period.

"Timrod, at any rate, has survived. He, unlike so many Southern poets, is neither forgotten nor remembered as 'the singer of one song.' 'He had in him,' says Professor Wendell 'the stuff of which poetry is made, and the circumstances of his career made some of his expression of it admirable.'

"Hayne's admirers call him 'the poet laureate of the South.' His first volume appeared in 1885, and he was recognized and welcomed by Bryant, Holmes, Longfellow, and the other leading Northern poets. Like Timrod, he was ruined financially by the war; his beautiful home in Charleston was lost, and he had to begin life anew in a shanty on a railroad line near Augusta.

"Here Hayne supported himself by his pen, while his delicately reared wife did the cooking and washing.



HENRY TIMROD.



THEODORE O'HARA.



PAUL HAMILTON HAYNE.

"Hallock and Drake can not compare with Hayne and Timrod," says Mrs. Leigh, who complains that this rating of the two Charleston poets is not recognized by Northern text-books. Theodore O'Hara is remembered as the singer of one song, "The Bivouac of the Dead."

TEMPLE OF FAME THAN THEY HAVE HAD?

"His merit," says Professor Holliday, "was recognized to an extent seldom known to writers from the South."

Of Father Ryan, whom Mrs. Leigh balances against Longfellow, we read:

"Abram J. Ryan, the Virginia priest (1839-1886), wrote poems which, Dr. Cairns says, 'stand to Roman Catholicism and devotion to the South as the more sentimental poems of the New England writers do to Puritanism and loyalty to the Union, respectively. They have a swing that catches the popular ear, and they are full of sincere emotion.' His best-known poems are 'The Conquered Banner' and 'The Sword of Lee.'"

Theodore O'Hara, the Kentuckian, whose "Bivouac of the Dead" is "probably the most famous poem ever written by any Southerner but Poe," was born in 1820, and died in 1867. He was a soldier in the Mexican War, and wrote this poem on the occasion of the burial at Frankfort of the Kentuckians killed at Buena Vista. His claim to literary immortality, says the writer in *The Times*, rests almost exclusively on this one song.

As a result of this survey, the writer in *The Times* concludes that "there has been no withholding of recognition from the Southern writers whose work warranted recognition":

"It is not the Laniers and Poes who have any reason to complain, only the A. P. Longstreets and the Hugh H. Brackenridges. The truth seems to be that the South is only now giving itself to literature; that in the antebellum days the Southern genius was turned by the necessities of the case into political fields. Most of the Southern writers of that time who are favorably remembered were lawyers and politicians, who wrote simply as a recreation.

"But with the sweeping away of that system which had demanded of the South a special aptitude for politics and had made it essential that politics should be dominated by the South, as a matter of self-preservation, there came a literary awakening, along with all the other changes which we lump under the name of 'the new South.' To it we owe Sidney Lanier and Joel Chandler Harris and George W. Cable and Maurice Thompson and Charles Egbert Craddock and Thomas Nelson Page."

In the literary supplement of the same paper, however, we find the following expression of editorial opinion:

"Mrs. Leigh insists that Fenimore Cooper is not greater than William Gilmore Simms. We say frankly that if we were compelled to choose to-day between reading 'The Last of the Mohicans' and 'Eutaw' we should choose 'Eutaw.' There is mighty good reading in Simms."

And in the same column we read further:

"Mrs. Leigh's protest as a whole ought to be gratifying to all American literary critics, anthologists, and writers of literary handbooks. For one reason, she suggests, if not the need, at least the possible acceptance of a new 'Comparative Study of American Literature.' For another, she indicates to Northern writers that the people of the South have literary ideals and traditions which must be recognized and respected in any authoritative account of American literary history. It was worth while to do this, even if the little [row over Mr. Matthews's little book has the qualities of a tempest in a teapot."

Professor Matthews himself is moved by Mrs. Leigh's attack to explain that "sectional bias is exactly what I tried to keep out of my book." And he adds:

"In fact, I am inclined to think that it is my effort at impartiality, my absence of sectionalism, my attitude as a citizen of the whole Union, which has been the exciting cause of the perfervid assault of the United Daughters of the Confederacy."

POPULARIZING OPERA IN NEW YORK

CAN OPERA BE DEMOCRATIZED in New York, as it has been in Vienna, Paris, Berlin, and Milan, or must it remain a diversion of the rich, like polo and the horse show? Can "opera for the people, in the people's language"—and at the people's prices—justify itself artistically and financially in a city where the "diamond horseshoe" has come to be regarded as almost as essential to grand opera as the orchestra, and the gowns in the boxes no less important than the costumes on the stage? Next winter promises an answer to these questions, thanks to the rapid development of a movement started by the City Club, an organization hitherto mainly associated with municipal reform. "The Century Opera Company," the result of the City Club's efforts, announces a season of forty-five weeks, beginning September 15, during which it will produce opera in English, French, German, and Italian at prices ranging from twenty-five cents to two dollars. The present plan is to devote the bulk of the season to grand opera, but to close with about ten weeks of opéra-comique. The home of the new company will be that much-advertised building erected four years ago as the New Theatre, but now to be known as The Century Opera House. This operatic venture is to be given at least three years in which to prove itself.

The management of the Century Opera Company has been placed in the hands of Messrs. Milton and Sargent Aborn, who, as the directors state, "are well known for their success and long experience in producing opera at popular prices," altho their activities hitherto have been in other fields than New York.

Mr. Milton Aborn gives an interviewer from the *New York Tribune* the following interesting account of his plans for the new company:

"We have always been believers in and exponents of opera in English, and the Century Opera Company will be devoted largely to this idea. Opera in English will be given every day of the week except on Monday evening, when opera will be given in the language in which it was written. We will run one opera through the week. If we open with 'Aida,' as we probably shall, it will be given on Monday in Italian, and on all other days in English. The week, however, will begin on Tuesday, the Monday performance being the last one of that particular opera.

"We believe in running each opera for a week, as our experience has been that if the public likes an opera it goes home and tells its friends, who, if the same opera continues, take the advice given them and come to the theater. If the bill is constantly changed they become confused and resent it. We believe that the great public wishes its opera in the vernacular, so that it can understand what is happening on the stage. Of course, many of the translations are clumsy, and we are to make an effort to remedy this fault. As to diction, there is no reason that singers should not pronounce English perfectly, and for this we are to establish a conservatory in the Century Theater, where we will employ teachers for diction, dramatic action, and singing. We shall continue the predominance of performances of opera in English, unless the public shows that it prefers opera in the original language, in which case we shall give it what it wishes.

"Our singers will be all Americans, or practically all, so that English will be their native tongue. As nearly all singers learn the operas in the original language, however, I do not expect any difficulty when they are called upon for the Monday night performances. We shall soon establish voice trials, and all



EDWARD KELLOUGH BAIRD.

He launched the City Club's movement to make opera democratic in New York, and has been elected president of the Century Opera Company's board of directors.

applicants are welcome. We do not intend to pay huge salaries, and if Mr. Hammerstein chooses to outbid us we will let him have the singer—there will be plenty of good ones left.

"Our orchestra will number sixty musicians, and we will have a chorus of one hundred and a ballet of twenty-four. The chorus will begin rehearsals in July."

To an inquiry as to what stars he expects to engage, Mr. Aborn replies:



SARGENT ABORN.

He will share with his brother Milton the general management of New York's latest "popular opera" venture.

"We do not believe in the star system, and do not intend to observe it in the opera season at the Century. When we engage artists of stellar magnitude they will not be featured, and each member of our casts must stand or fall by his or her own talents. Every star now in opera has had to rise from the ranks, and some of them sang better when they were making their reputations than they do now.

"It is our hope to secure virile and experienced young artists with fresh voices, and with their future ahead of them rather than behind them. Our aim is excellence in the ensemble and not in spots, and in following this policy we hope to give grand opera of the highest artistic quality."

For the training of new singers there will be established an operative conservatory in connection with the Century Opera Company. Says Mr. Aborn:

"Experience has taught us that there is a great deal of operative talent in America which needs only to be developed, and consequently this conservatory will fill a long-felt want here, for very few young American singers have the means with which to go abroad for study and experience, and those who do go over there and win success are only an indication of the greater number here who never have the opportunity."

These plans are given a cordial welcome by the New York press, altho here and there a doubt is expressed as to the ability of "popular" opera in New York to win the patronage of the people. Among the optimistic is *The Sun*, which admits that in the past New Yorkers have not supported low-priced opera, but maintains that since those earlier experiments a new public, largely recruited from the foreign-born residents, has sprung up.

Another suggestion, cited by a New York correspondent of *The Musical Leader* (Chicago), is that "there is a tremendous new musical public created by the phonographs and the player pianos." We read:

"This public, it is maintained, having heard the world's greatest singers through the advent of a scientific era, will flock to an opera-house where they may see and hear opera at prices within their means. This viewpoint is a practical one, too, and will be endorsed by the Messrs. Aborn, who each year find their audiences larger."

That the new company is not to be regarded as in any sense a rival of the Metropolitan Opera Company may be inferred from the presence among its directors and incorporators of such names as Otto H. Kahn, Philip M. Lydig, Clarence H. Mackay, Harry Payne Whitney, and others prominently associated with the financing of the Metropolitan Company. Something of the cross-

currents of surmise that have been set in motion may be gathered from the following paragraph in *The Musical Courier* (New York):

"Operatic chess is being played mentally even by those who are not active participants in the game itself. Thus, one set of wisacres has discovered that the Metropolitan Opera millionaire directors backed the City Club (Century) Opera solely to institute opposition to the Hammerstein Opera; a second group professes to know that the same wealthy gentlemen bought Andreas Dippel out of the grand-opera field; and a third band of know-alls insists that Messrs. Milton and Sargent Aborn have been selected to head the City Club scheme for three years because they had already made public a plan to build an opera-house of their own, in partnership with a well-known theatrical speculator and real-estate promoter."

In the face of these developments Mr. Oscar Hammerstein has not been silent. His first comment on the City Club's program was to challenge the assertion that opera could be produced at a cost of \$13,000 a week. "It cost me \$25,000 a week," said Mr. Hammerstein, and "it costs the Metropolitan Opera Company \$35,000 a week." These

figures were accompanied by a number of ironic suggestions, but his declaration of war is contained in an open letter addressed to the Metropolitan Opera Company. This letter is in reply to a communication from the Metropolitan Company, reminding him of a contract he had entered into with that company on April 16, 1910, in which he agreed not to produce grand opera in New York for ten years. Mr. Hammerstein's letter reads in part as follows:

"The contract you refer to you broke before the ink was dry. The fundamental intent and purpose, the whole morale, indisputably embodied in this contract, was a division of territory for grand-opera purposes. I was to leave New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago to you. You were to leave the rather narrow field outside of these cities to me. Immediately after the signing of the contract, you arranged and contracted to give opera in a dozen or more cities annually at longer or shorter periods; and when last Fall I made an effort to make use of my privilege, form a circuit of opera-houses, and the presentation of grand opera, I found my territory occupied by you. . . .

"I have purchased the Lexington Avenue property in my name; I am erecting an opera-house on the same in my name; I intend to devote it exclusively to grand opera all the year round. I have made and I am making contracts with great artists for this and sole purpose in my name. I intended to devote the edifice solely to a permanent institution for grand opera in English at \$3 the highest. You, twenty-four hours after my announcement to this effect, announced the creation of another institute at \$2 the highest. Under the guise of philanthropy, you, nevertheless, solicit alms from the public, inveigling the Mayor and others in public authority to further nothing else but a sinister scheme to destroy my absolutely financially disinterested efforts in a noble cause. Consequently, I will produce grand opera at certain periods at \$1—at others at \$6 a seat, in any language, excepting one particular one which your conduct deserves, but which is unfit to be printed."



MILTON ABORN.

Who has had more than twenty years' experience in producing light and grand opera at popular prices.

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



RELIGION AND BIRTH-RATE

ANOTHER COUNTRY that has begun to worry over its decreasing birth-rate is Germany, where an interesting phase of the problem lies in the fact that this decrease is much greater among the Protestants than among the Catholics. In the current discussions in the German press the churches of all denominations are called upon to throw their influence against race suicide. The following facts and figures are taken from an article called "What Can We Do to Counteract the Growing Decrease in the Birth-rate?" by Johannes Kübel in the *Christliche Welt* (Marburg):

"In 1870 there were born in Germany in every 1,000 population 40.1 children; in 1910 it was only 29.8, a decrease of nearly twenty-five per cent. The decline in the thirty years to 1900 was 3.3 per cent.; in the last ten years it was 7 per cent. Since 1901 this percentage of decline has steadily grown, it being 2.1 in a single year. Compared with other European lands, the rate of decline in Germany is the most marked. Thus, in the year 1910 the decline of birth-rate in Spain was 1.7; in France, 2.5; in England and Wales, 5.1, but in Germany, 6.3, as compared with the figures of ten years before. Germany reports even an absolute as well as a relative decline. Since 1898, more than two million children were annually born in that country; in 1910 the number sank below the two-million line, altho the population had increased nearly ten millions since 1898; in 1910 the number of children born was 93,824 fewer than two years before. In some of the larger cities this decline amounts to a catastrophe, e.g., in Berlin the decline since 1876 was from 46 in ten thousand to 21.8 in 1909; in Barmer, from 47.7 to 23.4; in Solingen, from 38.3 to 21.2; in Dresden, from 41 to 25. The absolute retrogression is seen in such cases as Munich, in which in 1901, with a population of half a million, there were 14,103 children born, but in 1909, with a population of 570,000, only 10,535. These are only sample facts."

Turning to the greater decrease among Protestants than among Catholics, the writer says:

"In Prussia from 1875 to 1900 the average number of children in a Catholic family was 5, in a Protestant family 4. In 1871 the Protestant contingent in that kingdom was 64.9 per cent. of the entire population and the Catholic 33.6 per cent. In 1910 the ratio was 61.8 and 36.3 per cent. The percentage of Protestant children as compared with those born from Catholic parents has decreased from 54.4:38.6 in 1903 to 52.3:40.4 in 1910. Still more eloquent are the following facts: In 1901 the Protestant school children in Prussia numbered 3,491,373, in 1906 it was 3,706,962; in 1911 it was 3,851,647; while the Catholic figures were 2,057,272, then 2,321,926, and then 2,597,914. In ten years the three and a half million Protestant school children of Germany increased 300,000, while the two million Catholic children had an increase of 510,000. The problem has also a serious religious side, and, in addition, a political phase when it is remembered that the Polish families report the largest gains."

Discussing some of the causes behind these figures, he continues:

"The first and foremost cause is the industrializing of Germany and the rush to the larger centers of population, where Germany has built up its big businesses. Experience has shown that the workingman's family, if it has more than four children, is inevitably doomed to the proletariat. In addition, the employment of women in factories, the growth of greed for money, the modern culture of women, the fact that the Protestants more than the Catholics flock to the cities, and other reasons are the causes of this condition of affairs. One-fifth of the Protestant population of Germany is now living in cities of 100,000 and more, but only one-seventh of the Catholic contingent."

And of the possible remedies we read:

"Protestantism can unfortunately do little, except to preach

and to admonish. Minister Dr. Kirchner, in the Prussian Diet, recently declared that the Protestant clergy can do less in this matter than the Catholic because the latter have that powerful help, private confession and absolution. Just how much can be done in awakening the conscience of the people will depend on the trial. Things do not look encouraging in this respect. Medical science and economics, especially in antagonizing the theories of Malthus, must exert some influence. The state can assist by forbidding the sale of illegal instruments and medicines. But all these can be only experimental. The problem is new and the solution not yet found."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CHICAGO'S "MORALS COURT"

CHICAGO LIVES UP to its reputation as a pioneer in establishing the first "Morals Court," thinks the *Chicago Tribune*, which says that the work of the court "will attract the attention of the world," while *Collier's Weekly* pronounces its methods to be "as scientific and humane as the average police-court methods are clumsy and brutal." The business of the Morals Court is to hear "all cases that have to do with violations of the city ordinances regarding the social evil," and as the *Cleveland Press* explains, its object is "to deal mercifully and helpfully with girls gone wrong." First offenders are spared the shame of public exposure, and none of the women on trial are thrust into contact with the regular petty criminals and drunkards of the police court. Attached to the court are women probation officers and women physicians, and it is proposed to have a hospital for such of the defendants as may need medical care. The probation officers cooperate with employment agencies and rescue homes so that the women who wish to make a new start in life shall have the opportunity. Another feature of the Morals Court is that it will deal severely with the men who "entrap and then prey upon these women," which leads *The Press* to wonder whether "society is getting ready at last to do justice to a pariah class?" Justice in these matters, according to the *Milwaukee Journal*, "has all too often been one-sided," but now the world is disposed to regard the men more sternly and to look upon the women, especially the first offenders, with more intelligent consideration, and *The Journal* asks:

"Is there any way in which humanity may be more greatly shown than in extending another chance, whether it is to the convict after his first sentence or to the woman who has erred? There is no danger that such a course will encourage crime. The penalty will still be heavy enough. Chicago with its Morals Court will not wipe away the grief and shame of sin, but it will take a step nearer the thought of him who said so many years ago what Christianity has been so long in learning: 'Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more.'"

In the view of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* the Morals Court is "admittedly an experiment and must be judged by its results rather than on any theoretical grounds," and yet "conditions are becoming so bad that any effort at betterment is to be encouraged," so that "if Chicago succeeds even measurably other cities will be prompt to follow her lead."

But plain skepticism as to the worth of the court is the feeling of *The New World*, a Catholic newspaper published in Chicago, which remarks:

"It is all very well to say that the court is intended to 'give every one a chance'; to afford those who have fallen from the path of virtue another opportunity with a change in life, but this is scarcely to be obtained by blazoning to the world the names and the sins of the fallen or degraded, with pictures of the court-



A CHICAGO EXPERIMENT—THE FIRST "MORALS COURT."

The object of this court is "to deal helpfully and mercifully with girls gone wrong." Judge Jacob H. Hopkins is presiding. On his right sits Gertrude Howe Britten, superintendent of the Juvenile Protective League, and on his left Mrs. Louise Tousey, the Court's chief probation officer.

flanked by sanctimonious individuals performing the work of moral regeneration. According to one of the printed accounts, a young girl who had been before the court for wayward conduct was 'sentenced' to be sent home, but the victim of the moral-court proceeding replied that the publicity given her case by the activities of the sociologist reformers, the proceedings of the court and the newspapers, made it impossible for her ever to enter her home again or rejoin the family. Is not this a case of the cure being worse than the disease? Are we not entering upon an era of too many public nostrums, too many quack 'reform' doctrinaires, too much smug notoriety-seeking and highfalutin in the administration of the law? It would seem that there are enough channels through which the laws can be enforced, crime punished, and vice corrected, without continually increasing the number by such institutions as 'Morals Courts' and 'Courts of Eugenics,' etc., which not a few are beginning to regard as a fifth wheel to the coach of law administration."

THE CROSS IN THE BALKAN WAR

WHILE MANY OBSERVERS, noting the atrocities committed by the Christian soldiers as well as by the Turkish troops, prefer to consider the Balkan War a secular rather than a religious conflict, at least one spectator of the struggle does not hesitate to call it "a triumph of the Cross," and to reproach the Christian nations with their failure to recognize the fact that "all Christendom has triumphed in the latest victory of the small states of Southeastern Europe over their old enemy, the Turk." This spectator is Ben Hurst, who discusses the religious aspect of the war in the *Notre Dame Ave Maria* (Catholic). Mr. Hurst quotes a wounded Servian soldier in a Belgrade hospital who said to him: "We knew God would not turn his back on us. After all, it was for his Son we were fighting." The writer goes on to say:

"The rank and file who bore the brunt of battle, who chased the Turks at Kumanovo, stood knee-deep in the marshes at Monastir, and fell in thousands under the walls of Adrianople, were men who clung to the creed of their forefathers as to a pearl of great price. National sentiment was indeed strong, but it was not nationality that bound four separate races together.

"Greek, Slav, and Bulgar (half Slav, half Tartar) were bound by a common faith, their best inheritance. The 'intelligent' classes, who had assimilated new doctrines in the Masonic circles of Paris, Berlin, or Geneva, whither the youth of the Balkans go in quest of modern knowledge, kept these out of sight during the solemn marshalling for the fray.

"Not one was ashamed, on crossing the Turkish frontier, to make solemnly in public the Sign of the Cross. It was impossible to find standing-room in churches that are usually empty. A wave of fervor fanned a faith that had slept. The

Cross was the rallying symbol for the Allies on the field of battle. Christians, pressed into the Turkish ranks, and deserting at every opportunity, ran toward the allied troops holding before them sticks or branches crudely put together in the hallowed form, or signing themselves continually, so as to insure recognition as a brother, and escape being shot. Among the prisoners whom I saw passing in the streets of Belgrade were many with rough crosses of white paper stuck on their caps. The persecuted symbol stood them at last in good stead. These men, mostly Greeks, were given free fare to their homes. It was everywhere, among the Allies, the triumph of the Cross."

Something of what this triumph may mean for the liberated states may be inferred from a comparison of conditions in Bulgaria under a Turkish and a Christian régime. The Rev. M. M. Popoff, a Protestant Missionary in Bulgaria, gives in *The Missionary Review* (New York) the following facts concerning Bulgaria's progress during the thirty-five years since she threw off the rule of Turkey:

"Once liberated from the unbearable yoke, the Bulgarians gave themselves to an all-round development. A system of free education was organized, for which the state expends annually 25,000,000 francs. Many young men had been trained in Robert College at Constantinople, who took leading positions in all departments of the Government and encouraged others to seek after higher education. A flourishing university was soon founded in Sofia, which has now nearly 2,000 students. Every town of any size has a gymnasium or a progymnasium, and there is scarcely a village without a free primary school upon which attendance is compulsory. As a consequence illiteracy has almost disappeared. Nearly every man in the army can read and write, and many a common soldier is a university man, speaking French, German, and English.

"In distributing Scriptures and tracts to the soldiers in Samokow, while they were starting for the front, out of 15,000 men, very few rejected copies on account of inability to read."

Those Balkan states which were still under the Turkish yoke when the present war began, says Mr. Popoff, have "absolutely no improvements" to show for 500 years of Turkish domination. We read further:

"The Bulgarians within thirty-five years made wonderful progress in education, industry, commerce, etc., as one will see at once on entering Bulgaria. The manner of living indicates that the national wealth is rapidly increasing. The Turks, on the other hand, leave behind them scarcely a single sign of modern civilization. They have established no schools, have built no factories, have constructed no roads. The great majority of their former subjects are left in distressing poverty, and the country is more desolate than they found it 500 years ago. This is unquestionably due to their utter inability to govern for the benefit of the people. If they had been better rulers they might still be the masters of the entire Balkan peninsula."

SOCIAL SERVICE AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

NELLO was an undersized eleven-year-old Italian boy in an ungraded class of one of New York's public schools, where he distinguished himself by his "utter badness" and incorrigibility. But a "visiting teacher," sent to his home to investigate conditions there, found that Nello's mother was dying of cancer, and that he was her only nurse. He also had practically the entire care of three younger children. More than this, his father, a heavy drinker and often out of work, shared his beer with Nello instead of getting him proper food. Nello's school tantrums were then diagnosed as due to exhaustion, malnutrition, and alcohol poisoning, and when approached from this angle, promptly yielded to treatment.

The story of Nello, which is told by Eleanor Hope Johnson in *The Survey* (New York), is not unique or even exceptional, and for that reason she urges the extension of the social-service movement in connection with the public-school system. "The day is fast coming," says this writer, "when just as surely as social service is an inseparable and honored part of both religious and medical institutions, so it shall be of our educational work." Phases of this service, she points out, are already being slowly introduced into the public-school systems of some cities, while in many more cases the work is being done by volunteer agencies in connection with the schools. The most familiar form of this service at present is that of the "visiting teacher," who investigates the home conditions surrounding backward or incorrigible pupils, and with the knowledge thus acquired is often able to bring hope and progress into a situation which previously meant only bewilderment and despair to both teacher and child.

Yet "when the effort is made to introduce direct social service into the school system itself," this writer tells us, "a suspicion has often been felt on the part of the governing body, or on that of the taxpayer, that here is an attempt to turn the schools into charitable centers." Writing in *The Survey* (New York), she goes on to say:

"They do not seem to realize nor take to heart the message of that minister of twenty years ago that while it is all very well to talk about training the mind, no one has ever yet seen a mind that was not connected with a body. The obstacles which often prevent the mind's full development must be discovered and removed before the education the schools offer can be taken full advantage of. The same close relationship which hospital social service brings about with a patient's home must be established by the school with the homes of its pupils—as in the case of Nello—so that any hindrance to a child's education existing there may be ascertained and as far as possible overcome.

"Last year the social worker who was supplied to the Department of Ungraded Classes of the New York public schools by the Public Education Association proved abundantly the need for such work in connection with all the special classes for children who are backward from any cause whatever. Children who appeared to be hopelessly defective were taken by this worker to hospitals or clinics and found to be far more nearly normal than had been at first supposed. Children who seemed to be in immediate danger of getting into evil ways because of their mental defect, and whose parents were unequal to the task of keeping them from harming themselves or others, were placed in institutions where they could be taught and cared for."

The success of this visitor has led the New York Board of Education to instal two such visitors in the Department of Ungraded Classes.

Concerning the development of volunteer social service in connection with the schools, the writer tells us:

"The Home and School League of Philadelphia has done valuable work in arousing interest in this direction, and now a number of such visitors are at work in the city supported by various private organizations. They are doing the same sort of work as that done by the visitors in New York and Boston, altho from the reports it would seem that both in Philadelphia

and Boston special attention is given by them to vocational guidance. A particularly valuable piece of work has been done by the home visitor appointed by the Armstrong Association to work among the colored pupils of Philadelphia; the Friend's Preventive Association, the Juvenile Protective Association, and the Children's Aid Societies, also support visitors. These are being used to an increasing degree by the Bureau of Compulsory Education of Philadelphia in carrying on the preventive work connected with that bureau.

"In Boston there are now five full-time and seven or eight part-time school visitors. Each visitor is engaged by some private organization, such as the Women's Educational Association, the Home and School Association, a group of settlements, or by some individual. She is attached to a special school or district and does all her work there. This is the arrangement in all three cities. The work has been supervised by a committee of the Women's Educational Association, and this committee represents settlements and other social agencies. Work of this sort, but on a smaller scale, is being done both in Worcester, Mass., and in Rochester, N. Y. The visiting teachers, working under the Public Education Association of New York, have been increasingly effective in their efforts to solve for the often overburdened teacher problems connected with individual children."

POLITICS AS A "SPIRITUAL ENDEAVOR"

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT in the spirit of politics is noted, in an interview in the *New York Times*, by Norman Hapgood, one of the new owners and the editor-in-chief of *Harper's Weekly*, and also the chairman of the New York Citizens' Committee which is planning a fusion campaign in the metropolis for the fall election. "A semi-religious or acutely ethical feeling is the real dynamic force behind the change in our political conditions," is the belief of Mr. Hapgood, who maintains that politics is no longer a mere conflict of partizan points of view, but "a highly spiritual endeavor" to discover the means of giving "to the mass of the people the best things in life," and he holds that the objects of progressive politics to-day are in many details "identical with the objects that form the basis of the Christian religion." The willingness to change established customs and to reduce established privileges Mr. Hapgood terms "enthusiastic humanity," and remarks that it is much more in evidence in the Middle West, "where wealth and education are more evenly distributed, than in the great social and financial centers of the East." He adds that there are various reasons why it is hard to make the progressive feeling count in New York, one being that in any wealthy community the political organizations "are likely to be dominated by men of great wealth" and by vast business organizations; yet this has happened not in New York alone, as we read:

"Everywhere in this country the difficulties of city government have been increased by the fact that we have rarely brought the citizens forward in our politics, but have subordinated the individual to the political machine, which has invariably been a subordinate part of one or the other of the great national parties. These machines have not only included a great deal of inefficiency and considerable dishonesty, but, what is even more important, they have prevented the best intelligence of our cities from taking over the control of our city governments and bringing advanced and creative thought to bear on city problems."

That we shall eventually establish a system by which a great city shall be permanently free from the thrall of national partizanship is Mr. Hapgood's conviction, and he continues:

"City elections in the not remote days of the future will be won or lost on questions bearing only upon city problems; only such municipal officials shall be chosen as we the public have an interest in; the rest will be appointed. In no other way can the present advantage of the professional politician be wholly done away with. Among political devices for better city government the short ballot is the most important."

MOTOR TRUCKS



THE MOTOR-TRUCK AND THE RAILWAY

THE growing use of the motor-truck for short-distance transportation has raised the question whether, and how far, it may prove to be a successful competitor of the railroad. Much will depend on the existence of good roads. That the question is extending far beyond metropolitan limits is shown by a letter of inquiry that *Motor Age* recently received from Bowie County, Texas. In Bowie County good roads have been built by bond issues. One of the roads parallels a railway for a considerable distance, and it has been proposed that the road be extended for thirty miles further along the railway. Before doing this, however, information was sought as to the "actual cost of operating trucks on graded and graveled roads per hundred pounds of freight per mile." When these figures have been obtained some of the authorities in Bowie County intend to compare them with freight rates charged by the railroad. In answering the question *Motor Age* says:

"As a basis of figuring it will be advisable to look at the freight schedules for this territory on lots of 100 pounds. These throughout Texas are as follows:

Class of goods	1	2	3	4
10-mile haul.....	13	12	10	8
15-mile haul.....	15	13	12	10
25-mile haul.....	19	17	15	13
35-mile haul.....	22	20	18	16
50-mile haul.....	27	25	23	21

"If the motor-truck is to make good it must meet these rates and make a profit on them. With a simple system it can be done, but an elaborate freight line would be beaten by the railway.

"Motor-trucks already have competed with the railways abroad for certain classes of service and under certain conditions, with excellent success. This is over good roads, of course. As to whether it could be done in the case mentioned would depend entirely on the service conditions. Assuming some of these, however, one can easily outline a plan of figuring cost which will give a good idea of things, as a beginning to real figuring.

"In the first place, the road projected is 42 miles long altogether, and the motor-truck line is to compete with the parallel railway for this distance at 27 cents per 100 pounds maximum. If the line can take in towns near that are not touched by the railway, so much the better, assume that there would be ten stops or distributing stations along the route and that business can be had to keep the motor vehicles working to their tonnage capacity each trip.

"It has been contended in many previous articles in *Motor Age* that the business method of handling motor-trucks is of far more importance than the vehicle itself, and this case is no exception. The whole success or failure of the scheme would depend on the business connected with the trucks and the business

"All of this fixt expense has to do with the car alone, however. In actual work some kind of platform or shed would prob-



From "Motor Age."

MOTOR-TRUCK AT WORK ON GEORGE GOULD'S ESTATE IN LAKEWOOD, N. J.



MOTOR-TRUCK DELIVERING PIPES TO BUILDERS OF AN OIL PIPE LINE.

ability of the manager, statements which will explain themselves as the article proceeds.

"The average motor-truck in city use makes 42 miles a day, so for the first figuring, merely to arrive at a further basis, let us assume that there will be two machines, one making a trip each way each day, a third being held in reserve for breakdowns and for extra hauls. The mileage will be 42 per day, the stops 10. Thus the trip would be made in about 6 to 9 hours, not over 4½ hours being spent in actual motion by each machine and the rest spent in loading and unloading.

"The fixt expenses of a 5-ton truck would be about as follows:

Gasoline.....	\$1.62
Oil, etc.....	.43
New parts.....	1.31
Tires.....	2.63
Driver.....	2.50
Fixt expenses of truck.....	5.06
Total.....	\$13.55

"Fixt expenses on the truck would be as follows or thereabouts, car cost being taken at \$4,500:

Depreciation, 20 per cent.....	\$3.00
Interest at 6 per cent.....	.90
Insurance.....	.36
Garaging.....	.86
Total.....	\$5.12

ably have to be furnished as a freight station at each town shipping point, the expense depending on the business and equipment. If a number of motor-trucks were used this overhead would drop, but business conditions in several towns might require a good, tho small, freight building, lighted and heated, and a man in charge.

"Add to this the expense of two working trucks at \$13.50 each, including driver, and you have the total daily expense of \$49.48, or about 24 cents per ton-mile. This means an expense per 100 pounds per mile of 1.2 cents, or practically 50 cents for the 42-mile trip, including handling, etc. This is too high.

"If two drivers were used each truck could make a round trip of 84 miles a day without undue strain or hurry, provided the goods are ready at each station platform at stops. By building sheds which were mere platforms with a protecting roof and a box for shipping slips and orders, most of the small stops could be handled as now; the two machines would make two trips a day each way, or one could be used only to do as much work as formerly. The ton-mileage per day would be in this case 420 instead of 210 for the same vehicle."

SELF-STARTERS FOR TRUCKS

A subject on which there is much diversity of opinion in motor-truck circles is the wisdom of using a self-starting apparatus. At the public shows early in the year makers in general discouraged the introduction of it. They contended that the simpler



From "The Automobile."

MOTOR VEHICLE MADE IN 1873.



From "Motor Age."

MOTOR-TRUCK LUNCHING-ROOM USED IN GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

a truck was made the better it would perform in the hands of a driver. It was desirable, so far as possible, to avoid giving drivers any opportunity for tinkering with new devices. In this way trouble could be avoided. On the other hand, it is contended that "everything possible should be done to save the energies of the driver." This ground is set forth in *Motor Age*, which insists that the contention is particularly good in the case of the vehicles of 1,500 pounds capacity now used for making deliveries of many parcels daily. A driver thus occupied will of necessity be compelled to spend a great deal of his time and energy in cranking the motor. A driver whose energies are not diverted by the necessity for cranking would be almost certain to produce better results. The writer adds:

"With the improvement that starters are receiving at present there is not any reason why satisfactory ones for the truck driver can not be produced. It is true the work on a starter in such service is ten times greater than that in a passenger car, and it will be up to the starter, manufacturer, and battery builders to cope with these extreme conditions.



From "Motor World."
MOTOR-CAR USED IN RAILWAY TRACK WORK.

"The fact that starters are desirable for one type of motor-truck does not necessarily mean they are desirable for all types. The truck used in transfer work between a store and its distributing warehouses, or between the depot and the wholesale warehouses, has not that requirement for a starter that the vehicle in the house-to-house service has. It is a moral certainty that when the starter movement takes hold of one department of the truck industry its influence will be felt in all of the others."

THE DEMAND FOR GASOLINE

L. S. Tainter writes in *Motor* of the magnitude of the demand in this country for gasoline. Motor-cars alone now consume in twelve months over 400,000,000

gallons. While these figures are not exact or authentic, they may serve as an estimate. They are based on the assumption that the average car will be run 5,000 miles in a year and will consume a gallon for each twelve miles. The number of cars now in the country is placed in round numbers at a million. Starting with these figures, an attempt is made to get at the cost of the gasoline consumed. With the average price placed at 15 cents per gallon, the result obtained is \$60,000,000. If to this price be added 5 cents per gallon, in order to reach the average price paid by consumers, the result would be \$80,000,000—"surely a nice, tidy sum to go into the coffers of the refiners and sellers of gasoline during the course of one year." Other items of consumption named in this article, their cost, etc., are gas, engine oil, grease, and kerosene. Mr. Tainter says:

"We find that each car in this country consumes thirty-five gallons of engine oil on an average during a year, making a total of thirty-five million gallons. The average wholesale price of this product is thirty-two cents per gallon, which figures up to over eleven million dollars.

"The next in line is grease, and of this motor-cars use during a year fully twenty million pounds, or ten thousand tons, and, at an average wholesale price of six cents per pound, this amounts to one million two hundred thousand dollars.

"A great deal less kerosene is being used per car now than was consumed a few years ago; this is on account of the increase in electric-lighting systems, but it is perfectly safe to assume that each car is responsible for an annual consumption of two gallons. This includes what is used for lighting, cleaning the motor, and washing, or a total consumption of two million gallons, and at ten cents per gallon it amounts to two hundred thousand dollars.

Only the widest kind of a guess can be made as to the value of the general petroleum lubricating oils and greases which are used in the manufacture of motor-cars and automobile accessories, but one would not be very far wrong if he put the annual figure at three million dollars.

Summing the matter up, we find that the automobile and its kindred industries are responsible for over seventy-five million dollars' worth of wholesale petroleum business during a year, which is divided as follows:

Gasoline	\$50,000,000
Gas-engine oils	11,200,000
Greases	1,200,000
Kerosene	200,000
General lubrication	3,000,000
	\$65,600,000

"Speculation as to the future is rather a fruitless business, but it is nevertheless vastly interesting. With motor-cars being launched on the roads of America at the rate of almost half a million a year, with motor-boats taking the water in fleets, and with a constantly increasing number of



From "Motor Age."
TRUCK TRANSPORTING BOATS FROM TOLEDO, O., FOR THE RELIEF OF DAYTON.

stationary engines being driven by gasoline and lubricated with the same oil and grease that the motor-car uses, it is obvious that the time is not far distant when the gasoline phase of the petroleum industry will take place in the list of staple 'crops' along with wheat, corn, and their fellows.

"In England the ordinary wholesale price of gasoline, or 'petrol,' is the equivalent of forty cents a gallon, while in France 'essence' has touched the sixty-cent mark. With gasoline in America



From "The Horseless Age."
LIGHT DELIVERY WAGON BUILT ON CYCLE LINES.

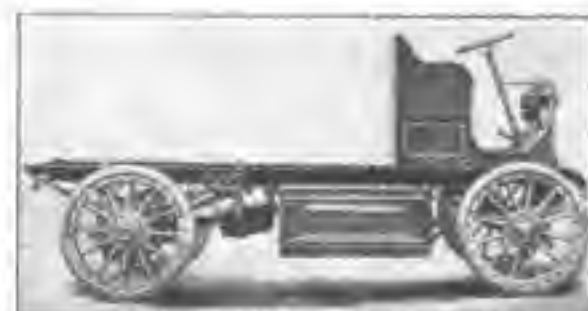
at the latter price, we would have the enormous total of \$240,000,000 as the actual cost to the ultimate consumer of the power to drive his car. Beyond a shadow of question, the rapid increase in the number of motor-cars will furnish the oil merchant with the needed excuse for an equally rapid increase in the cost of motor fuel. Two



From "The Automobile."
AUTOMOBILE USED TO DRIVE FARM MACHINERY, A CIRCULAR SAW BEING IN OPERATION IN THE PICTURE.

years hence, when the number of automobiles in America passes the two-million mark, we shall, unless some kindly hand intervenes, with another and cheaper fuel, have forty-cent gasoline. Assuming that the consumption would be just twice what it is now, we get the astonishing total of \$240,000,000 as the bill which the motorists

(Continued on page 1234)



From "Automobile Topics."
A LIGHT WEIGHT ELECTRIC TRUCK.

The Victor System of changeable needles gives you complete musical control

Full tone



Victrola Needle
30 cents for 200

Medium tone



Victor Needle
5 cents per 100
50 cents per 1000

Soft tone



Victor Half-Tone Needle
5 cents per 100
50 cents per 1000

Subdued tone



Victor Fibre Needle
50 cents per 100
(can be repointed
and used eight times)

The Victor system of changeable needles adapts the different selections to the requirements of different rooms, and to meet the tastes of different people—enables you to hear every record just as you want to hear it.

"But," you say, "when Caruso sings or Mischa Elman plays doesn't the Victor record it exactly as the artist sings or plays it?"

Absolutely true to life—but there is this important difference:

The Victor record is the artist just as you would hear him if you stood beside him on the stage, while what you want is to hear him as you would if seated in the audience—and the system of changeable needles enables you to sit in the first row or the last row or any place between, and to change your seat for each individual selection to hear it to the best advantage.

The Victor system of changeable needles and the tone-modifying doors of the Victrola give you perfect control over the music, and enable you to bring out the full beauties of each individual record.

The **Victrola Needle** produces the full tone as originally sung or played—particularly suited for large rooms and halls, and for dancing.

The **Victor Needle** brings out a volume of tone about equal to what you would hear in the first few rows of an opera house or theatre.

The **Victor Half-tone Needle** reduces the volume of tone and gives you the effect of sitting in the middle of an opera house or theatre.

The **Victor Fibre Needle** produces a rich, subdued tone that takes you still further back—a tone that will delight the discriminating music-lover.

The principle of the changeable needle is the only correct one to insure perfect results, and the reproducing qualities of Victor Needles are absolutely right.

Any Victor dealer will gladly play any music you wish to hear and demonstrate the value of the changeable needle.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., U.S.A.

Bertiner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors.



New Victor Records are on sale at all dealers on the 28th of each month

G. V. Electric Trucks

Give you 10 years' life and more. Are clean, silent and odorless.

Operate 297 days out of the 300.

Show economy in tires, parts replacements and general upkeep over a period of years.

Promote the highest efficiency in systematic trucking, transfer work and light deliveries.

Make possible undreamed of economies in real estate investment covered by stables and wagon yards.



Design standardized since 1907. All parts of each model interchangeable. Over 3000 in use, many ten years old.

The ex-teamster and the simple Electric are a saving over the complex motor vehicle and the expert chauffeur-machinist.

The Electric has economic law behind it and must dominate in its field. Show your business acumen by getting the right machine for the right place.

Six capacities: 750 lbs. to 5 tons.

Catalogue 106 on request.

**GENERAL VEHICLE
COMPANY, Inc.**

GENERAL OFFICE AND FACTORY:

Long Island City, N. Y.

New York Chicago Boston Philadelphia



MOTOR-TRUCKS

(Continued from page 1232)

of 1915 will have to foot for their fuel alone.

"Certainly the figures are alarming, but as the writer has before pointed out, every such contretemps brings its own solution with it. Motoring in America is the modest man's sport. It belongs essentially to a class which can spend only a certain amount of money. The minute the price of gasoline touches a figure beyond the reach of the half-filled pocket-book, some one will come forward with a cheaper fuel to take the place of gasoline, or else with a carburetor that will give a mileage for a given amount of gasoline so far in excess of the distance now obtainable that the increase in price will be nullified."

MOTOR-WAGONS FOR GROCERS

Henry Farmington, writing in the *Power Wagon* of the increase in the use of motor delivery wagons by grocers and other tradesmen who supply food, asserts that the cost of living in this country "is at least \$1,200,000,000 more than it should be," and that excessive sum "is directly attributable to the present wasteful methods of handling and distributing food products." What is wanted is "greater and more direct distribution of perishable food." This would largely decrease the cost of food to the consumer. Mr. Farmington makes the following other statements:

"In the movement now going on all over the country to reduce the cost of living, the more progressive grocers are doing their share by throwing out the expensive and obsolete system of delivery by horse wagons, and are installing motors in their places.

"A careful census reveals the astonishing fact that grocers in these United States have invested upward of \$5,500,000 in motor-wagons. About 2,000 grocers operate a total of 2,800 motor-wagons, varying in carrying capacity from 300 pounds to seven tons each.

"These are distributed in forty-six States and Territories. No fewer than 328 towns appear on the list, so it will be seen that the distribution is country-wide and fully representative of American progress. Most of these grocers own and operate only one machine each, but there are several hundreds with more than one.

"One of the biggest installations is that of a progressive concern operating a chain of retail grocery stores in Philadelphia. This firm has thirty-one motor-trucks at present, and has expressed the intention of buying 200 more in the near future. The largest fleet of motor-wagons owned by one grocery company is that of a big New York chain-store grocer. This concern has thirty-five machines, valued at \$150,000. A company in Detroit, Mich., has just bought twenty-three motor-wagons, after having fully tried out machines for some time previous.

"Other grocers having installations of more than one motor-wagon include: One with fifteen machines, one with ten, three with nine, two with eight, three with seven, seven with six, eight with five, forty-one with four, eighty-three with three, and two hundred and seventy-seven with two.

"Practically all of these commenced with a single motor-wagon, and bought the rest on the showing of their first machine—some because the machine brought extra trade—which is sufficient evidence of the ability of the power wagon to 'make good' in the grocery business.

"Compared with the use of motor-trucks in the country at large, these figures are comparatively insignificant. There are about 66,000 power wagons in road-service in this country. The total investment is \$150,000,000. There are one hundred and ten concerns with an average installation of over fifty machines each, and an aggregate investment of \$15,000,000, which shows the confidence of the big business men of this country in the motor-truck idea.

"A small grocer in Chicago said he would not consider the motor-wagon for some years, until it was properly developed. But he changed his tune when told of the foregoing particulars. And he was utterly astonished when shown a list of nearly 100 grocers in Chicago who have a total of 126 machines.

"This man is typical of thousands of others, and such men, when they finally do buy motor-wagons, often make the mistake of purchasing machines wholly unsuited to their needs. The obvious way to avoid this fatal mistake is to buy machines only from manufacturers who have an established reputation.

"If a motor-truck company has been in business for several years, or if its officials are men of known reputation in the power-wagon industry, it is usually a safe bet to buy its machines especially when it can refer to a long list of satisfied customers. There is no longer the slightest reason for a grocer—or any other tradesman—for not having motor delivery. In nearly every large city there are professional motor-truck operators who lease or rent the services of machines, some by the day, week, or month, others on long-time contracts of from one to three years. And it nearly always happens that the price for such service, considering the tonnage moved and the miles covered, is much cheaper than operating horse wagons.

"Thus, if a grocer wants to try out motor delivery, he can lease from a professional. Of course, the motor-truck operator makes a profit, but then he also guarantees service, and besides he can administer a large number of machines much more cheaply in proportion than an individual concern can one or two. There is another way in which the up-to-date grocer can have the benefits of motor delivery without taking the necessary money out of his business all at one time for the purchase of machines. In many of the smaller progressive communities of this country, some of the local tradesmen have clubbed together to buy motor equipment on the cooperative plan.

"Even in so small a place as Rushville, Ill., with a population of only 2,000, the grocers are doing their delivery work with two motor-wagons on a cooperative basis."

When Everything's Perfume.—A poetical old shopkeeper was always doing kind things and saying lovely ones. One spring he was having his shop repainted. He told the painter to leave a certain corner untouched for the time being; he explained that the young people at that season did all their courting there, and he didn't want them to get smudged.

"But," objected the painter, "these young folks would be fools not to know the smell of fresh paint."

"Young fellow," said the old shopkeeper, "you've never had a girl, that's plain. If you had, you'd know that when folks are in love, everything—wet paint included—smells like violets and roses."

—San Francisco Argonaut.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c per case of 6 glass stoppered bottles



The Marmon is a fitting expression of the elegant luxury of modern life combined with the high efficiency of modern industry. Nothing that makes for comfort, convenience or beauty has been overlooked; marvelous results that make for durability, power, economy and capability have been achieved.

The reputation of the car and its makers warrants the careful consideration of every buyer who demands the best.

Detailed Information on Request

Nordyke & Marmon Co.

Established 1851

Indianapolis, Indiana

Sixty Years of Successful Manufacturing

The Marmon "Thirty-Two"

A sensible, logical car—a car of moderate size and capacity, meeting every requirement for touring and city use with the economy in tires, fuel and upkeep so important to the majority of motorists. Four-cylinder, 32 h. p. 120-inch wheel base, electric starting and lighting system, with body types to meet every requirement and corresponding equipment. Touring Car, \$3000, f. o. b. Indianapolis.

The Marmon "Forty-Eight"

Six-cylinder, 48-80 h. p., 145-inch wheel base—a large car with small car advantages, a car with short turning ability which eliminates the old objections to long wheel base—a car of wonderful and surpassing riding qualities; electric starting and lighting system, with body types to meet every requirement and corresponding equipment. Touring Car, \$5000, f. o. b. Indianapolis.

Diamond

(No Clinch)

Tires

made of Vitalized Rubber

are built with extra air-room



It's the extra air-room that does the work. The more air-room in your tires means more resiliency, and a greater ability of the tire to absorb the shock of the road, insuring more comfort for you and your passengers—*more comfort for your tires.*

This more air-room tire does the work easily and will not strain under road usage. The extra air-room is gained for you without lessening the thickness of the tread or weakening the side walls.

You can now get Diamond (No Clinch) Tires made of Vitalized Rubber, with Perfect 3-Point Rim Contact, No-Pinch Safety Flap for inner tube protection, and, if you wish, the famous Safety (Squeegie) Tread—at any of the

25,000 Diamond Dealers
always at your Service

Silver City

New Mexico



DON'T let the season delay your coming. When U. S. soldiers are found to have tuberculosis, they are sent to this section immediately for treatment, no matter what season of the year it may be. When you find you have tuberculosis, don't wait until winter to begin your fight. Superior where you are may be as bad a handicap as winter. The U. S. Government chose this section for its \$4,500,000 Sanatorium, for the reason that

the climate here is favorable for the treatment of tuberculosis all year round.

The Government's report states: "The feature which constitutes the peculiar excellence of this climate and distinguishes it from all other sections, is its relative *equality*—outdoor life is pleasant throughout the whole year."

The mile-high altitude has much to do with keeping summer days here pleasant and nights delightfully cool. This altitude, too, is a big help in the treatment of tuberculosis. Statistics show that altitude increases the vitality by adding to the white corpuscles and by bringing the blood pressure of a tuberculosis patient to that of a person in full health.

The environment here is beautiful—no arid desert; ground is covered with herbage and is wooded near town and heavily wooded back towards the mountains. Beautiful scenery; good roads. Silver City is a modern town of 4000 with well-stocked stores and every convenience of telephones, electric lights, good water, etc.,—reached via Santa Fe or Rock Island and Southern Pacific.

SECRETARY, 501 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SILVER CITY, N. M.



If you realized what a vast difference in the chances of curing tuberculosis a few months may mean, you would plan at once to enlist every aid.

Plan now to come to Silver City this summer—write today for booklet fully describing the climate, the city, and its splendidly equipped sanitariums.

DOCTORS: The question of climate is of very great importance—you do not wish to send tuberculosis patients to distant resorts if as good results can be obtained nearer home. Let us submit evidence by members of your own profession about the *unquestionable* advantages of the climate here.

CURRENT POETRY

OF all the fixed forms of poetry the sonnet is the only one to enjoy general and long-continued popularity. In 1890 an attempt was made to introduce into the English language some of the highly artificial French forms. Austin Dobson, William Ernest Henley, Andrew Lang, Algernon Charles Swinburne wrote graceful ballades, villanelles, rondeaux, and triolets. But none of these forms have entered into the language. The sonnet, however, altho it has been condemned by many poets and critics—sonneteer was once a contemptuous name for a poet—retains its hold upon the affections of writers and readers of verse. The magazines of England and America print sonnets every month, and rare indeed is the volume of verse that does not contain exercises in this fascinating and difficult manner. Even *The English Review*, that ultra-radical periodical which publishes the work of John Masefield, W. W. Gibson, and William H. Davies, yields to tradition enough to print in a recent issue ten sonnets by as many different writers. It cannot be said that these poems are particularly distinguished; sameness of form and sameness of thought render them rather dull reading. Only one shows any striking beauty, and that one we quote below. Mr. Flint has expressed beautiful thoughts in beautiful phrases—" chiming in my soul like silver gongs " is admirable. The spirit of his poem is refreshingly joyous and eminently suited to the form he has selected.

Consolation

By F. S. FLINT

What if my life be cast in barren ways,
Between brick walls, where flowers do not grow,
Where golden fields of corn wave not nor glow,
And cold unfriendly faces meet my gaze—
There still are trees in London: in the maze
Of noisy streets I meet them as I go,
Dejected and bewildered, to and fro.
And my heart leaps and with rejoicing says:
Still have I golden books where men have limned
The flowers of their spirit and its songs—
Birds singing in the branches of my mind;
And, O my love, your image is undimmed,
While chiming in my soul like silver gongs
Your voice and laughter through its silence wind.

From the sonnet let us turn to the work of a scornful of sonnets. Mr. Herbert Kauffman's "Poems" (George H. Doran Co.) are written with little regard for convention; perhaps it would be juster to say they are written in deliberate defiance of convention. When a writer has striking new thoughts to advance this capriciously free writing is sometimes justifiable. But Mr. Kauffman has no new message, nor does his enthusiasm for profanity and exclamation points lend force to his Kipling-esque didacticism. In his quieter moods he writes verse well worth reading, and the two which we print below show him at his best. His personification of Hope is well sustained, and except for the clumsy expression " muscled meat " the poem called

"Courage" is excellent. It is a little too long, perhaps, but it is effective preaching.

Hope

BY HERBERT KAUFFMAN

I heard the walls of grief and shame
When Priam's walls were wrapt in flame;
I stood within the Forum place,
When Vandal ax and Gothic mace
Battered the pride from Caesar's face;
When Plague's foul legions filled the Seine
With corpses, and bestank the plain
Of France, from Paris to Lorraine;
When Flanders fell before the siege
That made the Spanish fiend her liege;
When werewolves wrought a guillotine
For Louis and his fragile queen;
'Twas I who staged anew the scene,
'Twas I who wiped away the scars
And set the heaven with fresh stars.

Courage

BY HERBERT KAUFFMAN

'Tis not because of muscled meat
We place men in the master's seat;
We do not reckon toughened-thew,
Nor breed, nor creed, nor bulk, nor hue,
The force with which the anvil rings,
Nor care how hard the hammer swings;
The might in brawn, the strength in bone,
Can never serve success, alone;
Think you 'twas Spartan steel and skill
That saved Greece from the Persian will?
Think you Horatius won the day
And held the bridge through nimble play
Of sword? Or when all Europe lay
Cringing beneath Napoleon's sway,
'Twas better guns and cannon-balls
That swept the fields and crumbled walls?
All that was splendid in every age
Was written by valor on history's page.
Giants in pigmy guise,
Prophets with groping eyes;
What matter sight or size
When men build to the skies?
What matter numbers, years,
If we disdain our fears?

Here, by a more experienced poet, is a poem that has no lesson whatever. It has, however, a charming old-fashioned sentiment and it illustrates the mysterious and enduring affinity of wild nature and the human heart. We take it from *The Independent*.

The Dittany

BY MADISON CAWEIN

The scent of dittany was hot,
Its smell intensified the heat;
Into his brain it seemed to beat
With memories of a day forgot.
When she walked with him through the wheat,
And noon was heavy with the heat.

Again her eyes gazed into his
With all their maiden tenderness;
Again the fragrance of her dress
Swooned on his senses; and, with bliss,
Again he felt her heart's caress
Full of a timid tenderness.

What of that spray she plucked and gave?
The spray of this wild dittany,
Whose scent brought back to memory
A something lost, beyond the grave.
He knew now what it meant, ah me!
That spray of withered dittany.

How many things he had forgot!
Far, lovely things he'd flung away.
And where was Love now? Who would say?
The dittany, whose scent was hot,
Spoke to his heart; and, old and gray,
Through the lone land he went his way.



International Motor Trucks

Proved by Years of Successful Service

Mack 12 years in use **Saurer** 18 years in use **Hewitt** 10 years in use

4 cents per ton-mile

Ten of our trucks are owned by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, who unquestionably understand transportation machinery. During 1909-10 they bought four of our trucks—saving 33⅓% in transportation cost—then they bought the rest of the ten. Their exclusive use of our trucks proves their confidence.

These trucks are operated with full load capacity 24 hours each day, and here are the figures:

104 to 120 miles each 24 hours per truck
80,000 pounds of freight per day per truck

Two days' work for each work day; yet upkeep remains only 4 cents per ton-mile.

Each round trip, from the works at Philadelphia to Eddystone is over 26 miles.

Load—5 tons going, 5 tons on the return
2 round trips in each 12 hours
4 round trips in each 24 hours
40 tons per day per truck

This story is but half told—let us tell you the rest

International Motor Company

General Offices: Broadway and 57th St New York Works: Allentown Pa; Plainfield N J

Sales and Service Stations: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Baltimore, Newark, Pittsburgh, St Louis, Atlanta, Kansas City, Denver, Minneapolis, St Paul, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Washington, Albany and other large cities

Canadian Sales Agents:
The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited, Montreal



PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE PASSING OF THE ASTOR HOUSE

IN Boston the tearing down of an old landmark is regarded as a kind of sacrilege, but in New York nearly everything must give way to economic pressure. In the metropolis dividends are usually the first consideration, and the people who pull down old buildings excuse themselves by saying that while from a sentimental standpoint it is rather bad to see places of historic interest wiped out of existence, there is a gain of architectural beauty in the erection of modern buildings. One by one a great many New York landmarks have passed, and now we learn that the old Astor House is soon to be torn down. The old hotel has an interesting history, some of which is told in the New York Sun:

There are probably more history, tradition, tragedy, and comedy associated with the weather-stained, gray-stoned old Astor House than with any other old building in New York. Shortly after the Revolutionary War Rufus King, once Minister to England, had his Colonial homestead and garden on the plot where the Astor House now stands. One of his neighbors was Cornelius Roosevelt, of whom Colonel Roosevelt is a direct lineal descendant.

John Jacob Astor, the founder of the Astor family in America, bought the house and ground from King, and while he lived there entertained all the authors and scholars of the day. He bought up all of the block between Vesey and Barclay Streets, and in the early 30's decided, much to the alarm of some conservative old Knickerbockers, to erect there the finest hotel on the western continent.

The corner-stone was laid on July 4, 1834, and beneath it was buried a silver casket containing copies of the daily newspapers of the day previous, a silver tablet, and a full-length portrait of Lafayette, who was a mighty popular figure in this country even at that date.

It took three years to erect the building, and the original cost was \$70,000. The opening ceremony was presided over by Mayor Cornelius W. Lawrence.

Perhaps there is no place in America where during the march of years so many celebrities from every field of endeavor have gathered. There have been murder, theft, and suicide between those grim stone walls. Some of the bitterest political campaigns of American history have been planned there.

A year after the place was opened Nathaniel Hawthorne and Charles Dickens registered there, and only a few months later Washington Irving spent several weeks there while on a visit to New York.

Every President of the United States since the Civil War excepting William H. Taft has had at least one meal in the Astor House. In the parlors upstairs the campaigns of Henry Clay, Zachary Taylor, and Winfield Scott were organized. Edgar Allan Poe, who in 1841 edited *Graham's Magazine*, dropt into the Astor House daily to pick up news.

On the Astor steps Louis Kossuth bade adieu to America, and the late King Ed-



AN ELECTRIC TRUCK Can Go Anywhere

It isn't prohibited from entering docks, warehouses or other places where fire underwriters' rules forbid inflammatory material.

This is only one of the advantages of an "Electric" truck. There are many others and business men everywhere are recognizing them, just as the large majority of electric vehicle manufacturers have recognized the superiority of

The 4 "Exide" Batteries

"Exide", "Hecap-Exide", "Ebin-Exide", "Bronclab-Exide"

Designed and perfected by the most experienced battery engineers who have carefully considered the service requirements of the "Electric."

Built by the oldest battery maker in the country in the largest plant in the country devoted exclusively to the manufacturing of storage batteries.

The worth of "Exide" batteries has been demonstrated, *proved beyond question*, in dependable service in all types of electric vehicles, under all sorts of conditions.

The people who buy the most batteries are the best judges of the best battery to use.

Whether you own—or intend purchasing—an electric pleasure car, delivery wagon or truck, it will pay you to investigate the four "Exide" Batteries.

Our interesting publications on request.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

1888

PHILADELPHIA

1913

New York Boston Chicago St. Louis Cleveland Atlanta Denver
Detroit Los Angeles San Francisco Seattle Portland, Ore. Toronto

Use the "Exide" Battery for Gas Car
Starting, Electric Lighting or Ignition



Kelly-Springfield Automobile Tires

The seasoned motorist isn't looking for a tire that will cure all tire troubles. He knows there's no such thing. What he wants is a tire that will overcome the great, big majority of troubles, the ones that are conquered by the real rubber that goes into hand-made Kelly-Springfield tires.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE COMPANY, 229 W. 57th St., New York
Branch offices in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Baltimore, Seattle, Atlanta, Akron, O., Buffalo.

The Home Tire & Rubber Co., Columbus, Ohio.
Auto Rubber Co., Dayton, Ohio.
Southern Tire & Rubber Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La.
Central Tire & Supply Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
A. G. Thompson & Son, St. Louis, Mo.
Spring Tire & Rubber Co., Houston, Texas.
Tire & Rubber Co., New Haven, Conn.
Automotive Tire & Supply Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
C. D. Foy & Co., Charleston, S. C.
E. & S. Auto Tire Co., Alhambra, Cal.

BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS WATER

Challenges comparison with any other known mineral water in the world on its record of results.

Dr. Roberts Bartholow Professor Emeritus of Materia Medica, General Therapeutics, etc., Jefferson College, Philadelphia, said in "Practical Treatise on Materia Medica and Therapeutics," 1899, that Buffalo Lithia Water "contains well-defined traces of lithia and is alkaline. It has been used with great advantage in gouty, rheumatic and renal affections."

Dr. George Ben Johnston Richmond, Va., ex-President Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, ex-President Medical Society of Virginia, and Professor of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery, Medical College of Virginia, says: "When lithia is indicated, I prescribe Buffalo Lithia Water in preference to the salts of lithia, because it is therapeutically superior to laboratory preparations of lithia, lithia tablets, etc."

Edward M. Eidherr, M.D., Ph.D., Ch.D., Ph.G. University of Vienna, Chicago, Ill., declares: "I have found Buffalo Lithia Water of undoubted service in the treatment of Uric Acid Gravel, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout."

Voluminous Medical Testimony on request. For sale by the general drug and mineral water trade.

**BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS
WATER CO. BUFFALO LITHIA
SPRINGS, VIRGINIA**

ward, then Prince of Wales, with the Grand Duke Alexis, bowed from those steps to the crowds. Thackeray passed in and out of the hotel entrance, and down those steps P. T. Barnum escorted Jenny Lind to her coach, and Macready followed.

The old registers, preserved through the generations, show the names of about all the leading figures in American history of the time. The signature of Fenimore Cooper is there, as are those of Lydia Maria Child, Margaret Fuller, Peter Parley, John Burroughs, Fitz-James O'Brien, and George Arnold.

Walt Whitman used to sit by the hour on the Astor House stoop basking himself in the sun. Andrew Jackson was a regular guest. Fanny Elssler, the dancer, who seventy years ago introduced "La Tarentelle," was a familiar figure in the house.

In the old ballroom many of the finest social events of New York life were held.

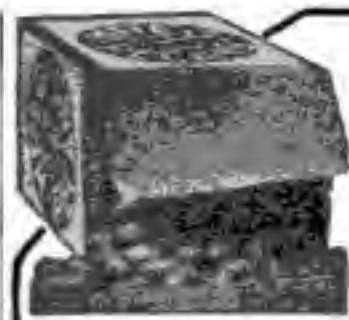
HE "MADE" FLORIDA

WHEN Henry M. Flagler, famous for his work in developing the resources of Florida, was fourteen he left the home of his father, a poor Presbyterian minister, in a village in Ontario County, New York, and went to a little town in Ohio, where he was glad to take a job as clerk in a general store at five dollars a week. When he died the other day at West Palm Beach he was rated as one of the ten or twelve richest men in the country. The tangible compensations for weighing coffee and sugar, measuring calico, and cranking molasses faucets did not enable young Flagler to enjoy many popular pleasures, but his experiences behind the counter gave him the foundation for his business education. While there he acquired a sense of commercial values and learned the rudiments of business. The story of his success in the oil business and later as a railroad builder is told in the New York Tribune:

In that store Mr. Flagler learned a great deal. In the cellar there was a keg of brandy, which was a veritable magician's keg. In the neighborhood there were three separate communities—English, Germans, and Pennsylvania Dutch. Out of that little keg the English bought brandy at \$4 a gallon, the Germans paid \$1.50 a gallon, and the spirits were sold to the Pennsylvania Dutch for what the clerks or the proprietor could get. "That keg taught me to inquire into the merits of everything offered for sale," said Mr. Flagler, in telling the story.

The young clerk worked hard and saved his money, but he never earned more than \$400 a year while he was employed by others. Flagler continued to save, and when he had accumulated a little money he moved to Bellevue, a small place in the next county, and went into the grain business. John D. Rockefeller was then a grain and produce commission merchant in Cleveland and Flagler made consignments to him.

Flagler started a distillery—he always explained that the business was considered



KREG PECANS

Selected Paper-Shell Pecans

Not the ordinary, little, brown nuts you buy at the store, but large, thin-shelled, easily-cracked nuts, filled with delicious golden goodies.

Don't buy meats during the hot summer months. Kreg Pecans used in soups, salads, cakes, macaroons, icings, ice cream, garnishing, and almost every form of dessert will provide more nourishment and are altogether more palatable and healthful.

You Can Buy Only By Mail

The supply is limited, as our orchards in Georgia are not yet in full bearing. We are offering these nuts now simply to introduce them, and this is probably the first opportunity you have ever had to secure them, as their commercial sale has been largely confined to a few fancy grocers in the larger cities, at exceedingly fancy prices. We have only 200 of the 5-lb. packages to offer. We could readily dispose of these to planters and nurserymen, but as we expect to handle a big crop next fall, we want to begin to establish our trade.

We are including with each initial shipment an attractive table nut cracker. While the nuts may be readily cracked in the hand, the cracker brings forth the kernel whole and clean.

Orders will be filled as received. Send \$5 by Postal Money Order, Draft, or Check for 5-lb. package delivered by Parcel Post, prepaid. If our supply is exhausted before we reach your order, money will be refunded.

Reference—First National Bank and Northern Central Trust Company, of Williamsport, Penna.

No shipment of less than 5 lbs. will be made. Order 10-day. Send 25c for sample package.

KREG PECAN CO., Williamsport, Pa.

THE "NIAGARA" CLIP

Double Grip
NEAT AND
ATTRACTIVE



Paper Clip
AN OFFICE
NECESSITY

100 in Each Box
Sample Box 15c.

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY
"Largest Clip Makers in the World."

Cornell Sectional Cottages, Garages, Churches, School-Houses, etc. Built in sections, and are quickly erected by bolting sections together. Skilled labor is not necessary, as sections are numbered. Built of first-class material. Buildings are as durable as if built on the ground. We build houses to meet every need. We pay freight. Art catalog for 4c stamps.
WYCKOFF LUMBER & MFG. CO., 408 Wyckoff St., Ithaca, N.Y.

"RANGER" BICYCLES



Are equipped with puncture-proof tires, imported roller chains, imported English flanged sprockets, English leatherweight steel mud guards, imported Brompton pedals, motor style saddles, bars and grips, and other distinctive features possessed by no other bicycle. No effort or expense has been spared to make the "Ranger" the World's Best Bicycle. Improved factory methods and greatly increased output for 1913 enable us to make a marvelous new price offer. Something very special to the first purchasers of 1913 models in each town. Write us today.

WE SHIP ON APPROVAL

without a cent in advance, to any person, anywhere in the United States, and prepay the freight. We only ask you to examine and try the "Ranger" without a cent expense to yourself before you think of buying any other bicycle.

10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

is allowed on every "Ranger" bicycle. Not a cent cost to you if you do not wish to keep it after riding it for 10 days and putting it to every test. Our "Ranger" bicycles are of such high quality, handsome appearance and low price that we are willing to ship to you, prepaid, for your examination and trial, and leave it entirely to you whether you wish to keep it or not.

LOW FACTORY PRICES Our great output, perfected methods and machinery enable us to offer you direct from the factory the best bicycle ever produced at a price that will be a revelation to you. Do not buy a bicycle or a pair of tires until you receive our large complete catalog and learn our direct factory price and remarkable special offer.

SECOND-HAND BICYCLES—a limited number taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores will be closed out at once, at \$3 to \$5 each. Descriptive bargain list free.

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thoroughly respectable in those days and that he gave it up because of his religious scruples. He made about \$50,000 in Bellevue, and went to Saginaw, Mich., where he entered the salt trade. In three years he lost his money and owed about \$50,000. He managed to borrow enough to pay his debts and went to Cleveland, where he started in the grain commission business. That was in the 60's. John D. Rockefeller, his brother William, and Samuel Andrews, an Englishman, had started an oil refinery at Cleveland, and when it was decided to build a second refinery, Flagler borrowed \$100,000 from Stephen Harkness, who was related to him by marriage, and Flagler became a member of the firm of Rockefeller, Andrews & Flagler. The business developed rapidly, and in 1870 the partnership was closed and the Standard Oil Company was formed.

The company was capitalized at \$1,000,000 at first, but when the concerns of Lockhart, Frew & Co., of Philadelphia, and Charles Pratt & Co., were bought, the capital stock was increased to \$3,500,000, and then to \$70,000,000. Mr. Flagler was one of the main factors in the development of the vast oil industry, which later was considered a menace to business and which was dissolved by the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Flagler always maintained that there was no "freezing-out" process in the building up of the Standard Oil Company, and that the men who demanded cash instead of stock when they sold their refineries were the ones who cried loudest against the Oil Trust.

The State of Florida owes to Henry M. Flagler more than to any other man the rapid development that it has enjoyed since the latter part of the last century. A few Northerners seeking relief from the rigors of winter had gone there from time to time after the close of the Civil War, and there were a few small hotels. In the late 80's Flagler saw that the country could be developed, and he set about to do it. He built at St. Augustine the Ponce de Leon and the Alcazar hotels and increased the railroad facilities. The new hotels were then considered the finest in the world, and since they were opened there have been few to excel them, even in the great cities. He built other hotels and the Florida East Coast Railroad, and finally constructed the extension of that railroad from the mainland over the keys to Key West.

Key West, the southern terminal, is the most southern city in the United States, and by way of the Florida Keys is 106 miles from the mainland. The project to construct a railroad across these keys was smiled at at first, and it was not decided upon definitely until after years of careful study. Nearly six miles of the wonderful railroad are constructed on concrete arches that span the deep water between Long Key and Cane Key. The completion of the road brought Havana within ninety miles of railroad transportation to any part of the United States.

Flagler's work in Florida was recently referred to as follows: "It is to be doubted whether mere figures can give an adequate idea of the magnitude of Flagler's work. He has spent \$41,000,000 in Florida—that is, his investment in incorporated enterprise amounts to that, divided roughly as follows: Eighteen million dollars in the old railroads, including the development of



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The second Federal truck sold was bought by the L. Bomb Floral Company, and is still operated daily by that company.

The third Federal truck sold was bought by the fire department of Tupelo, Miss., and is still in operation.

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towns; \$10,000,000 in the Key West extension; \$12,000,000 in hotels, and \$1,000,000 in steamboat and outside enterprises. This sum does not include his charities, churches, and divers donations, for neither he nor any one else has kept the figures. The value of the taxable property in the counties exclusively reached by the Flagler roads has increased over \$50,000,000 since he began. And there are to-day only about 25,000 acres under cultivation for fruit and vegetables out of a total of about 3,500,000 acres now available for such cultivation. Flagler has "made" the East Coast of Florida.

HOW EVERS GOT HIS START

IN the spring of 1902 the "Cuban Giants" were billed to play an exhibition game at Troy, and the local club's short-stop, a boy named Pugh, failed to turn up. Manager "Lew" Bacon, finding himself "in a hole" for an infielder, asked if John Evers was in the grand-stand, and, as luck would have it, John happened to be "Johnny-on-the-Spot." If Evers had been absent that afternoon, maybe he would still be working in a collar factory, where he was employed at the time he broke into professional baseball. As it was, he gave a creditable account of himself, and Bacon had him play in several other exhibition games before the regular league season began. Pugh arrived the day before the opening game, and Evers was sent to right field, but the future "King of the Keystone Base" was not destined to stay in the outfield. Pugh did not play very well, and Evers was made the regular short-stop. The new manager of the Chicago Cubs tells his own story in an interview with a New York *Evening Telegram* reporter:

So that it may be understood that it was not a sort of haphazard guess on the part of Bacon in asking me to play, it is necessary for me to explain that previously I had been playing semiprofessional ball in and near Troy on Sundays.

I was the manager, captain, and financial backer of a team of youngsters. Some of them I paid as much as fifty cents a game, but the average salary was a quarter, which I paid out of my own pocket, and which, incidentally, used to keep me pretty nearly "broke," for I never made any money out of it.

During 1901 my team won the championship of a small league that we were connected with, and in the autumn when the local boys who had positions with minor and major league clubs returned home they formed a team to play us.

In that game I played third base, short-stop, and pitcher, and somehow or other we won. Bacon offered me a contract then, but I declined.

I never thought very much of my ability as a player. I was wanting in confidence and feared that I wouldn't make good. That was my real reason for declining.

It was funny the way I attracted the attention of "Tom" Seeley, then the manager of the Chicago Cubs.

There was a short right-field fence at Troy and on the other side was the river. I made so many home runs over that fence

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that I was regarded as a sort of "demon slugger." If I remember correctly I made something like twenty-two homers. After I left they limited hits over the fence to two bases.

Seeley purchased me from Troy before the completion of my first season in professional ball.

I joined the Cubs in Philadelphia on Labor Day, 1902. A big parade was in progress and I could not break my way through the line of march. I tried a dozen times at different points, but each time was waved back by a policeman.

As a result it was late when I arrived at the hotel. The Cubs and Phillies had decided to play two games in the afternoon instead of one in the morning and one in the afternoon.

I remember as well as if it was yesterday that it was fifteen minutes to one o'clock when I arrived at the hotel. The first game was to be called at one-thirty.

Seeley met me. He informed me that it was so near game time, that I had better not eat anything, because he wanted me to play that afternoon. He suggested, however, that it would be a good thing for me to snatch a fifteen-minute nap until he found a uniform for me. In those days we drest at the hotel and rode to the ball park in a "bus."

Of course sleep was out of the question. It seemed like an age to me before a boy finally brought me a uniform. The only one available was old "Bill" Lange's. He was about as big as Ed. Reulbach, taking a fifty shirt, or something like that, and at the time I broke in I weighed exactly 105 pounds. It was like a Chinese puzzle for me to make the thing fit so that I would be presentable.

After a prolonged tussle I finally succeeded. When I was ready to start all the other players had been sitting in the bus for some minutes waiting for me. As I climbed up the rear steps I heard them remark: "Pulling the John Ward already." It was some time later that I learned that "the John Ward" was an epithet applied to all those who were late. It seems that Ward was seldom on time for the bus ride to the ball parks.

As I climbed aboard "Jack" Taylor, the pitcher, looked me over very carefully and cut me to the quick with, "He'll leave in a box car to-night." He meant that I wouldn't do at all. Some years later, I must admit, it gave me great pleasure to still be with the Chicago club when Taylor was released, and I refreshed his memory by remarking: "Well, I'm still here, 'Jack,' and I see you're getting the gate."

That first day in Philadelphia I played short-stop. I had a bad day, but Seeley wanted to see more of me in action, and the following day played me at second. I have been there ever since.

As a usual thing managers like to sign ball-players who have some weight. I can truthfully say that I have yet to see the day when I cared to be any heavier than I am now. The lack of weight has never been a handicap to me. In fact, I think it has helped me in my work at second to a marked degree.

Second base calls for a lot of agility, possibly more so than any other position on a team, and yet it requires very little blocking. You see, when a second baseman takes the throw from the catcher to



The second of the Hupmobile week-ends

The Patriarch of the Pen

He came with a rush out of the deep shadow of the pool, where the dead pine overhangs the bank—that old patriarch of the trout tribe—and nailed the fly on your first cast. You knew he was there—you had dreamed all winter that he was there. And "The Mitten," who pines the wilderness as you find it—can back to the Hupmobile for the net.

The dawn of that May morning had found you well out of the smoky city. Over the fragrant pine ridges and along the old "one-road" the Hupmobile had whirled you.

The whiff-pow will pitch his mysterious chant as the shadows lengthen. You whirled over, carelessly into the car. Back over the old "one-road" the Hupmobile flies with you. Once the wild little people of your trout stream were a rail-road just as away from you and your city home. The Hupmobile has brought them very close. You and yours are led back to nature in "The Car of the American Family."

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Four-cylinder motor, cylinders 3½ inch bore by 3¼-inch stroke, cast en bloc. Unit power plant. Sliding gears.

Full floating rear axle.

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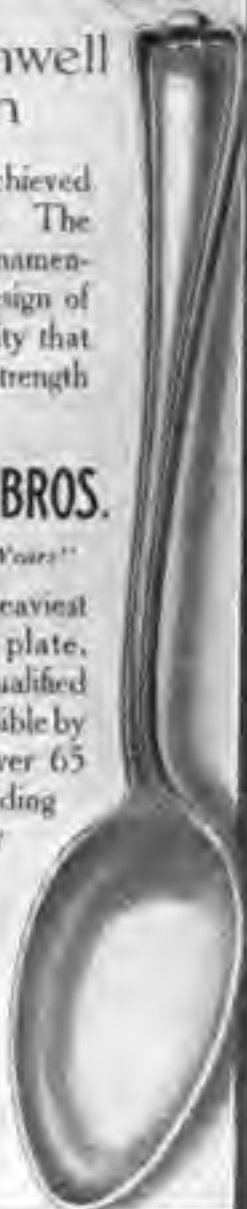
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retire a runner attempting to steal the second baseman seldom if ever has to block the runner. He is running in the same direction as the runner, and it is a question of getting the ball and tagging the runner with it.

On the other hand, a short-stop and a third baseman have to block almost continually. The short-stop comes over from his position to take the throw, and the third baseman does not have to run nearly so far to get to his bag as a second baseman does, and therefore has to block the runner quite frequently.

DEFYING THE CANADIAN MOUNTED

THE Canadian Mounted Police, famous for their work in suppressing lawlessness in the sparsely settled regions of the Northwest, have many daring exploits to their credit, but they probably never clashed with a more troublesome desperado than Oscar Fonberg, a half-crazy homesteader in the backwoods of Alberta. Fonberg did not kill as many men as some other "bad" men who have defied the Mounted, but he gave his pursuers all the thrills that could be expected from one person. The solitude of the wilderness preyed upon Fonberg's mind, and he became the victim of a single delusion, which was the indirect cause of his clash with the officers. Francis J. Dickie, writing in the *Canadian Courier*, tells the story:

Obsessed with the idea that their shack stood on the site of a valuable silver mine, Oscar Fonberg and his brother Swan converted the building into a miniature fortress. Built into a hillside, and loop-holed like a Hudson Bay post of old and filled with high-powered rifles and a large stock of ammunition, the building overlooked and commanded a sweeping view of the whole valley. And here these two men lived for almost two years allowing no one to approach them. For the past six months they have been the terror of Ross Creek country, a territory lying in central Alberta near to Grassy Lake and about 20 miles due north from the town of Tofield on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway thirty miles east of Edmonton.

On Sunday, April 20th, a Ruthenian homesteader named Antonik was fired upon when he passed near to the home of the Fonbergs. He next day reported the matter to Officer Tetley, in charge of the post at Tofield.

On Tuesday, April 22d, Tetley, armed with a warrant for the apprehension of the two Fonbergs on a charge of suspected insanity, went out to the Ross Creek homestead, but on approaching the place was greeted with a volley of shots. Seeing the uselessness of, single-handed, attacking two adversaries so powerfully entrenched, he returned to Tofield and wired to Commissioner Cuthbert, at the district headquarters, Edmonton. Detective Max Bailey, an old member of the force, and Officers Stead and Whitley were dispatched to the scene by the Commissioner.

Joining Tetley at Tofield the four men made their way back to the Fonbergs'

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stronghold, arriving late in the afternoon of April 23d. Approaching the dugout from over the ridge to within parleying distance, the police demanded the surrender of the inmates. From within the shack a voice ordered them away.

Crawling down the side hill, the Mounted Police attempted to fire the shack by rolling bales of burning hay upon the roof and, then deploying to the left, the four officers spread out and rushed the place.

Dashing across the open space Detective Bailey reached safely to within fifteen feet of the door when one of the hail of bullets which poured from the hut struck him in the mouth, killing him instantly. Whitley, seeing his companion fall, turned from this rush on the shack and picked his fallen brother officer in his arms, not then knowing whether life was extinct. A second later a bullet plowed through his thigh, bringing him to the ground. Wounded and still under fire in the open as he was, Whitley still attempted to lift the fallen man, but was unable to carry the body to the shelter of the near-by scrub. The two other officers, Stead and Tetley, gaining the protection of the scrub, carried Whitley to the rig in which they had come, and the driver started off across twenty miles of rough prairie roads to the town of Tofield, while the other two men remained crouched in the scrub to guard against the escape of the inmates of the shack.

When the wounded man arrived in Tofield wires were sent to Edmonton and the Mounted Police Barracks at Fort Saskatchewan for more men, and four officers the same night left the fort and were followed by a reinforcement of four officers from the district headquarters at Edmonton.

In the meantime back in the lonely ravine of Ross Creek the two Mounted Police, under cover of the gathering darkness, crept up and recovered the body of Bailey and dragged it out of fire range. Not a sound had issued from the hut since the encounter of the late afternoon, and, gaining courage, the two men rushed the shack, reached the door, and burst in, only to find the place deserted and empty. In spite of the fact that neither of them had taken his eyes off the place, the quarry had escaped into the night. A short time later, reinforced by nine more of the Mounted Police and a specially sworn-in posse of citizens from Tofield, a thorough search of the surrounding country was made but without avail.

Meanwhile it was learned that Swan Fonberg was employed at a brick-yard in Edmonton, and that the fight given the police was the work of only one man. The police had been under the impression that two men had done the firing, as the rapidity with which bullets had come from the dugout indicated that there must have been two men there, if not more. To conclude:

At 3 o'clock on the morning of April 25th, Mike Rechie, a Russian homesteader, living three miles from the Fonbergs' shack, was awakened by a feeble knocking at his door. He rose and was startled as he saw the shadow of a man in the gloom of the half-opened doorway and the next minute heard the newcomer fall.

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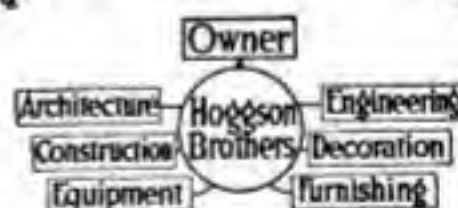
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3. By saving those totally wasted costs of the competitive method of building that are due to the rejection of nine out of every ten sets of plans and sixteen out of every seventeen contractors' estimates. (It is admitted generally that the expense of preparing these rejected plans and estimates, adds approximately 10% to the cost of the average building erected by the competitive method.)

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His clothes, tattered and torn, leaving one knee entirely bare from a long crawl through rough underbrush. Fomberg lay utterly exhausted at the door of the Russian homesteader's shack. One arm had been smashed with a bullet from the attacking party, and another had penetrated underneath his left armpit, passing clear through the outer wall of the chest. Yet badly wounded as he had been and with the blood flowing fast from two bullet wounds, the man had crept through a cordon of armed men, some of whom at one time or another must have been within a few yards of him, showing him to be a master-hand in the art of woodcraft. And even hurt as he was he dragged his rifle with him.

All unknowing of the great fight which had taken place so close to him the Russian, Reebie, took the man in and revived him with brandy and roughly dried the wounds. Fomberg quickly recovered some of his almost spent strength and requested to be driven to Chipman, a small way-station on the Canadian Northern Railway about forty miles across country from Tofield and fifteen miles from the scene of the fight. Fomberg paid the man five dollars, and in the early dawn they started out in a team-drawn buggy.

They were jogging along within three miles of Chipman when they were met by Constable McPhail, of the Mounted Police, and a newspaper man from the staff of the Edmonton *Herald*, who were on their way to join the marching posse. The boy who was driving the Mounted Policeman and the newspaper man recognized Fomberg as the two rigs approached each other.

Slouched far down in the seat and almost unconscious, the outlaw who a short few hours ago had given battle to a whole squad of police was no longer terrible. His rifle, which he had carried painfully across the miles of prairie before he reached the Russian's shack, had been left behind there and he was easily taken by McPhail and his companion, and the rigs returned to Chipman.

Alike After All.—A stunning specimen of the Princeton Tiger was fondly holding the hand of the pretty little Vasar lass, and at last he approached the leading subject courageously. "I have carefully studied the matter from the scientific point of view, and am thoroughly convinced that we are fitted one for the other."

"Please explain yourself," said she, looking up at him with her large, bright eyes.

"It is simply this," he continued, "according to science, which is the only way to approach the subject. You see, you are light and I am dark. You are short and I am tall. You are small and I am large and powerful. You are sprightly, vivacious; I am somewhat sober and phlegmatic. In short, we are opposites, and opposites should marry."

"Yes," she replied; "but there are exceptions to all such rules, and I know of one in this case that is sufficient. I cannot marry you."

"In what respect is this exception made?" he demanded excitedly.

"You see," she smiled up at him again, "you are like me in this: I could never love any other fellow." — *New York Tribune*.



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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Cooperation.—MADGE—"Who helped you make such a fool out of that poor young man?"

MARJORIE—"He did."—*Judge.*

Never Even Tepid.—"Have you hot water in your house?"

"Have I? My dear boy, I am never out of it."—*Baltimore American.*

Unfit.—SHE—"Why do you work so hard?"

HE—"I am too nervous to steal."—*Cornell Widow.*

A Sign.—Tillie Clinger says that the only reason she has for suspecting her new landlady is a suffragette is because she arsons the biscuits about half the time.—*Dallas News.*

Delicate Hint.—BALLADIST—"Don't you think if I'd cut out one of my four songs it would improve my act?"

STAGE-MANAGER—"Yes, about twenty-five per cent."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Slowing Down.—The train that comes into Tickville every week will soon begin to run late, as the blackberry vines along the right-of-way are showing signs of a large crop.—*Paducah Hognallow Kentuckian.*

Her Reward.—GOODFELLOW (with newspaper)—"Here's an old bachelor in Ohio died and left all his money to the woman who rejected him."

CYNIC—"And yet they say there is no gratitude in the world."—*Boston Transcript.*

Dodging Promotion.—There is a chafing-dish period for every college girl; but when the time comes for the promotion to the higher position hard by a grand square cooking-stove, most of the graduates prefer to toot the alarm-whistle on a limousine.—*Dallas News.*

Reassuring.—OLD GOTROX (savagely)—"So you want to marry my daughter, do you? Do you think two can live as cheaply as one?"

YOUNG SORTLY (slightly embarrassed)—"I—I hardly think you will notice any difference, sir."—*Puck.*

Try It.—CRITIC—"The heroine of your story, old man, is simply wonderful."

AUTHOR (delightedly)—"You think so?"

CRITIC—"Yes. You say on page ten that she hissed, 'You are a liar!' and any woman who can hiss such a sentence as that can't help being wonderful."—*Boston Transcript.*

Ah, a Clue!—Sherlock Holmes glanced 'round the room. The pictures were torn into shreds—the chairs were broken—the table lying on the top of the piano. A great splash of blood was on the carpet.

"Some one has been here," he commented with wonderful insight.—*Brooklyn Life.*

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Their Weakness.—Some men are great successes in making money, but terrible failures in selecting ways to spend it.—*Washington Star.*

Indifferent.—LANDLADY—"Will you take tea or coffee?"
BOARDER—"Whichever you call it."
—*London Opinion.*

Pa's Agony.—LITTLE MINNIE—"Oh, mama, what's that dreadful noise?"
MAMA—"Hush, darling, papa's trying to save the price of a shave."—*Puck.*

Wobbly.—"What is your attitude on the tariff?"
"Something," replied Senator Sorghum, "like that of a man who is walking a tight rope."—*Washington Star.*

A Botch Job.—SON OF THE HOUSE (to caller)—"I wanted to see you 'cos father says you made yourself."

CALLER—"Yes, my lad, and I'm proud of it."

SON OF THE HOUSE—"But why did you do it like that?"—*Punch.*

One.—TROTTER—"While I was in England I met one nobleman who actually believed in the abolition of the House of Lords."

BLOTTER—"Did you, really?"

TROTTER—"Yes. He said it was such a nuisance to go there."—*Puck.*

Going Some.—MEDRUM—"Ah! I have a message from the person you wanted. He says he is very happy, and has met Napoleon, Washington, Caesar, Mark Twain, and Lydia Pinkham."

JONES—"Gee! but he's a hawther! He only died an hour ago."—*Judge.*

Unintentional Humor.—At the last meeting of the Maine Laundrymen's Association a motion was made and carried that a fine be imposed on any member making use of the word "mangle" because of the impression it was liable to make on the uninitiated.—*Manufacturers' News.*

No Hedger.—"Say, boss, can I get off this afternoon about half-past two?"

"Whose funeral is it to be this time, James?"

"Well, to be honest, boss, the way the morning papers have it doped out it looks like it's going to be the home town's again."—*St. Louis Republic.*

Refined Punishment.—The golf bog's soul came back from a little ringer around Satan's preserve with a snub as wide as the Amazon River.

"I say," it exclaimed, "I don't call this much of a hell. They have the finest golf course out there I ever saw in my life."

A droll-looking old soul who was sitting on the safety-valve looked up.

"But did you see anybody playing on it?" he asked. "No," the newcomer admitted. "I didn't." The old-timer chuckled. "That's it," he said. "He won't let anybody play on it."—*Chicago Leader.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

May 16.—Charges of conspiracy, usurpation, and assassination are made against Provisional President Huerta in the Mexican Parliament, and his impeachment is asked.

May 17.—Domingo Rodillo, a Cuban aviator, flies from Key West to Havana.

May 18.—Speakers at a peace rally in Tokyo denounce Japan and predict an amicable settlement of the controversy with the United States over the California land-ownership question.

The Italian Parliament passes an act providing for an exhibition at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

May 20.—Gen. Mario G. Menocal is inaugurated President of Cuba.

Vienna dispatches say Enad Pasha, commander of the Turkish garrison during the siege of Scutari, is slain at Tirana as a result of a vendetta.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

May 16.—The Senate, 41 to 36, refuses to instruct the Finance Committee to open its doors to representatives of industries for the purpose of enabling them to present protests against rates contained in the Underwood Tariff Bill.

May 19.—Secretary of State Bryan replies to the protest of Japan against the final enactment of the California Alien Land Ownership Law.

A commission of army engineers in a report filed with Secretary of War Garrison, put the blame for the Ohio floods on artificial contraction of waterways.

May 20.—The American Manufacturers' Association, an organization opposed to trade unionism, asks President Wilson to veto the sundry Civil Appropriation Bill because of the "rider" which practically exempts labor unions and farmers' cooperative marketing organizations from prosecution under the Sherman Antitrust Law.

The Senate confirms the nominations of George W. Guthrie, of Pennsylvania, as Ambassador to Japan; John Purroy Mitchell, as Collector of the Port of New York; C. M. Halmgren, as Commissioner of Pensions, and Albert Lee Thurston, as Solicitor of the Department of Commerce.

May 21.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels says the armor-plate bids are not made in good faith.

GENERAL

May 15.—Serious slides in the Culebra cut at Panama are reported in official dispatches to Washington.

May 16.—Bishop W. C. Doane, of Albany, dies in New York City.

A concern headed by Norman Hapgood buys *Harper's Weekly*.

Governor Hunt, of Arizona, signs an alien land bill passed by the legislature.

May 17.—Alexander Scott, Socialist editor, of Passaic, N. J., is arrested and locked up on a charge of advocating hostility to the Paterson police authorities in connection with the silk workers' strike.

Fifteen lose their lives in an explosion in a coal mine at Belle Valley, Ohio.

May 19.—Governor Johnson, of California, signs the Alien Land Ownership Bill.

William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company; Frederic E. Atkinson, of the Daniel Atkinson Mills Supply Company, and J. Collins, of Cambridge, Mass., are placed on trial in Boston on the charge of conspiracy to plant dynamite in Lawrence, Mass., during the textile strike there in 1912.

Dr. David Starr Jordan resigns as president of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University. He will be made chancellor of the institution.

Governor Sulzer, of New York, opens his direct-nomination campaign at Buffalo.

The street-railway strikers in Cincinnati return to work pending a settlement of the differences by arbitration.

May 20.—Governor Teuser, of Pennsylvania, signs a bill making Bible reading compulsory in the public schools.

The Government's suit to dissolve the United Shoe Machinery Company begins at Boston.

Henry M. Flagler, oil and railway magnate, dies.

The Wisconsin Railroad Commission orders a 20 per cent. reduction of express rates within the State.



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE



CAUSES OF THE DECLINES IN SECURITY PRICES

THE decline in prices for stock-exchange securities during the spring months of this year has been attributed to various causes. It has affected not only securities of the highest grade, but those intrinsically of low grade. The level reached has been the lowest for many months. John Moody, in his *Magazine*, finds the causes were general as well as specific, the general ones being those which caused recessions not only here but in Europe. A fundamental factor all over the world has been "the absence of real investment capital." In these circumstances the supply of securities for sale became greater than was the demand for purchase. In the months immediately preceding the declines there had been an increase in investment capital throughout this country, due to the large crops of last year. While this to some extent relieved the situation, the relief "was more than offset by a corresponding increase in the number of new issues of a more speculative nature which returned high rates of interest."

Had the character of these new securities been normal and their quantity not unusual, the recession probably would not have gone so far, but there had been for two years a demand from investors for higher returns on their money. This naturally and steadily lessened the demand for high-grade bonds and standard stocks giving only limited returns. Instead of being content with from 4½ to 5 per cent., investors have sought for 6 and even 8 per cent. The prospectuses for new issues were presented to them with so much optimism, and the favorable facts about them were so widely exploited, that "even the old-fashioned investor tended to lose his judgment." Among these issues were those of rubber-tire companies and makers of motor-cars. A little experience under keen competition soon demonstrated that the enormous earnings of the first two or three years could not be maintained.

Issues of this unseasoned class, having thus been tried and found wanting, came on the market in great volume and with rapidity. Not only were these securities depressed, "but everything else of a speculative or investment nature." Meanwhile, the unsettled condition of the foreign financial markets led to the liquidation of foreign investments in American securities and gold was drawn from America. This country instead of being in a position to look after its own affairs and to conserve its resources, was thus called upon to finance a European demand.

Mr. Moody believes it is a conservative statement to say that the highest grade stocks and bonds "have now pretty well discounted, not only recent events, but the uncertainty of the immediate outlook." On this point he says:

"Many of the good issues are to-day selling far below their asset or true values, and while they may naturally with further market unsettlement sell still lower, yet the real investor who to-day goes into the security market and makes selections with intelligence and discrimination will cer-

tainly be getting securities fairly cheap. No one can, except through accident, buy at the absolute bottom, and the stories we hear about people who bought Union Pacific at par in 1907 or United States Steel sinking fund 5s at 80 are not criteria of what the general investment public did at or about that time. Even those who bought the issues at those prices secured them by accident more than by process of financial reasoning. The people who bought securities two months later, paying 125 or 130 for Union Pacific and 90 and 95 for United States Steel bonds, were the class who acted with more conscious intelligence and who made their purchases on a much clearer analysis of the general situation. In other words, people who bought in the midst of the panic were naturally speculating to a pretty full extent, while those who bought two months later were clearly investing, as they had demonstrated facts back of their judgment which warranted them in doing what they did.

"The type of issues which from the purely investment standpoint appears to be desirable at the present time are high-grade railroad bonds or stocks and certain well-seasoned and well-tested industrial issues. For the bond investor there is probably nothing better just at this season, among the long-term bond issues, than St. Paul general 4s or 4½s, the Baltimore & Ohio first 4s, Northern Pacific 4s and refunding 4s, Atchison general 4s and adjustment 4s, and certain of the divisional 4s and 4½s of the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Chicago & North Western, and Illinois Central systems.

"All issues of this general type are to-day selling down around the abnormally low prices reached in the panic period of 1907. Even the investment conditions generally remain poor for some years, and these bonds do not rise very much in the immediate future, yet the liberal return on the investment at present prices is certainly a matter not to be overlooked. For example, Atchison adjustment 4s, really a very high-grade issue, are now quoted around 83, whereas 18 months ago they were selling at about 95. There is no better bond in this country in the railroad field than Northern Pacific first 4s. Two years ago they were selling steadily above par and to-day they can be bought below 95. And so it is all along the line."

THE OUTLOOK

The bright spot in the immediate outlook is afforded by the condition of the crops. Winter wheat early in May was in better shape than at any other corresponding date of which we have records. It is generally agreed that the promise this year is for a tremendous harvest—one better even than the bumper harvest of last year. We had a mild winter favorable to winter wheat, so that the acreage killed is small. Spring rains then followed with plenty of sunshine "just at the right time and just in the right amount," says a writer in *The Investments Magazine*.

Enormous crops may, however, prove to be an embarrassment, because they require heavy financing. It seems probable that more money will be required in the autumn to handle this year's crops than was ever required before. The banks are already striving to build up their reserves, in order to have cash with which to handle the harvest without undue strain. Their

efforts have been greatly assisted by a recession in trade, which has led to a contraction in commercial loans. This recession, so far as the general country is concerned, may therefore prove a blessing in disguise. Reports are at hand of a heavy movement in the grain that was held over by the farmers from last year. A large proportion of that crop remained still unmarketed as late as early in April. Reports since that time have indicated a heavy movement to market. Because of this, farmers who have borrowed money from country banks are able to pay off their loans. By this means the country banks promise to get into much better shape by the time when crop-moving demands set in. The requirements from New York and Chicago may prove not to be as heavy as they at one time were expected to be. Fundamental conditions, says the writer in this magazine (as many other writers say), "are sound, and there would seem to be no reason for pessimism or any serious change in the situation for the next year."

A reassuring interview on business conditions, with Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telegraph & Telephone Company, was printed on May 21 in *The Wall Street Journal*. Mr. Vail is recognized as one of the biggest and wisest leaders in the industrial world of our time. "It seems to me," he said, "that the fundamentals are sound. Most of our troubles are superficial and are, therefore, susceptible of rapid and decisive improvement"; recovery in the security market to more normal and happier conditions "is merely a matter of time and patience." Mr. Vail believes the present cautious attitude in the money market to be "the very best guaranty in the world that we shall not have stormy times." He is not worrying over the tariff legislation or the depression in industrial New England. "What we want," says he, "is more courage and the disposition to make the best of things." He believes that an increase in freight rates "is the very biggest thing that could possibly happen in this country to-day." The railroads need the increases, they "must have them," and he feels "morally certain that they will get them." A rational solution of this problem would mean "a 25 to 50 per cent. expansion in general business." He has faith in the "enduring ability of the people of this great country to triumph over all obstacles." Finally, he says, any broad view of present conditions must have for its horizon "the Western wheat fields where nature is happily promising to pour out another wonderful harvest."

COMMODITY PRICES LOWER

Bradstreet's for the fifth time this year reports lower commodity prices. The index number for December was the highest on record; the number for May 1 the lowest that had been reached since July of last year. The net decline since December is 4.2 per cent. After May 1, for a fraction of the month, there was a further decline of 1.3 per cent. The index number for May 1, however—that is, \$9.1399—is still high, with one exception the highest ever recorded at this season of the year.

In another article *Bradstreet's* compiles from Government bulletins statistics of retail prices (the index number is for wholesale prices) during the past twenty-three years. They relate to fifteen articles of

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to 266.51 miles, or 123%

Gross earnings from \$1,551,138 to \$3,408,586, or 119%

Net earnings from \$691,874 to \$1,579,127, or 128%

Surplus after bond interest, \$245,568 to \$784,379, or 219%

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food, representing approximately about two-thirds of the expenditure for food made by the average workingman's family. The table, compiled for the Government and reproduced in *Bradstreet's*, gives both simple averages and what are known as "weighted averages." "Weighted averages" are computed by a process which gives to each article mentioned its weight according to the average consumption of it in a workingman's family. Following are the figures. They relate to the United States as a whole and cover the period from 1890 to 1912:

	Simple average prices	Relative prices weight'd		Simple average prices	Relative prices weight'd
1890....	103.0	101.9	1902....	116.8	114.7
1891....	103.6	103.4	1903....	116.9	114.7
1892....	101.7	101.6	1904....	118.3	116.2
1893....	104.6	104.1	1905....	118.3	116.4
1894....	99.5	99.2	1906....	122.4	120.3
1895....	97.2	97.1	1907....	128.0	125.9
1896....	94.9	95.2	1908....	132.5	130.1
1897....	96.4	96.7	1909....	140.3	137.2
1898....	99.4	99.7	1910....	148.5	144.1
1899....	100.6	100.8	1911....	146.9	143.0
1900....	102.9	103.0	1912....	157.9	154.2
1901....	109.5	108.5			

Special interest attaches to this table in its bearing on the assertion often heard that, when the high cost of living at the present day is dwelt upon, comparisons are too often made with the low prices of years of depression, such as 1896 or 1897. It will be seen from the table that while the prices in those years were low, they were not phenomenally lower than they were in the years immediately preceding or immediately following 1896 and 1897. Another table shows by percentages how much higher prices were in the year 1912 than in the other years from 1890 to 1911. It will here be seen that they were higher in 1912 by 66.4 per cent. than they were in 1896; higher by 53 per cent. than in 1900; and higher by 33 per cent. than in 1905. *Bradstreet's* remarks that the greatest percentage of increase in 1912 as compared with 1890 occurred in smoked bacon. Pork chops came next. Granulated sugar, however, in 1912 as compared with 1890, showed a decline, but when compared with other years sugar took a reverse course. Wheat, flour, and milk showed some of the smallest percentages of advance.

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When it was announced in April that Philadelphia would offer an issue of \$4,000,000 4 per cent. bonds, incredulity was often expressed as to the success of the offer. Bond issues by railroads a few weeks before had not turned out auspiciously. Moreover, the low rate of interest was thought to be heavily against success. The result was that Philadelphia sold this issue at par and sold it promptly. This is declared by a writer in *The Analyst* of the New York Times to have been "a genuine triumph for the Blankenburg administration."

The success was due not to syndicates or bankers, but to small investors. Many of the bonds were sold directly "across the counter" to buyers who had been hoarding their savings for many months. Cases are mentioned in which the money was taken out of old stockings, out of tea-pots, and out of other hiding-places. Many of the bills and coins bore in their crumpled and tarnished condition unmistakable evidence of having been long out of circula-

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tion. The writer gives further interesting details:

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"Subscriptions came not only from residents of Philadelphia, but from the investors in surrounding cities and towns in Pennsylvania. This small class of investors has been standing aloof from the bond market, discouraged by the weakness of seasoned securities, rendered timid by the reflection of battle smoke east across the Atlantic, and fearful of the semi-socialistic activities of legislators. But as soon as Mayor Blankenburg opened the window of the city treasury and went into the business of selling bonds across the counter, the hoarders began to come out. They were diffident and uncertain at first, but when the local banks began to buy and the initial day's dealings ran up a total of over \$1,000,000, the small buyer's confidence increased, and on the second day they were the mainstay of the market.

"While their purchases were extensive, the falling off of the demand for the loan on the part of the banks on the second day's business stirred the Mayor to activity. He solicited the interest of Edward T. Stotesbury, one of his advisers and the head of Drexel & Co. of this city. Mr. Stotesbury is credited with having made personal requests for subscriptions among those financial institutions in which he is interested. A general response followed. This response, coupled with the purchases made by those banks which carry city deposits, swelled the tide of small investments and finally ran the total subscription up to \$4,140,500, when the loan was withdrawn from sale on Wednesday night.

"This sum is \$640,500 in excess of the amount originally offered, \$3,500,000; but Mayor Blankenburg decided to accommodate the individuals who came as clients on the last day. The authorized issue was \$7,000,000. The balance will not be offered until later in the year, as the city is now provided with funds sufficient for its immediate needs. The Mayor makes the statement that he could have sold the entire \$7,000,000 at this time. His chief gratification lies in the fact that the greater portion of the new loan was taken by the people for permanent investment. Another feature of the sale of these 4 per cent. bonds at par was that it was made in the face of outside offerings of practically the same bonds at 99 1/4. A large private New York banking house has had several hundreds of thousands of city 4s for a long time. When it became known that Philadelphia proposed to put out another issue of the same kind, this firm endeavored to get rid of its holdings by offering them at a shade under par, and so advertised their sale side by

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side with the Mayor's announcement in the newspapers. At the same time it was predicted that the new loan would fail; bankers declared that they would not buy the new bonds at par when they could secure them in the open market more cheaply; but Blankenburg had such confidence in civic pride, and the compelling power of the city's financial integrity, that he persisted and carried the sale of the municipal bonds to a distinct success."

THE PETITION FOR RAILROAD-RATE INCREASES

The Eastern trunk line and other railroads made application early in May to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a rehearing and modification of the decision of 1911 denying their application for increases in rates. The roads now ask for an advance in all rates on the basis of 5 per cent. on existing charges. If granted, the new rates would apply to all interstate freight traffic north of the Potomac and Ohio and east of the Mississippi. The reasons given for the petition were the familiar ones as to increases in wages, higher cost of material, and other items making for lower percentages of net earnings.

The expectation seems to be general that this petition may succeed. The commissioners have already taken the application under advisement, but it is not yet regarded as certain that hearings will be granted before the Commission adjourns for the summer. *Bradstreet's* learns that railway officials are "extremely hopeful of a favorable result," while in the financial market there exists a feeling that the Commission will give heed to the request of the roads. One significant and encouraging feature of the situation is that signs are wanting of any disposition on the part of shippers or similar interests to oppose the application. In 1910 when the roads petitioned for higher rates and met with a refusal, many commercial organizations interposed objections. Their action is believed to have been of considerable influence in bringing about the rejection of the petition at that time. It is now said that various business men, including large shippers, have express approval of the petition, a common reason for this attitude being a conviction that the credit of the railroads needs to be strengthened, in order that they may more rapidly obtain such new capital for improvements as the growth of the country has made imperative. *The Financial World* says on the subject:

"The Commission may refuse the application to reopen the case, but the probability is that hearings will be granted and the roads allowed to submit their proof. This proof will show, it is alleged, that the cost of conducting the business is being steadily increased by increases in capital charges, wage advances, tax increases, increased burdens imposed by new State laws, such as 'extra crew' laws, elimination of grade crossings, installation of various safety devices and appliances, etc. Existing rates are alleged to be unreasonably low and insufficient to afford a proper compensation for the service afforded. Many millions of dollars are necessary at this time to enlarge terminals, buy new equipment, tracks, shops, etc. The necessary capital, it is claimed, can not now be obtained except on terms which 'would be prohibitive or which the carriers would not be justified in assuming.' The increases would permit the necessary borrowing of new capital, it is declared.



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"It is undeniable that the railroads have had their burdens greatly increased, as alleged, but shippers will naturally contest the proposed advance at this time when business is contracting and the tendency of prices of commodities is downward. It will undoubtedly be pointed out by the shippers that the majority of the Eastern roads are earning sufficient to pay dividends. Indeed, the Interstate Commerce Commission has held on several occasions that where a road is shown to be earning a net return, there can be no confiscation, and rates could not be altered. It will also be maintained, no doubt, that the roads have no right to capitalize the increased receipts which will be obtainable under the 5 per cent. increase, but should utilize them, if obtained, to make the improvements and extensions required.

"The carriers in their petition frankly admit that they intend to do more borrowing if the advances are granted, but it would seem that, all things considered, this policy of piling up debt upon debt to keep going should be altered. Creating new debts through issuance of long-term bonds is merely storing up material for trouble, and another increase in rates later on. If rate advances are granted, the paper of the railroads will be accepted by all those having goods to sell to the railroads, and this paper can be discounted at the banks. Such short-term financing is the soundest course to pursue at this time. No new financing will be necessary, nor should the roads be permitted to place any additional long-time, fixed charges ahead of existing securities. To do so would merely depress the values of such securities still more."

FEWER EXPORTS OF MEAT AND GRAIN

While our exports of all kinds continue to supply a formidable and increasing total, adding more and more millions this year to the balance of trade in our favor, the figures show a rapid decline in our exports of meats and grains. For the calendar year 1912 figures just issued by the Government show an exportation of only 33,000 cattle as against 164,000 in 1911, 270,000 in 1908, 494,000 in 1906, and 599,000 in 1904. In other words, eight years ago the total number exported was nearly twenty times as great as last year. In the matter of values, the cattle exported last year represented in round numbers \$3,000,000, while in 1911 they represented \$14,000,000; in 1908, \$24,000,000; in 1906, \$38,000,000, and in 1904, \$41,000,000. Stated differently, the exports of 1912 in value represented only about 8 per cent. of those exported in 1904. These figures mean, of course, a diminution in the cattle supply as well as an increase in our own population.

What is again impressive is the statement that the cattle imported by this country in 1912 amounted to 300,000, whereas in 1904 they amounted to only 16,000; their value last year having been over \$5,000,000, and in 1904 \$310,000. The decline in the number of cattle raised in this country is indicated by the statement that on January 1, 1912, there were 58,000,000 cattle on American farms, while in 1907 there were 72,500,000. Other items showing a decline in our exports of foodstuffs are set forth in *Moody's Magazine* in a summary of the Government statement:

"The exportations of meat show a marked falling off, especially those of fresh beef, of which the exports of the year were but 9,000,000 pounds, against



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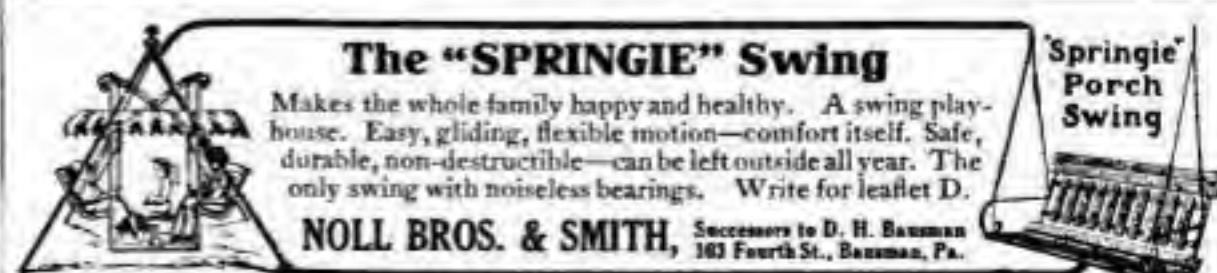
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29,000,000 in 1911, 156,000,000 in 1908, 270,000,000 in 1906, and 354,000,000 in 1901, the fresh-beef exports of 1912 being less than 3 per cent. of those of 1901. In other meats there is a marked decline, tho less proportionately than that in fresh beef. The total value of meat and dairy products exported in the year approximated \$145,000,000, against \$181,000,000 in 1908 and \$209,000,000 in 1906.

"Breadstuffs exported in 1912, while showing a larger total than in 1911, are far below those of earlier years, the total for the calendar year 1912 approximating \$165,000,000, against \$215,000,000 in 1907 and \$277,000,000 in 1901.

"Further indication of the changing character of the export trade is found in the fact that the exportation of agricultural products as a whole, while larger in the fiscal year 1912 than in any previous year, except 1907, forms but 48 per cent. of the total exports, against 57 per cent. in 1907, 66 per cent. in 1899, 75 per cent. in 1886, and 84 per cent. in 1880."

Connected with this matter are some interesting figures set forth in the report of an investigation recently made for the University of Illinois. The report gives a cattle census of the world, which is reproduced with comments by *The Annalist* of the New York Times, as follows:

NUMBER OF CATTLE BY COUNTRIES

Country	Year	Total Cattle	Per Cent.
British India	1909	108,000,000	24
United States	1910	71,000,000	16
Russia	1908	47,000,000	10
Argentina	1908	29,000,000	6
Brazil	1908	25,000,000	6
Germany	1907	21,000,000	5
Austria-Hungary	1908	18,000,000	4
France	1909	14,000,000	3
United Kingdom	1910	12,000,000	3
Australia	1909	11,000,000	2
Canada	1910	7,000,000	2
Other countries		85,000,000	19
Total		448,000,000	100

"Not only has the United States 16 per cent. of all the cattle in the world, but in this country the number of cattle per capita is still very much greater than in India, France, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Holland, Russia, Great Britain, Belgium, or Italy. That is not so striking as the number of cattle per square mile, which is only 23 in the United States, against 164 in Belgium, 144 in Denmark, 135 in Netherlands, 99 in Germany, 97 in the United Kingdom, and 69 in France. The effect of increasing density of population upon the production of cattle is not what one might think. On this subject the report of the experiment station reads:

"Evidently a dense population and an intensive system of agriculture do not necessarily involve a decrease in the cattle-raising industry; but, on the other hand, it appears to increase. Only in Holland, where the cattle are chiefly of the dairy type, is a relative decrease noted, and this is so slight as to be considered insignificant. In general, the value of land increases more or less directly in proportion to the increase in population, from which it is apparent that cattle raising has not been found incompatible with high-priced land in the countries represented above. Had it not continued to be profitable as population and land values increased it would long since have been discontinued.

"It is impossible that the United States should ever have the number of cattle per square mile that can be produced in European countries, where a much larger proportion of the total area may be under intensive cultivation. However, it is statistically evident that before the United States need import its meat supplies it can continue for many years to supply itself by increasing home production, even on high-priced land."

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnall Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"A. A. J., Philadelphia, Pa.—"Can you give me the English pronunciation of Camembert as applied to cheese?"

The dictionaries do not recognize an English form of the word *Camembert*. Therefore, unless one knows that an English pronunciation does have unquestioned currency among educated people, one should use only the French pronunciation, which is ka-mang-bair' (first a as in *at*, tho hardly so "flat," and somewhat as *on* in *conquer* but with the vowel of *father* not of *fault*, and *bair* much like the English word *bear*).

"E., Allentown, Pa.—"(1) Are the following sentences correct? 'He will complete his series of talks with one on, etc.' 'He observed the day with feasting.' Should the preposition *by* be used instead of *with*? (2) Can you give any general rule governing these two prepositions, which are especially confusing?"

(1) The word *end*, *close*, *finish*, would be better than *complete* in your first sentence, and the preposition should be *with*. In your second sentence, say "with feasting," if you mean *feasting* to be synonymous with "a feast"—that is, if the word is a noun outright; but say "by feasting" if the word *feasting* is primarily a verb in a noun form—called variously "participle," "participial noun," etc. Compare "He celebrated his election with a trip to Washington" with "He celebrated his election by going to Washington."

(2) The difference here suggested between *by* and *with* can be formulated only in a loose way. Between the two is a neutral territory to which no briefly worded rule will apply. In the main, one may say that *with* introduces a passive instrument, *by* an active agent (tho the agent is not necessarily a living thing). "He was killed by a fall from his horse"—"with a dagger." Formerly this distinction was not observed. Shakespeare makes the shepherd in *A Winter's Tale* report that Antigonus "was torn to pieces with a bear."

"C. E. H., New Orleans, La.—"A and B are discussing the words 'farther' and 'further.' A claims that there is no real distinction between the two—that their use is determined by euphony solely. B contends that there is a distinction—that 'farther' relates to a distance that can be measured in feet and inches, while 'further' relates to a distance that can not be measured. Which is correct?"

There does not seem to be any difference of meaning in the words *farther* and *further*. It is rather the sound alone which guides speaker or writer to the preference of one to the other. Whenever one has in mind, or ringing in ear, the word *far* associated with the comparative form, that comparative form will be *farther* rather than *further*. "Is it farther to A than to B?" "Yes, five miles farther." "Is it as far to A as to B?" "It is farther." "Thus far, and no farther."—"go no further."

"H. L. B., Valencia, Pa.—"Within the meaning of 'cousin' and 'second-cousin' is it correct to speak of Elizabeth as the cousin of Mary Queen of Scots?"

James V. of Scotland, father of Mary Queen of Scots, and Queen Elizabeth of England were cousins, being children respectively of Margaret of England and Henry VIII. (sister and brother). Then Mary Queen of Scots was "first cousin once removed" to Elizabeth; see Funk & Wagnall's STANDARD DICTIONARY, page 429: "A first cousin once removed is the child of one's first cousin."

"G. P. W., Omaha, Neb.—"Is it permissible for a physician to sign his name as Dr. So-and-so, or should it be So-and-so, M.D.? In his printed matter should it be Dr. So-and-so or So-and-so, M.D.?"

Whether a physician (or any one else) should prefix or add his professional title depends upon whether the matter that he signs is wholly a social or in some degree a business communication. In business papers, it is in place for any one to indicate his professional character. In the case of a physician, this is done more specifically by adding M.D. than by prefixing *Dr.*

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SYMBOLISM OF THE COVER DESIGN.—Our cover design represents Pheidippides, the Greek courier who ran from Athens to Sparta, about 150 miles, in two days, to ask Sparta's help against the Persians. He symbolizes the news-bringer. The painting is the work of Mr. Harold Nelson.

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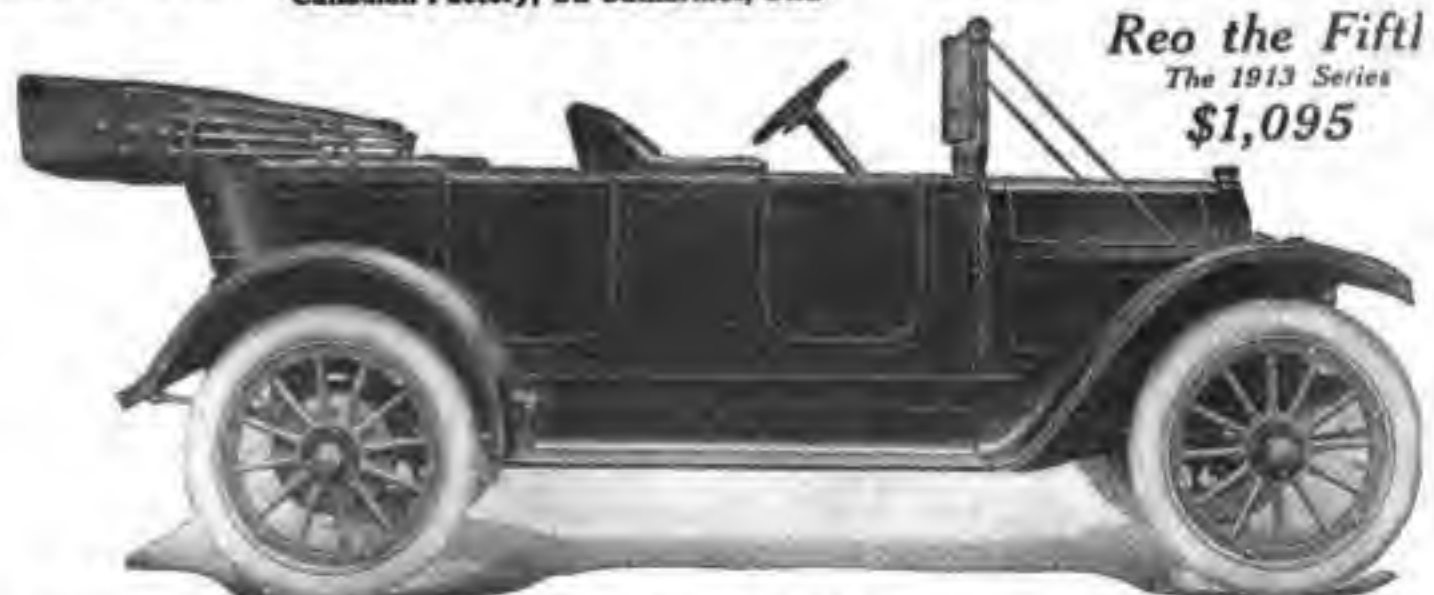
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TOPICS OF THE DAY



By the time this issue reaches our readers we shall be located in our new and larger quarters, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, at the Corner of Twenty-sixth Street.

THE PRESIDENT'S WAR ON THE TARIFF LOBBY

THE DELIBERATE and emphatic assertion of the President that "Washington has seldom seen so numerous, so industrious, or so insidious a lobby" as is now working against the Underwood Tariff Bill, is received here with approval, there with incredulity. But it is accepted everywhere as a significant indication of the Administration's attitude toward changes or delays in the Democratic Congressional tariff program. Taking it in connection with President Wilson's earlier statement that he has taken his "stand with the House leaders for the present bill," and is "not looking for or accepting compromises," Washington correspondents view his "lobby warning" as a virtual announcement that he will veto a mutilated measure. That is, remarks the *New York Evening Sun* (Ind.), "President Wilson has not the slightest intention of going to Winona." While "everybody else admits the possibility, even the probability, of an error," Mr. Wilson does not, says the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, which adds, almost scoffingly, that he "has taken a stand, and with the immobility of a titanosaurus he will keep it." But this very attitude commends itself to two New York papers which opposed Mr. Wilson's candidacy for the Presidency last fall. "By driving through his tariff measure," says *The Press*, which preferred Mr. Roosevelt, President Wilson "may cause loss to the American people; but they must respect him for having the same principles after he was elected as he said he had before he was elected, and for fighting for those principles in the White House when members of his party seek to confound them and to repudiate their campaign pledges." And *The Sun*, whose predilection was for Mr. Taft, now declares itself "quite in agreement with the spirit" of the Wilsonian warning—

"The Senators opposed to the bill have a right to express their dissent in toto or in detail, but dilatory tactics, or talk only for political consumption, or obstructive enterprise, or filibustering of any sort against the Underwood Tariff Bill of 1913 is something which an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States are in no mood to tolerate; and it is just as well that the

main fact should be understood with crystalline clearness at the Senate end of the Capitol."

The President's "demand for prompt and final action" opens with a reaffirmation of that reliance upon "publicity" which has been so notable a feature of his political acts. He says:

"I think that the public ought to know the extraordinary exertions being made by the lobby in Washington to gain recognition for certain alterations of the Tariff Bill. Washington has seldom seen so numerous, so industrious, or so insidious a lobby. The newspapers are being filled with paid advertisements calculated to mislead not only the judgment of public men, but also the public opinion of the country itself. There is every evidence that money without limit is being spent to sustain this lobby, and to create an appearance of a pressure of public opinion antagonistic to some of the chief items of the Tariff Bill.

"It is of serious interest to the country that the people at large should have no lobby, and be voiceless in these matters, while great bodies of astute men seek to create an artificial opinion and to overcome the interests of the public for their private profit. It is thoroughly worth the while of the people of this country to take knowledge of this matter. Only public opinion can check and destroy it.

"The Government in all its branches ought to be relieved from this intolerable burden and this constant interruption to the calm progress of debate. I know that in this I am speaking for the members of the two houses, who would rejoice as much as I would to be released from this unbearable situation."

Without actually contradicting the President, the *Boston Transcript* (Rep.) reminds him that if he were not a newcomer, "he would not be astonished at the appearance of an energetic lobby interested in the Tariff Bill," for "scenes of activity" such as this "have always attended the making of a tariff." And the *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.) wonders if it may not be possible that

"the President has mistaken for lobbying the ordinary, usual, and perfectly legitimate measures taken by protected interests to present their case to Congress. Washington is full of representatives of these interests whenever a tariff bill is under consideration, and sometimes it is to be feared that undue

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influence has been exerted. We should be inclined to doubt whether that is the case now. The command of the country that the tariff be reduced is unmistakable. It has been twice uttered, and every sensible man knows that whether the protected interests want it or not, the duties are going to be lower. The manufacturers must be very foolish to spend money without limit to oppose the irresistible will of the people. . . . We hope Mr. Wilson will discover that the gentlemen who are asking



WILSON'S WELCOME.
—Gage in the Philadelphia Press.

some consideration at the hands of Congress in respect to the schedules that affect them are not so wicked, or so rich, as he takes them to be."

Even in the Senate, where the tariff fight is now on, Messrs. Oliver (Rep., Pa.), Burton (Rep., O.), and Warren (Rep., Wyo.), as quoted in the *New York Herald*, have seen no evidence of activity in the lobbies. Senator Ransdell (Dem., La.), who is fighting for a retention of the sugar duties, tells us that "there are no lobbyists" among his constituents. Senator Brandegee (Rep., Conn.) takes the opportunity for a little fling at the President, remarking that "the country ought to have realized before this that no one has any right to discuss the provisions of the Tariff Bill except the White House." Representatives of the wool, sugar, and other industries now visiting Washington insist that the shoe does not fit them, and that their activities are entirely legitimate. The wool and sugar lobbies have been very busy, admits the *New York Journal of Commerce's* Washington correspondent, but they are spending their money in "information" and "enlightenment." This, he says, is just what Congress and the people want. "There is no complaint in Congress over the information left there," or of the lobby declared to exist. "The first real complaint has come from the White House." Finally, the Democratic *New York Telegraph* reminds President Wilson that the Constitution "guarantees to every citizen the right of petition," and informs him that "the lobby is nothing more nor less than this right systematized."

But Senator John Sharp Williams would not be surprised, he says in *The Herald*, "if there was a great deal in what the President has to say." He adds that the lobbyists are, of course, "intelligent men" and "know whom to approach." Chairman Simmons, of the Senate Finance Committee, is willing to say that the opponents of free sugar are at least "exceedingly active." Senator Tillman, also quoted in *The Herald*, points out what a "lot of money" is being used by "some one." To a representative of the *Indianapolis News* the venerable South Carolina Senator said, "This is the greatest tariff fight I ever saw in the

United States Senate and greater and more bitter than I ever dreamed would be fought there." And the *News* correspondent goes on to corroborate the Senator:

"Never before have the big interests of the country poured so many men into Washington, nor used so many powerful and divergent influences on members of the Senate. Every arriving train brings additions to the army of assault, and the hotels are choked with guests individually and financially able to buy out the landlord on the spot if such a transaction were desirable."

The lobby has concentrated upon the Senate, explains the *New York World*, because the big Democratic majority in the House of Representatives offered it no chance, while in the upper house the narrow majority of six shows it to be "the weak spot in the people's lines."

Most of the activity in Washington, says a dispatch to the *New York Evening Post*, "is of the open and relatively legitimate sort, represented by attorneys for interests affected by the bill, and press agents who flood the offices of newspapers and correspondents with arguments, chiefly about beet sugar." But, we read further:

"The lobby whose activities are giving anxiety to the Administration and to the Democratic leaders whose support of the bill is undoubtedly sincere is not at Washington at all, but is working in the rear through influences of various kinds in the home States of Senators. One Senator has been told, it is said, that he will be driven out of business unless he yields to the pressure, and has felt it necessary to withdraw from a valuable business connection in order to remove embarrassment from his associates therein. Others have been threatened through family and social channels. Seldom in the past has so powerful a concentration of artillery been brought to bear for the emasculation of a tariff bill."

"It is not supposed that the bill as a whole is in danger of defeat. The danger is that there will be a repetition of what happened four years ago, when the Payne-Aldrich Bill was laid on the desk of President Taft—a tariff bill, to be sure, but so manipulated that it was worse than no bill at all. President Taft signed the measure under protest."

Under these circumstances, comments *The Evening Post* editorially, the President's warning will have a double effect:



THE FIRST CUT.
—Murphy in the San Francisco Call.

"It will serve notice on the tariff lobbyists that their schemes are under close observation. And it will be a constant warning, and a kind of useful external conscience, to members of Congress who are exposed to temptation. They will know that any swerving on their part will subject them to the most odious suspicion."

SIFTING WEST VIRGINIA WRONGS

ALL IS NOT SO QUIET along the Kanawha as earlier reports indicated, we now hear. "A temporary settlement on Cabin and Paint Creeks," declare representatives of the miners, "neither provides a remedy nor makes permanent peace." Correspondents of Socialist papers learn



"OPEN YOUR MOUTH AND SHUT YOUR EYES."

—Murphy in the San Francisco Call.

that this strike is likely to be renewed, and other news-gatherers tell of 15,000 newly organized miners in the hitherto quiet New River field who have left their work, angered at their employers' hostility to their union. But in the United States Senate, where the appointment of a committee to investigate West Virginia labor conditions has aroused nation-wide interest, "the strike is not the question." At least, so says Senator Kern, who has led in the demand for investigation. "Peonage is the question," according to the Senator; "reports of the hunting of men across the hills as tho they were convicts or wild beasts. . . . Charges of violation of contract-labor laws and use of martial law are among the things we will probe." "You know," said 200 delegates from the 15,000 striking miners, in a telegram to the senior Senator from West Virginia, protesting against his opposition to the Kern resolution—"you know the conditions are bad, you are aware that coal operators control post-offices, public roads, and schoolhouses, that circulation of progressive newspapers and periodicals is curtailed, and that free speech and lawful assemblage is not permitted; you further know that a fraternity could not be instituted or a church organized without the consent of the mine managers." All these complaints are to receive due consideration, for the committee, consisting of Senators Swanson (Dem., Va.), Shields (Dem., Tenn.), Martine (Dem., N. J.), Borah (Rep., Id.), and Kenyon (Rep., Ia.), have been given full powers under a resolution which provides, according to a press summary:

1. For an investigation as to whether or not peonage exists in the coal fields.
2. Whether or not the postal facilities have been interfered with, and if so, by whom?
3. Whether or not the immigration laws have been violated, and whether or not there has been discrimination against the district in the administration of these laws.
4. To investigate and report all facts and circumstances relating to the charge that citizens of the United States have been arrested, tried, and convicted contrary to or in violation of the laws of the United States.

5. To investigate commercial conditions with a view to discovering possible infractions of the Sherman Antitrust Law.

6. To investigate and report whether or not firearms have been imported into the disaffected district for the purpose of excluding the products of said coal fields from competitive markets.

7. To investigate the causes leading up to the alleged conditions.

The one fact, however, which in the opinion of the press may be held to justify Senatorial investigation of West Virginia's domestic affairs, is the trial of civilians by military tribunals created under martial law instead of by the civil courts. Such papers as the *New York World and Press*, *Madison Wisconsin State Journal*, *Boston Advertiser*, *Columbus Dispatch*, and *Indianapolis News* agree with the *New York Evening Post*, which declares that:

"Martial law must stop at the door of the court room. The troops may run down and arrest criminals and hold them under guard; but when it comes to ascertaining their guilt and fixing their punishment, that is a work for judge and jury. For officers of the militia, untrained in the law, to attempt it, is almost certain to lead to actual injustice, and in any event creates an angry feeling that the ordinary processes of justice are being arbitrarily set aside. Into such an obvious irregularity it is proper for the Senate to inquire; and we may hope that the evidence elicited and the conclusions reached will be such as to prevent the will of a military commander from being substituted for the decision of a court of justice—whenever, that is, the courts are open and accessible."

Governor Hatfield, who at one time was reported to have used rather strange language in giving his opinions of Senator Kern's activity in the matter, now says:

"I court the fullest and freest investigation of my actions by any impartial body. I have been governed solely by a desire to aid humanity, promote peace and harmony in the unfortunate industrial trouble, and to give a 'square deal' to all concerned. My actions have been sustained by the Supreme Court of this State and will be approved by all law-abiding citizens."

The Governor's position is strongly commended by the *Montgomery Advertiser*, while the *New York Journal of Commerce* doubts the wisdom of the Senate's action. The Federal



MAKING FRIENDS.

—Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

Government, it says, "has no lawful or constitutional authority over such labor struggles within the States, and ought to eschew interference where it can do nothing of a direct and effective nature." The *Brooklyn Eagle*, too, thinks that the investigation "will be abortive, the more or less sensational." Governor

Hatfield's answer to the charge of having allowed illegal prosecutions under martial law would be, in *The Eagle's* opinion,

"that it was ordinary criminal law, not martial law, that the military courts enforced, and that is the question decided by the West Virginia courts. So Mr. Kern is really attacking the State of West Virginia. . . . But the only constitutional function of the United States in relation to a State is to guarantee a republican form of government, and in form as well as essence the government of West Virginia is republican."

But such arguments as these were taken up by Senator Root in his speech supporting the Kern resolution. In the West Virginia situation the Senator apparently sees another indication of that "twilight zone" lying between the clearly defined boundaries of State and Federal jurisdiction. He says in part:

"The question arises above the interested persons in West Virginia. It is a question of the Government guaranties of liberty under the Constitution. There have been provided in West Virginia grounds upon which we may well consider whether we should enact legislation to draw about the executive and judicial officers of the States some regular definition of the circumstances under which suspension of the rights of the citizens under the Constitution may be effected.

"It may become the duty of the Congress to define and to delegate to the Department of Justice and the executive branch of the Government the right to make investigation so that the weakest citizen may be protected by the strong arm of the general government in the enjoyment of his fundamental rights, the rights handed down to him and to us from Magna Charta, which must be guaranteed now and forever to every citizen of the United States wherever he may find himself."

Many of the charges against the mine operators and the authorities have been set forth at length in these columns, especially those of abuse of martial law and the mine-guard system. Some of the later stories of wrong-doing, which have been given wide circulation in the Socialist and labor journals, are summed up editorially by the *New York Press*:

"The charges which are made, and buttressed by most convincing ex-parte evidence, are such as to startle everybody who looks into them. It is alleged that within recent months carloads of men, practically shanghaied in New York and other cities, have been hauled right through Washington, under guard, destined to work under conditions tantamount to peonage in the mines.

"It will be testified that men were enlisted under promises of wages, working conditions, etc., that were utterly dishonest;

that as soon as they agreed to go to the coal fields they were huddled into box cars, securely locked in, placed under heavily armed guards and rushed through to destinations frequently entirely different from those to which they had intended to ship.

"Arrived there, they were still held under guard; they were treated exactly like convicts in a Siberian gang; efforts to escape resulted in their being beaten up by guards, or shot. They were underpaid for their work and compelled to trade at extortionate 'company stores' where they never had a chance to do better than pile up increasing obligations that their wages would not pay.

"More than all this, it will be charged that young women were enlisted at various places in Pennsylvania and Ohio under similarly false representations as to the employment and wages that would be afforded them and carried away to lives of the most degrading shame in these mining-camps. It is charged that the business of shanghaiing and holding women was conducted just about as brutally and lawlessly as in the case of the men.

"Those conditions are alleged to have grown up in the last twenty years and to have become a part of the settled social and industrial situation in West Virginia. It is well-nigh impossible to believe the half of the horrors that are charged. If they are not entitled to belief, West Virginia ought to have its name cleared of the imputation they put upon it; if they are true, an industrial plague-spot ought to be cleared up."

Not content with the Government's investigation, the Socialists will have a West Virginia inquiry of their own. Their committee, appointed by the national executive committee of the party, will consist of Eugene V. Debs, Victor L. Berger, and Adolph Germer. Among offenses they declare to have been committed by "the military dictatorship set up by the mine-owning oligarchy of West Virginia" they emphasize the suppression of Socialistic newspapers. The United Mine Workers, says Mr. Berger's *Milwaukee Leader*, were "instrumental in bringing the issue before Congress," where Senator Kern's investigation resolution was adopted despite the protests of the two Senators from West Virginia, one a Democrat and the other a Republican, but both "devoted to the mine owners," that "the 'rights' of the State should be respected." Now,

"With the Socialist party voicing the protests of its million supporters, determined that the West Virginia infamy shall be brought before the American people for judgment, the truth no longer can be concealed or the facts suppressed.

"The lid is off!"



DELAYING THE PRODIGAL'S RETURN.

—Ireland in the *Columbian Dispatch*.



PUTTING A LAMP IN THE WINDOW FOR HER STRAY SON.

—Darling in the *Des Moines Register and Leader*.

WHERE IS THE WANDERING BOY TO-NIGHT?



TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA.
1902-1906.



JOSÉ MIGUEL GÓMEZ.
1909-1913.



MARIO G. MENOCAL.
1913-

CUBA'S PRESIDENTIAL LINE.

Between the Administrations of Presidents Palma and Gómez the island was governed provisionally by a United States Commission.

MENOCAL'S TASK IN CUBA

A PREDICAMENT faces Cuba at the inauguration of her third president, in the opinion of some of our editorial lookers-on. Menocal "should have little difficulty in making a favorable impression by comparison with Gómez, his predecessor," thinks the *New York World*, but it occurs to the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* that a man of too high ideals is not "likely to be popular in Cuba." So failure threatens the man who is too good for the turbulent element or too bad for the conservatives. Then, too, some of the propertied class would like to force American intervention to gain the protection of the Stars and Stripes, and hence are suspected of aiding uprisings against any president, good or bad. But *The Plain Dealer* is led to hope that Menocal will work out his country's salvation if he is given half a chance. His qualifications may be inferred from this thumb-nail sketch of his career which appears in the *Troy Standard-Press*:

"He is a civil engineer, an agricultural and business expert, in addition to being a soldier. His uncle, Anisette Menocal, was an American citizen, a commander and engineer in the United States Navy. It was under his direction that young Menocal was educated. Since his thirteenth year most of his time has been spent in the United States. He graduated from Maryland Agricultural College in 1884 and from Cornell University four years later."

Another good sign is seen in the fact that through this course of education and training Menocal has become "thoroughly imbued with American sympathies and ideas," as the *New York Commercial* tells us. It speaks of his numerous qualifications for the presidency, but points out that unless he has at his back the support of a congress "sharing in some degree his own high qualities," the task ahead of him is one to try the resources of even a great man. Much more hopeful is the *New York Evening Post*, which recalls "the fierce party animosities of our own first years of independence" in order to make allowance for much that happened during the Gómez Administration. While it was not an economical Administration and "has generally been accused of being something worse than that," *The Post* finds it only fair to remember that Gómez came into office as the leader of the democratic masses, who, having borne the toil and dangers of the war with Spain, resented the fact that the ruins of gov-

ernment under the new republic should pass "into the hands of the conservative classes under Estrada Palma." Now a conservative is again elected, and *The Post* considers it "no mean tribute to a president in the Caribbeans that his successor is a legally elected candidate, taking office in peaceful circumstances." It is our business not to make the new Administration's task more difficult than it is, *The Post* reminds us, "by turning too critical an eye" on Cuban affairs or by allowing the American lust for land, sugar, and tobacco "to play a provocative rôle in Cuban politics," for—

"We are legally pledged not to leave the Cubans to themselves when the safety of the republic is in question; but we are morally pledged to refrain from empty cries of panic, to make allowances, to be patient. By causing it to be clearly understood that American intervention in Cuba is possible only in the last extreme, we shall go far toward removing the threat of our meddling as a factor in the internal politics of the island."

TRUST-MADE OR HOME-MADE ARMOR?

THE HIGH PRICES that have driven many a man to insist that his bread and pie be baked at home instead of at the bakery have seemingly been working on the mind of our Secretary of the Navy, who has come out for a government plant for making armor-plate for our battle-ships to escape the exactions of the steel manufacturers. And just as objections are raised in the family that home-made cake and biscuits will cost more than the baker charges, so we find some of the editors recalling that government-built battle-ships cost more than private-built ones, and opining that Mr. Daniels may discover that a government plant will be a losing experiment. But Secretary Daniels maintains that his plan is the best solution of the Navy Department's problem in dealing with the armor-plate companies, whose competitive bidding, he says in a public statement, is "a farce that can not possibly deceive any one acquainted with the facts." In illustration, the Secretary cites the case of three companies—the Carnegie Steel Company, the Midvale Steel Company, and the Bethlehem Steel Company—all making bids so strikingly similar that he wrote to two of them asking how it happened. Both replied that it was due to the Government's practise of "dividing the contracts at the lowest price bid," so that in submitting their

bids they put them "at the same figure as the last divided contract awarded." Mr. Daniels further reminds us that the matter of a Federal armor-plate plant has been taken up before, when in 1896, a Senate Committee estimated that one could be built for \$1,600,000. Precisely this amount is fixt upon by Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, in his bill for a Federal armor



"LIPS THAT TOUCH LIQUOR SHALL NEVER TOUCH MINE."
—Kirby in the New York World.

plant introduced in the Senate on May 22, yet on May 28, Rear-Admiral Twining, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, testified before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee that a factory capable of producing 8,000 tons of armor a year would cost \$8,000,000 to build and nearly \$1,000,000 a year to operate.

In support of Secretary Daniels's proposal, the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) calls attention to the fact that the Government now builds warships and makes guns, and does both jobs well, producing magnificent fighting craft, and so managing to keep the bids of construction firms within moderate bounds, from which *The Eagle* infers—

"It is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that a government plant could make as good armor-plate as any private concern, and that its establishment would at least act as a brake upon contractors who now may easily control prices by agreement among themselves."

An opposite stand is taken by the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Ind.), which remarks, "it is notorious that it is more expensive for the Government to construct its own ships than to have them built in private yards," so an armor-plate plant might very easily prove an additional expense, instead of an economy, especially as the building of a Government plant "would mean probably the destruction of the present plants," the Government being practically their sole customer. *The Ledger* says finally that—

"If robbery has been going on, and comparisons do not indicate it, it can be stopped without the Government going into the manufacturing business on its own account. Abuse, if there has been any, Secretary Daniels admits, has been due to administrative delinquency in evading the intent of Congress. The Government wants the best armor at a fair price; this it can get without building a plant of its own."

If there is any combination fixing prices of armor-plate so that free competition is impossible, the *Washington Post* (Ind.) points out, there are statutes of the United States which can be enforced against it, with stated officers and courts to see that they are enforced, but—

"there is no more ground for the Government engaging in the manufacture of armor-plate than there would be for appropriating money for the cultivation of wheat to feed the army, the erection of woolen mills to manufacture clothing for the navy, or for the raising of cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry to feed the armed forces of the Union."

MR. ROOSEVELT'S BEVERAGES

AN INCLINATION toward levity in the comments upon Colonel Roosevelt's libel suit is, in the *New York World's* opinion, "the strongest tribute to the general faith in the Colonel's temperance." The press in general appear to take little stock in the stories of Mr. Roosevelt's drunkenness. After his own testimony and the corroborative evidence offered by a host of his intimates, we find papers of varying degrees of friendliness or hostility to the Colonel expressing confidence in his sobriety. And the *New York Times*, *Sun*, *World*, and *Evening Post*, and *Philadelphia Record* are just as positive in their statements as the pro-Roosevelt *Detroit News*, *Washington Times*, and *Kansas City Star*. The appearance of the Roosevelt intoxication rumors during the last Presidential campaign, it will be remembered, brought from the Colonel a vigorous denial and an equally emphatic defense from Dr. Lyman Abbott. About that time Mr. Roosevelt informed a *New York Times* reporter: "If this slander is ever printed in so many words, and by a responsible newspaper, I will bring suit for damages and settle it once for all." Subsequently *Iron Ore*, a weekly paper with a circulation of 3,750 copies, published in Ishpeming, an "upper peninsula" Michigan town of some 12,000 inhabitants, made the charge that Theodore Roosevelt "curses, lies, and gets drunk frequently, and all his friends know this." Whereupon action for libel, with damages set at \$10,000, was brought against the editor and publisher, Mr. George A. Newett, and the case was tried before Judge Richard Flannigan, in Marquette, Mich., last week.

Among the many papers that accept Colonel Roosevelt's own statements concerning his drinking habits, we find the *Brooklyn Eagle*, *Syracuse Post-Standard*, and *Richmond Times-Dispatch* of the opinion that he might better have ignored the charge. As the *Syracuse* daily puts it:

"Fair-minded men accepted his own denial, or if not, were certainly convinced by the weight of evidence brought to support his word. That his trip to Michigan to make his reputation for temperance a matter of court record and to punish his detractor will serve any good purpose we doubt. Those by whom the slander is believed, in spite of the angry and emphatic denials of those who have been in closest contact with him, will not alter their belief or put check on their tongues because he gets

ROOSEVELT OCCASIONALLY TAKES			
White Wines	Sherry	Mint Juleps	Brandy in Milk
Madeira	Champagne		
ROOSEVELT NEVER TAKES			
Cocktails	Red Wines	Highballs	Whisky
		Beer	
ROOSEVELT LIKES TO TAKE			
Tea	Milk	Mineral Waters	

WHAT AN EX-PRESIDENT DRINKS.

a verdict from a jury. The whole proceeding will serve no good purpose, and it is not a pleasing spectacle."

Yet the *New York Times* believes that "Mr. Roosevelt has acted both courageously and wisely." In this case "neither silence nor a vigorous denial would have sufficed," and the Colonel has "taken the one way to settle this matter for all



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COLONEL ROOSEVELT.

Who says he was never drunk.



THE MARQUETTE COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

Where the case was tried.



GEORGE A. NEWETT.

Who imputed inebriety.

ILLUSTRATING ONE CHAPTER FROM A POSSIBLE AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

time." Indeed, say the *Washington Herald* and *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, he is "rendering real service to the country." It is undesirable, in the opinion of the *Philadelphia daily*,

"that American youth shall con the story that a President had great qualities, but, alas, he was a 'drunkard.'"

"Mr. Roosevelt is taking proper steps in behalf of his own fame and the history of the country. He is also consciously or unwittingly rendering another service that will be of value in political debate and in future campaigns. He is making a powerful and effective fight for temperance—for sobriety and temperance in the use of language."

In Marquette, interest centered in the ex-President's own testimony, which was followed and corroborated by the statements of men close to Roosevelt in private or public life. The Colonel's story was detailed and interesting. Its most significant statements are here given, as selected by the *New York Times*. Said Colonel Roosevelt:

"I have never drunk a cocktail or a highball in my life.

"I don't smoke and I don't drink beer, because I dislike smoking and dislike the taste of beer.

"I never have drunk whisky or brandy except when the doctor prescribed it, or possibly on some occasion after great exposure.

"The only wines that I have drunk have been white wines, Madeira, champagne, or occasionally a glass of sherry.

"At public dinners I sometimes drink a glass of champagne or perhaps two. I think that on the average this means that I will drink champagne once a month.

"At home I often at dinner will drink a wine-glass or two wine-glasses of Madeira.

"Mint juleps I very rarely drink. At the White House we had a mint bed, and I should think that on the average I may have drunk half a dozen mint juleps a year. Since I left the White House, four years ago, to the best of my memory I have drunk mint juleps twice.

"During the last fourteen years I do not think I have drunk whisky straight or with water more than half a dozen times.

"As for brandy, I never drink it any more than I do whisky when I am at home or on a hunting trip, but on very hard campaign trips I have frequently, just before going to bed, drunk one or two goblets of milk with a teaspoonful of brandy to the goblet.

"I never made a practise of drinking at a bar, and I don't believe that I have drunk at a bar for twenty-odd years.

"I never in my life, while in the White House or anywhere else, have ever left a room for the purpose of getting a drink between meals.

"For the last fifteen years I can give you in detail just about what I have drunk, and neither during those fifteen years nor since I have been of age have I ever under any circumstances been in even the smallest degree under the influence of liquor."

Mr. Roosevelt's "unpardonable sin," comments the *New York Evening Sun*, "was that he was a temperate man and not a total abstainer." But, concludes *The World*, "where the thoroughness of a man's temperance can only be gauged by the number of teaspoonfuls of intoxicants that he has absorbed, smiles must become the order of the day."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

EVIDENTLY it is President Wilson that put the go in Jingo.—*Columbia State*.

THE Republicans are laying plans, but it is doubtful if they will hatch.—*Charleston News and Courier*.

NINE Cornell men are learning to cook, thus justifying the worst fears of the antisuffragists.—*Kansas City Times*.

CALIFORNIA, however, continues to see no objection to using alien labels on her champagne bottles.—*Columbia State*.

IN spite of all you read in the papers, Washington is more deeply interested in Walter Johnson than in Hiram.—*Syracuse Post-Standard*.

IF the Government doctors are right, there are a lot of turtles being wasted on serum that ought to go into soup.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

NATURALLY an "industrious" lobby at Washington attracts attention, as anything industrious always does down there.—*Boston Transcript*.

WHY don't the Chautauqua circuits stage a series of joint debates between Mr. Garrison, Secretary of War, and Mr. Bryan, Secretary of Peace?—*Kansas City Star*.

DOUBTLESS Friendship, N. Y., is all set up over Bryan's proposition to name a warship after it before Rochester or Syracuse is thus honored.—*Syracuse Post-Standard*.

THE Balkan allies' demand for a \$400,000,000 war indemnity probably exceeds the supply.—*Philadelphia Record*.

IN the present hysterical state of our yellow press, we expect to sight a Japanese fleet off Cape Hearst any minute now.—*Columbia State*.

THE sentence of a country editor to the chain-gang may delay the issue of the paper, but it will give him a nice, long rest.—*Washington Post*.

IF the movement to send George Ade to Congress should succeed it is to be hoped he may be given unlimited leave to print.—*St. Louis Republic*.

IF the Balkan so-to-speak allies continue to fight among themselves it might pay Turkey to unpack its trunk and await developments.—*Chicago News*.

OSCAR UNDERWOOD is spoken of as having framed the tariff bill. Payne and Aldrich were referred to as having "framed up" theirs.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

THE turkey trot, the bunny hug, and the tango are forbidden at White House dances but 17,000 office-seekers continue to do the hen-on-a-hot-griddle on the front lawn.—*Philadelphia North American*.

TURKEY, it is reported, will be amply represented at the London peace conference, her only regret probably being that universal peace didn't come a little sooner.—*Southern Lumberman (Nashville)*.

FOREIGN COMMENT

A CHINO-JAPANESE FLIRTATION

THE ANTI-ORIENTAL activities in California seem not unlikely to bring about a closer understanding between Japan and China. Already such Tokyo journals as the *Yorodzu* have begun to talk about the organization of an anti-American league among Oriental nations. On the Chinese side, sentiment in favor of an alliance with Japan is also manifest. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, during his recent visit to Japan, delivered at a gathering of Chinese residents in Nagasaki a speech in which he came out squarely for a Chino-Japanese alliance. "It was the Manchus," he said, who stood in the way of Chino-Japanese friendship, but now that the old régime is gone we should have no difficulty in realizing what ought to have been realized long ago." It is significant, too, that almost simultaneously with the arrival of Dr. Sun in Japan, the Chinese Government asked Dr. Hirai, of the Railway Bureau of Japan, and Dr. Ariga, one of the foremost scholars of jurisprudence, to come to Peking as advisers to the Department of Communications and the Department of Judicial Affairs, respectively. Upon his return to Shanghai from Tokyo, Dr. Sun stated to the representative of the Tokyo *Asahi* that his chief mission in Japan was to find out the real attitude of the Japanese Government and people toward China. He further said:

"When I returned to China two years ago, after an exile of twenty years, I found to my great surprise that my fellow countrymen entertained intense suspicion and even hatred toward Japan. They thought that Japan, hand in glove with the European Powers, was contemplating the partition of China. I could not believe it. To ascertain the real situation, I went over to Japan and there met and talked with men of all classes and of all shades of opinion. To my great satisfaction I discovered that the Japanese desire to befriend us is deep-seated and sincere.

"Japan, the entering into world competition much later than China, has gained a deeper and wider knowledge of international affairs as well as of modern science and arts. A commercial alliance with such an alert nation would be a signal advantage to us. It is my intention to tour China and propagate the gospel of Chino-Japanese friendship.

"As for a political alliance with Japan, it is possible and advisable, but at this moment I do not care to say anything definite about it."

In spite of the guarded expression of Dr. Sun, however, the Shanghai correspondent of the *Asahi* thinks that he really recommended to President Yuan Shih-kai the ultimate formation of a Chino-Japanese alliance, both political and economic.

As if echoing Dr. Sun's sentiments, Mr. Ka, editor of the *Peking Jipao* (Tien-tsin, China), contributes an article to the popular Tokyo monthly, the *Shin Koron*, advocating a bond of friendship between China and Japan. The *Chung-kuo Jipao* (Shanghai) also publishes an editorial asserting that a Chino-Japanese alliance would be even more desirable for Japan than for China. It argues:

"As long as China remains weak and impotent, Japan's posi-

tion will be in constant danger. An invigorated, resuscitated China means the strengthening of Japan's position as a world Power. The outcome of the war with Russia gives us an apt illustration. Japan was victorious, to be sure, but she failed to drive Russia from Manchuria, neither could she obtain an indemnity from Russia, which left her depleted treasury un-replenished. Had China only been powerful enough to throw her influence on the Japanese side of the scale, the result of the war would have been different."



JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

—Puck (Tokyo).

to promote friendly feeling between the two nations, and that the Japanese and Chinese newspaper editors in Manchuria have recently held a conference at Kirin, which resulted in the formation of a Chino-Japanese press association, whose object is to remove mutual misunderstandings between Japan and China with regard to the Manchurian question.



"WEAK AND BOWING" IS A FITTING DESCRIPTION OF OUR DIPLOMACY. IT IS BADLY IN NEED OF PROPS LIKE THESE.

—Puck (Tokyo).

But these rosy views with regard to China and Japan are not shared by Professor Katsumi Ukita, of Waseda University. The professor is a man of learning in a very wide sense, and teaches history and sociology in the institution presided over by the brilliant and sagacious Count Okuma, whose ideas of statesmanship we may be warranted in believing he shares. Professor Ukita has studied at Yale and is well acquainted with the principles of our Republic. Writing on "The Future of China," in the *Japan Magazine* (Tokyo), he declares that "China is to the Orient what Turkey is to the Near East." "The solution of the Chinese problem is a much more difficult problem than the problem of Turkey." China, at present, can not rule herself. "Her sovereignty is in name only," with Russia, England, and Japan hemming her in. Before Japan will ever recognize the Chinese Republic, Tokyo will have to wait until Peking shows true mettle. The article concludes with the following threat to manage Chinese affairs if China is too weak to do so:

"At the present time, Japan, with the rest of the world, is anxiously awaiting the outcome of China's efforts after stable government. If Yuan Shi-kai fails, then there will

be nothing for it but to let the Powers take a hand, and see what can be done for China. As to results, Japan is particularly concerned with having no alien Power in possession of Manchuria. She has fought two wars to keep alien Powers away from her borders, and her annexation of Korea to insure this safeguard is now an accomplished fact. Indeed, Japan must hesitate to recognize the Republic of China until she has a proper guaranty to this effect. One thing is certain, either China must be in a position to defend Manchuria against invasion or she must be content to permit Japan to do it."

Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TO EUROPEANIZE TURKEY

HISTORY HAS ITS IRONIES and its revenges. At one time the Mohammedans were the intellectual and artistic leaders of Europe. It was an Arab who first introduced the Christian scholars of Europe to Aristotle, and practically made possible the scholasticism of Aquinas. Professor Jowett tells us that Greek intellectualism as interpreted by Averroes has entered with all the potency and persistency of a natural force into the literature, the politics, and the social system of Europe. But the Islam that conquered Spain, North Africa, and Persia has degenerated, and now the conquerors who once regarded Christian Europe as infinitely beneath them are crying out aloud for European teachers to remodel their political system and to teach their youths those lessons which have kept to Europe her preeminence among the continents. The result of the Balkan War has brought Turkey to the confession expressed in the most advanced of her Constantinople papers, as the lesson of "dearly bought and fruitless experience." Ahmed Effendi Aghaieff writes in the *Jeune Turc*:

"All hope of regenerating and reviving the country is not yet lost. Our Asiatic possessions are vast and full of natural riches; they could sustain a population five times their present one. Indeed, if we succeed, by a sustained effort, in reorganizing them on a rational basis, if we succeed in reviving them and giving them the glow of life, we may hope to regain soon our place among the nations."

"Besides, European instructors must be called for all the branches of the governmental machine and of the social system. To content ourselves with the reorganization of the army, the police, and the gendarmerie, would be to condemn ourselves once more to failure. We must think of the gendarmerie and the police, and also of the revival and good organization of our schools, our agriculture, our means of communication, our commerce, and our industry; for otherwise, even with the best police in the world, a people that does not have good schools to train its youth, or highways to move about and send off its products, or industries and agriculture to keep it busy and feed it, will be irrevocably doomed to misery and to all the antisocial consequences of misery."

The writer cites the example of other races and nations who have derived all their advantages from more advanced civilizations, as Peter the Great learned from England the secrets of a mercantile marine, and Frederick caught from Voltaire the inspiration which became the foundation of German literature, while Italy was the quarry out of which the men of Western Europe dug their costliest treasures. So of the vast Empire of Turkey this writer remarks:

"We absolutely need the help of European specialists; it is to-day acknowledged that, left to ourselves, we can not reorganize any branch of life in a satisfactory way. This may seem somewhat humiliating to our national pride; but all nations that have wished regeneration and revival have gone this same road. We may name among others Japan, Russia, and the Balkan States themselves. And this is perfectly natural; to have, for example, a good school, one must have seen such a school and to have directed it; one does not make it up out of the heart, by divine inspiration! Let us cherish no illusions about ourselves;

this haughty arrogance has already cost us too dear; let us at least have learned this hard lesson. If for the past five years we had had the grace and the modesty to recognize our faults, perhaps we should to-day have been cured of them and could already dispense with foreigners. So let us not hesitate; in our appeal to the foreigners let us not stop with such and such a branch of life alone, but let us call them for all branches, and give them plenty of liberty to reorganize these departments."

DESIGNS ON ARMENIA

TO SUPPOSE that the European Powers have their hands full with present complications, and are not looking for any more trouble, would be a mistaken view. Not yet being done with the Balkan problem, they are cooking up an Armenian question. Russia, whose hopes to gain a foothold in the Balkans did not materialize, is accused of trying

to compensate herself elsewhere. The Russian Government has been making overtures to the head of the Armenian clergy, the Katholikos of all the Armenians, as he is officially styled, and his mission, recently sent to St. Petersburg, was received with great honors. The object of that mission was to get some concessions for the Armenians in the Caucasus. The concessions were granted, and the Government has somewhat relaxed the iron grip in which it held the Armenians in that quarter. It was a good beginning, and it is hard to tell what the next move would have been, but just about that time Europe became aware of Russia's activities in Armenia, and all began to discuss the future of that country. This seems regrettable to the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), which thinks that Russia alone can "solve" the Armenian question. To quote its words:

"For some time articles have been appearing in the *Berliner Tageblatt* and other German newspapers in which now the Asia Minor correspondents of these newspapers, now prominent Armenians in the capitals of Western Europe, have tried to prove the identity of German and Armenian interests in Asia Minor."

"The Germans, as ever, have proceeded methodically in this matter. From the beginning of the construction of different sections of the Bagdad Railroad the Germans began to penetrate into the obscure corners of those vilayets in which the Armenian population struggles with the terrible oppression of the Mussulman fanatics. They appeared not only in the rôle of traveling salesmen, but—what is much more dangerous—in the rôle of missionaries and preachers. The majority of these missionaries were not even native Germans, but American Germans who, as in neighboring Persia, shielded themselves under the credentials of the American Evangelical Mission Society in the Orient. These missionaries have opened schools in some Armenian cities and begun with great fervor the work of educating the younger generations. The results of their several years' work in the educational field are beginning to tell. Among the Armenians there are more and more of young ministers, physicians, and teachers who are convinced that Russia, this ancient protector of Christians in the Orient, can not undertake the solution of the Armenian question, and that the only Power which can alleviate the lot of the Armenian people is Germany. The German consuls in Asia Minor, the railroad officials of the German branch, have given employment to a number of Armenians,



ROAD CLEAR?

MONTENEGRIN BANTAM (having got out of the way at the last moment)—"Ha! ha! gave you a nasty scare that time."

—Punch (London).

and use them for agitation not only among the Armenians in Turkey, but even in Russia. It is characteristic, for example, that the editor of the German paper in Saratov, which is published for the German colonists of the Volga region, is of Armenian extraction, one of the pupils of the German Evangelical Society."

Stating that the Austrians are siding with the Germans in this question, and quoting from an article in the *Oesterreichische*



THEIR WAR FOOTINGS.

William has only to stamp the ground to raise soldiers.
The more John stamps, the deeper he sinks in the mud.
—Kikeriki (Vienna).

Rundschau (Vienna) by some Austrian general, in which attention is called to the activities of Russia in Asia Minor, the *Noroye Vremya* continues:

"The last Russo-Turkish war raised the hopes of the Armenian Christians in Asia Minor. But the solution of this question at the Berlin Congress . . . retarded their cause for forty years. Large numbers of Armenians, persecuted by the Turks, fled to Russian dominions; many of them got rich in Russia and became the natural promoters of the Russian policy among the Armenians. After the Adana massacre, England interested herself in the Armenian question, but did not bring any relief to the Armenians. At the present moment, not seeing any desire on the part of the Powers of the Triple Entente (England, France, and Russia) to help the Armenians, some of the Armenian leaders turn for assistance to the Powers of the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria, and Italy), which has proved that it actually directs the destinies of the universe by creating, before the eyes of the whole Christian world, a special kingdom for one million uncivilized Albanians."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRENCH ARMY INCREASE OPPOSED

SERIOUS OPPOSITION has been aroused among French soldiers and members of the Socialist party in the French Assembly by the law increasing the time of military service for conscripts to three instead of two years. We read in the French press that in the garrison at Nancy sixteen soldiers have been tried for uttering their opinions against this new ordinance, and thirteen non-commissioned officers have been reduced to the ranks for conniving at such rebellious utterances. At Tourelles 150 soldiers made an open demonstration against the new law. The same disaffection has been so manifest in various quarters that the Republican-Democratic party in the National Assembly has placarded Paris with a declaration in favor of the new law, the principal passage of which runs as follows:

"The increase in the military power of Germany ought to be met by an increase in our armament, without any wish, however, that France could be anything but an advocate of peace. Who can deny that our added strength would guarantee the maintenance of peace? We should be in such a position that no one would be tempted to attack us; and if any one did attack us, we should be in a condition to resist victoriously such aggression. We have seen during the past few years one or two instances of the brutal and sudden attack of one nation against another. We shall not be safe against being thus surprised unless we have sufficient troops under arms to sustain the attack and prevent invasion. We have seen that by October next the German

Army will have 866,000 men ready for active service. Our own Army under the present law of two years' service will consist of only 457,000 men, the majority of whom are raw recruits. The projected law will increase our troops in active service by about 200,000."

A somewhat similar manifesto has been issued by Mr. Le Hérisse, president of the Military Commission in charge of the army question. Speaking at a banquet he is reported in the *Paris Figaro* as saying:

"One fact is plain—we must have a reorganization of the Army, which will require a large addition in men and money. Every one must allow that this truth can not be too often dinned into the ears of the country. It is the future of France, it is the country's unity and greatness, which are at stake in our relation with the great Power on the other side of the Vosges. We do not desire to see repeated the catastrophe of 1871."

The speaker recalled to his hearers the saying of the German Chancellor in the Reichstag: "We ask for more money because if we have to fight we must fight to conquer." Mr. Le Hérisse finished his speech by saying: "We shall take as many men and as much money as we need, for if we must fight to-morrow, we do not wish to be beaten."

The new law is favored strongly, too, by Mr. Clemenceau, in the daily *Homme Libre* (Paris), in every issue of which appears an article over his name. In one such we read:

"Is it not evident that the measure for which Mr. Barthou, the Minister of War, is being blamed in many quarters is nothing more than a wise provision for the future and is really intended to be no more than a safeguard against the inferiority of our Army and of our general military situation?"

Mr. Léon Bourgeois also approves the army increase. He said at a recent meeting of the National Congress of Peace that Germany has made the proposed law absolutely necessary. To quote his words:

"The first fact that strikes us with alarm and might lead us into discouragement is that the law at this moment before the Reichstag increases the armament of Germany to a formidable degree, and makes it necessary that France should make extraordinary efforts and great sacrifices in order not to be left behind."

Which leads the *Paris Figaro* to remark:

"We may hope that the Radicals and the Radical Socialists



HOW WARS ARE MADE.

DIRECTOR OF GERMAN ARMAMENTS FIRM—"Insert this article in the French newspaper we own to stir up feeling against Germany."
—*L'Humanité* (Paris).

of the Chamber of Deputies, who are making common cause to defeat this measure, will yield themselves to the arguments put forth by such leaders in the legislative body."

Speaking for those Radicals who are opposed to the law, *L'Humanité* (Paris) says:

"We have had enough of this hypocrisy. There is no need at present of such a law. When the legislature in former times has foreseen exceptional circumstances which made the executive take such measure of safety, we could approve of such action, but now there is no such occasion. Criminal are those followers of Mr. Barthou who think that such an emergency is at present before us. . . . The Republican party should deeply ponder the



THE NEXT ARMY INCREASE IN FRANCE.
The cripples and hunchbacks will be called to the colors.
—Fischetto (Turin).

gravity of the decision which they are now called upon to make. The whole Army is interested in that decision, and the whole Army is, we are told, to be a reformed Army, an Army reformed as to its command, its education, and in the rule by which Parliament is to regulate and control its movements. We wish Frenchmen to understand that there should be no army reform possible in this country except by the popular will and by the Frenchmen who are to be affected by the measure; the men who are called upon and shall be called upon to serve under the colors."

A most remarkable instance of what Bebel, editor of the *Vorwärts*, and Jaurès, who controls the *Humanité*, both extreme Socialist organs, call internationalism and pacifism occurred in the recent meeting of the German and French Socialists at Berne. Teuton and Gaul are supposed to be at daggers drawn and to be rivals in their increase of national armaments. But on the platform of Socialism they present an admirable example of harmony. The final result of the Berne Congress was embodied in the following resolution, which was practically a protest against the increase of armaments both in Germany and France:

"The French and German Socialist party fight against militarism and demand that the military organization of their several countries be democratized, and that permanent or standing armies be replaced by militia whose sole duty shall be the defense of the country. Each people shall thus be left free to maintain its liberty and autonomy. We demand that all international differences shall be decided by arbitration. Modern warfare, with all its horrors, cruelties, and indescribable devastations, is always a particular menace to the middle classes. Every effort made by the political parties representing this middle class against aggressive nationalism, against the policy of foreign conquest and the folly of modern armaments, may count upon the support both of German and French Socialists. The two peoples are united in the brotherhood of a high culture, and are advancing in accord with the view of doing something for the good of a common humanity."

A leading German paper, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, gives emphatic adherence to the resolution passed at Berne, declaring:

"The resolution contained a series of thoughts which are not new, but are noteworthy because this conference at Berne has given utterance to them. We see in this incident an intimation of a desired reconciliation between Germany and France. The most practical result of the conference and of its resolution may well be considered as showing that the wish for peace is becoming more wide-spread among the populations of both countries. This is not unnoticed by the press; many papers of each side of the frontier have left off their mutual recriminations and have tried in a great measure to repair the harm which has thus been caused. In any case a good beginning has been made in Berne. We hope that the work of the conference will increase and spread abroad and bear rich fruit in Europe."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PORTUGAL RULED BY CARBONARIOS

IT WAS THE CARBONARIOS who organized the assassination of King Carlos and his son, in accordance with their old Italian motto, "We drive the wolves out of the forest." The forest of these "charcoal-burners," or "colliers," is the Government of Portugal and the "wolves" are the Monarchists, or those who are not in sympathy with the Republican régime. Such is the statement of the Duchess of Bedford in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London). She has recently been visiting the westernmost republic of Europe and making notes on the condition of political prisoners there. The account she gives is horrible, and she blames the corruption of a government which is kept in power by means more cruel, relentless, and unjust than those which propped up the throne of Ivan the Terrible in Russia's darkest years. "The whole land is lying under the desolation of Jacobin rule," she declares. A secret society who call themselves Carbonarios, after the Carbonari who formed a league to rid Italy of the Bourbons in the early years of the nineteenth century, we are assured, govern Portugal. The Monarchists of Portugal have the sympathy and support of the nobility in many parts of Europe, and we find many articles denouncing the present régime. This is one of the most notable,



THERE'LL SOON BE LITTLE ROOM FOR FARMING IN GERMANY.
—Stimplicissimus (Munich).

and it has attracted wide attention. Formerly these Monarchist articles concluded by predicting the early fall of the Republic, but such prophecies have grown fewer and less confident. The Duchess of Bedford, who bases her stirring impeachment of the

Republic on personal observation, is the daughter of an Arch-deacon of the Church of England and the wife of a Duke who not only holds a lofty place in the British nobility, but is a man of wealth, learning, and military distinction. She writes:

"The fact that King Manoel had been allowed to leave the country without hindrance, and that the change of government had been effected with the minimum of bloodshed, reflected some credit on the moderation of the party in power, and, in due course, the diplomats accredited to the fallen Monarchy were instructed to recognize the Republic. But all the hopes which might have been entertained of a sane administration of affairs were clouded when it became obvious that the Government was indifferent to the general state of the country, confining its operations to the capital, which thus became the center of opposing groups of intriguing politicians. But from the midst of this confusion one power has risen supreme. A secret society had organized the assassination of King Carlos and his son, and this nucleus, during the two years which elapsed before the revolution of 1910, grew and developed into the body of men now known as Carbonarios, who may be fitly described as practical anarchists."

Carbonarios occupy the highest posts in the Government, we are told, and hold complete sway over the destinies of the country:

"Among the prominent patrons of this society are the present Prime Minister, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and other members of the Government. The editor of *O Mundo*, the principal organ of the Democrats, is one of its high officials. The roll-call is said to number at least 32,000, and every member is pledged by oath on initiation to kill by pistol, poison, or dagger any person whose removal has been decided on at headquarters. As is usual with all such bodies, the names of the head centers are unknown to the rank and file. These 'groups of defense'—to use the high-sounding name bestowed upon them by their chiefs—are content to do their sinister work for a consideration of 4s. a head per day; and, in order to justify their existence they are bound to manufacture crime if none can be discovered. Patrolling the country in bands, they forcibly enter private households, bribe the servants to make false depositions, arrest the masters, and drag them amid the opprobrious insults of the mob to the police-stations, whence they are promptly consigned, without trial or investigation, to the nearest prison. The terrible efficiency of the Carbonarios is the most formidable asset in the possession of the present Government, and proved an effectual instrument in crushing the Royalist rising of 1912."

Political prisoners, after being conveyed to the convict island of Trafraria, are subjected to every hardship—sometimes to starvation and death. A typical example of Government methods is the fate of Father Henriques, a curate of the Cathedral at Lisbon, who was ordered by his physician to go abroad for treatment at the baths and set out on board the mail steamer *Araguaya*, a British vessel. He was arrested and taken from the ship, and the Duchess declares that when the British authorities inquired into the matter the priest was released on being proved to be a perfectly innocent man. But this writer adds:

"In order to justify the arrest and imprisonment of the absolutely innocent Father Henriques, the Carbonarios asserted that he had been seen speaking to Portuguese refugees in Spain, and from this they evolved a lurid 'Jesuit conspiracy,' particulars of which were furnished by them to the news agencies. On the 10th of August it was announced that

"A Portuguese Jesuit was arrested yesterday on board the English liner *Araguaya*. The Jesuit had taken his passage at Vigo for Brazil, and documents were found upon him proving him an agent of Paiva Couciro, the well-known Monarchist leader. A complete plan for the invasion of Portugal has been thus discovered, and with it a list of all the Monarchist conspirators, many of whom are officials now in service. The Jesuit had been commissioned to travel with the object of increasing Royalist propaganda, and of collecting the necessary funds for the purchase of an armed cruiser."

"This dramatic paragraph, it may be incidentally remarked, is the class of fiction in which the Carbonarios excel, and for the composition of which, as has been already stated, they receive a steady wage."

Confinement in his cell for seven months proved fatal. He was released in March, 1912, but died in the early autumn. As this writer says:

"His release came too late. The prison hardships—cold and damp, bad food, insanitary conditions, and indescribable misery and discomfort—had so reduced his strength that he did not live quite seven months longer. His death was caused by rapid consumption, contracted in the damp cell at Trafraria; and he is only one of many martyrs. His old father died the same day, a few hours afterward, from grief and shock; and his brother's health has been seriously impaired by nerve-strain and acute distress in contemplation of so much undeserved and cruel suffering."

"It must not be supposed that the case given above is an exceptional one; on the contrary, it is absolutely typical. During my recent visit to the Limoeiro Prison, in Lisbon, I listened to narratives from the prisoners of an equally tragic character."

Political prisoners have to buy their own food, a system that aggravates the hardships of the jail. In the case of Father Henriques:

"In common with other prisoners in Trafraria, he often went without anything to eat, inasmuch as whenever there was a storm and the boat from Lisbon was delayed or could not cross—a very frequent contingency in winter—no food arrived, and the prisoners practically starved. Tuberculosis, rheumatism, feverish complaints, and skin diseases were rife among them in consequence of their incessant hardships."

The Duchess, who is something of an Elizabeth Fry as well as a highly educated and advanced woman of the day, visited also the political prisoners in their cells at Oporto, Coimbra, Chavas, Braga, and elsewhere, even to "the foul and sunless dungeons of the military castle of San Jorge, in Lisbon." But she found that "the prisons in the capital, compared with those in the provinces, were graphically described to me as representing the Ritz and Carlton Hotels contrasted with a wayside pothouse."

The whole of Portugal is under the Carbonarios, and lies fettered by Jacobinism as by iron chains. Who is to deliver the people of the land excepting England? As the Duchess earnestly, almost passionately, exclaims:

"What power, it may be asked, is strong enough to break the chain which holds it captive? Will it be a man? Or will it be a measure? Will it be the overthrow of the Republican Government, or can a large scheme of reform rekindle the hope which shone bright in its earlier days? Some statesmen, well versed in the history of nations, expect a return—the perhaps at a distant period—of the fallen Monarchy. Others look forward to a renaissance on lines such as Europe has seen in the recent history of the great French Republic. Whatever may be the issue of a situation still shrouded in gloom and sorrow, some practical points emerge."

"The disbanding of the Carbonarios by the withdrawal on the part of the Ministry of all official recognition must be the initial step. A general amnesty of all the political prisoners, whether awaiting trial or already condemned, would then be received throughout the country with enthusiasm."

"Is it not just and right that England, in the name of her old friendship for Portugal, should demand and obtain these guarantees of further reform?"

The views of the Duchess of Bedford are shared by influential sections of the French press. The *Soleil*, monarchical and ultramontane, confirms all that the writer in the English review says about the Portuguese Government, and regrets that France, being Republican, lost her power of intervening when she chose the non-monarchical consequences of the revolution. To quote the editorial referred to:

"If to-day the Portuguese Carbonarios ravage at their pleasure the kingdom that Dom Manoel (alas!) defended so badly, this reign of iniquity is the direct consequence of our defeat in fighting for a monarchy. A Monarchical France would long ago have delivered Portugal from its tyrants and officers. A Republican France is unhappily condemned to compromise with the persecutor and spoilers of honest people."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



WHERE THE EARTH QUAKES ONCE A WEEK

EARTHQUAKES are more common in Japan than thunderstorms are with us. In Tokyo people talk of them as we do of the weather. In fact, the slightest shocks are barely noticed, and a tremor that would bring out the scare headlines in Boston or New York attracts about as much attention as a heavy frost. The bigger shocks, of course, do much damage, tho not so much as they would if the Japanese were foolish enough to employ our methods of construction. No other country, writes Miss Blackford Lawson in *Knowledge* (London, May), probably affords such facilities for the study of earthquakes as Japan, nor is there anywhere else such necessity for their scientific investigation. She goes on:

"Nearly one thousand four hundred of these phenomena are recorded annually in the whole of the Empire, and in Tokyo alone there are, on an average, fifty earthquakes that can be felt during the year, or about one a week. Earthquakes, as every one knows, occur in all regions adjacent to active volcanoes, as in the neighborhood of Teneriffe, Vesuvius, Etna, and Stromboli, which are simply the safety-valves of a single earthquake district. So also Japan, Sumatra, Java, and the islands of the East Indian Archipelago are liable to fearful earthquakes; and geologists say that much of Japan would never have existed but for the seismic and volcanic agency which has elevated whole tracts above the ocean by means of repeated eruptions.

"It is, therefore, only to be expected that it occupies an unique position in the world as regards seismology. Consequently, there is a special Chair of Seismology and an Institute attached to it in the University of Tokyo, and also a special committee for the investigation of earthquakes, under the direct control of the Minister of Education. Besides this, all the provincial meteorological stations throughout Japan are equipped with instruments for recording and measuring earthquakes, and seismic phenomena are systematically studied.

"In the interior, the writer frequently met, in an out-of-the-way cave or on the mountain-side, members of the Seismological Society of Japan, originally organized by Professor Milne, who, with their delicate instruments set up, were mapping down every quiver of the earth's crust."

Miss Lawson quotes Professor Omori, a great Japanese expert, as criticizing severely the ignorance of Occidentals, especially the British in India, in their construction of buildings in earthquake lands. He said:

"It is almost criminal on the part of the Government to build bad structures for public purposes, such as schools, jails, and barracks, and my advice to the Indian Government would be to build more substantially, always on a sure foundation, with

good binding either of wood or iron, and to use good material, especially in the case of public buildings."

The British engineers were going ahead on a totally mistaken idea, it appears:

"In Calcutta, Professor Omori found that the theory of the engineers was that the soft soil of Calcutta acted as an elastic cushion, and, by absorbing the earthquake motion, prevented it from being communicated to structures standing upon it. Now this was quite an erroneous idea, earthquake motion being invariably felt more in soft than hard ground; and even within the confines of the city of Tokyo a shock varies considerably, one in the upper part being one-half less in intensity than it is in the lower and softer parts. The same fact was also made evident in San Francisco, where at the time of the earthquake 'made ground' and soft land suffered more than the hard.

"Speaking generally, the most important principle in construction is to make the structure a *single body*, simple and compact, avoiding the possibility of different parts assuming different movements or vibrations. For example, chimneys are dangerous, because a chimney vibrates differently from the main building, and in the event of earthquake it will be found that a chimney is always broken at its junction with the roof."

Some of the older structures in Japan, we are told, have shown wonderful powers of resistance to shocks. Among these are the walls of Nagoya. Says Miss Lawson:

"They withstood the great earthquake of 1892, when thousands of houses fell in Nagoya and Gifu, and in the smaller places round about, and when all the new brick telegraph- and post-offices and other European buildings came crashing down like ninepins. On that occasion, Japanese houses did not fall, unless they were old and frail, when in many cases the supports gave way and the roof came down, imprisoning the inmates until they were rescued, sometimes from a house in flames. The walls of the Castle of Tokyo show the same remarkable state of preservation, the blocks of cyclopean masonry, there also uncemented, being neither cracked nor displaced in the least degree.

"[On the next page is seen] an earthquake-proof structure erected in the grounds of the Imperial University, Tokyo, which has been built according to mathematical calculation on a solid concrete foundation, and is intended for use as a Seismological Observatory, and as a standard with which to compare the effects of a shock on ordinary brick buildings. In its most interesting investigations into the stability of various structures against earthquake shocks are carried on, artificial earthquake motion being produced by means of a 'shaking table,' which can be made to move with independent horizontal and vertical motions by the use of steam-engines.

"Another remarkable fact in Japan is that pagodas built



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IT SWAYS, BUT DOES NOT FALL.

A typical Japanese pagoda. It is a remarkable fact that these pagodas, built hundreds of years ago, embody the principle of the modern seismograph. A huge pendulum within preserves its stability.

hundreds of years ago embody the principle of the modern seismograph, which is union of a stable and an unstable structure, to produce a neutral stability which renders the whole building least sensible to earthquake shock. In the hollow well of every five-storied pagoda a heavy mass of timber is suspended freely, like an exaggerated tongue, from the top right to the ground, but not in contact with it, and at the shock of an earthquake this large pendulum slowly swings, the structure sways, and then settles back safely to its base. This is also the principle followed in the construction of all bell-towers throughout Japan, where the bell acts as pendulum, and the roof, supported by posts, forms an inverted pendulum, as in the seismograph. When an earthquake occurs, a pagoda or a bell-tower may be rotated or displaced, but it can not be overturned as a whole."

IS THE KEROSENE-ENGINE COMING?

KEROSENE is perhaps our best-known liquid fuel. It is manufactured in large quantities and may be purchased cheaply almost everywhere. It is non-explosive and easily handled. Why is it so little used in motors? If our present motors are not adapted to it, why not invent one in which it can be used? In *The Horseless Age* (New York) Harrington Emerson gives an answer to these questions. The main trouble seems to be that kerosene is a mixture of several substances, and that it does not always contain these in the same proportions. A motor built to use one kind of kerosene would not run with another. Then, too, the very fact that kerosene is non-explosive militates against it, for all our internal-combustion motors, except the Diesel, operate by explosion. To quote Mr. Emerson's article:

"If the Standard Oil Co., instead of furnishing 'kerosene' boiling all the way from 300 to 500 degrees Fahr., and of a specific gravity of .79, could or would furnish commercially 'pentadecane' . . . of the specific gravity .784 and boiling neither below nor above, but just at 496 degrees Fahr., the problem of converting the oil into an explosive gas would be much simpler than it now is, especially as, short of chemical analysis, the usual and ready way of ascertaining the probable quality of an oil is to determine its specific gravity, a crude and utterly unreliable method of determining anything, for one might have of the same specific gravity .784 pure pentadecane, or a mixture of equal parts of .684 gasoline and .884 lubricating-oil. The 'pentadecane' is reliable, trustworthy, easy to manage, and free from objections; the other mixture difficult if not impossible to use. . . ."

"If to-day gas-engines using natural gas or illuminating gas work year in and year out, reliably, without any trouble, it is because the fuel used is of constant quality, containing much hydrogen and other fixt gases and less carbon, and if to-day the difficulties of using kerosene have not been overcome it is because too much has been attempted at once."

After many experiments, Mr. Emerson concludes that the best way to use kerosene in an explosion-motor is with what he calls a "combined atomizer and flash vaporizer," in which the oil is fed in regulated quantity to a funnel at the outer end of a flash vaporizer, and immediately in front of a self-acting air-valve. He says:

"On the suction stroke of the engine air and oil were sucked together through the valve, the oil thoroughly atomized and also

mixt with the air, but not in sufficient quantity for ignition or combustion. The mixt air and oil were drawn through a small but red-hot vaporizer, and whatever carbon deposit might have occurred on the walls of the vaporizer was swept away by the following rush of air. At the end of the vaporizer the atomized and vaporized oil and very thoroughly mixt vapor of oil and air met the incoming main supply of air and were thoroughly mixt with it. . . . This mixture was forced back into the red-hot vaporizer and suddenly exploded."

This procedure insures almost absolutely perfect combustion of the complex elements of which the kerosene is made up, but no workable engine has yet been made of this type, owing to various technical difficulties which Mr. Emerson explains in detail in his article. If we ever have a commercially usable kerosene-motor, however, it will probably, he thinks, be built on this model. But, he adds:

"It is our belief that a kerosene-engine with perfect combustion will be heavier than a gasoline-engine of the same power, because the kerosene-engine cannot run so fast and will not have so high a mean effective pressure."

All authorities, however, are not so cautious as this writer. That under ordinary working conditions any engine with a good gasoline carbureter can use kerosene is asserted by John A. Secor in an address before the Society of Automobile Engineers at Indianapolis, printed in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York). The engine, however, must be kept at medium speeds. Says Mr. Secor:

"A car was thus taken from New York to Boston, operating entirely on kerosene except for starting. But the lack of adequate flexibility becomes increasingly apparent as the speed and power are reduced. If slowed down the car will not 'pick up.' . . ."

"Nearly all engineering authorities have held that in order 'for internal-combustion engines to work successfully with any of the kerosene oils, they must be provided with some form of volatilizer, vaporizer, gasifier, or its equivalent,' or in other words, supplementary means of heating the fuel, which would be unnecessary in a gas-engine."



AN EARTHQUAKE-PROOF BUILDING.
Erected in the grounds of the Imperial University, Tokyo.

A GASEOUS GHOST

THE VERY etymology of the word "spirit" indicates a kinship with the gases; indeed, we are frequently told that ghosts "melt into thin air." A Boston ghost composed entirely of gas did not vanish so harmlessly, but, before the stern and unromantic hand of science had caught and analyzed him, he

had injured the health of a whole household, not to speak of searing the inmates nearly to death. This ghost was composed of gas from a furnace, and the sensations that convinced these twentieth-century Bostonians of his existence were produced by breathing him. The story is told in *Science* (New York, May 9) by Franz Schneider, Jr., of the department of biology and public health of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who was employed professionally to examine the "haunted house" in question—a handsome residence in the Back Bay district. Where but in Boston, by the way, would the dwellers in a haunted house call on a chemist to help them out? The event certainly proved that they had gone to the right man. We read:

"The trouble centered in the third and fourth stories, which

were occupied by the children and servants—the slumbers of whom were disturbed by strange sensations. It was said to be a common occurrence for servants to awake in the night with a sensation of oppression, 'as if some one were tapping upon me,' or with a 'creeping feeling going all over me with a feeling of being paralyzed.' Sounds were also said to be heard, as if some one were walking about the house or overhead. These sensations often continued after the sleeper was thoroughly awake and even after the lights had been turned on. The children of the family, who also slept on the upper floors, were similarly affected. A little boy, for example, awoke one night and inquired of his nurse why she had been lying on him, and persisted for some time in his delusion. Another child rushed screaming into the nurse's room crying that a man was waking him up, and asking why she let the man frighten him so. The children appeared sluggish in the morning and pale, even cold water losing its power to enliven them.

"These and other symptoms were well defined and often repeated, and had extended over the period of about two months during which the family had occupied the house as tenants. Upon inquiry it appeared that previous tenants had been troubled in the same way, matters having reached the point where the servants actually talked of seeing walking apparitions. The present occupant, altho not entertaining any vitalistic theory of the phenomena, was fully alive to the reality and gravity of the situation, and anxious to find the underlying cause.

"A comparatively simple and mechanistic solution of the problem soon appeared. It had been suspected that the trouble might have its origin in undetected leaks of illuminating gas, and the writer was called in to verify this theory. It developed, however, that the large amount of 'furnace' gas escaping from a viciously defective hot-air furnace was quite sufficient to cause the trouble. In this furnace the separation between the fire-box and the hot-air ducts (upon which the hygienic integrity of the apparatus depends) was badly broken, and as a result the inhabitants of the house were bathed in an atmosphere of diluted flue-gases."

In the light of these facts, Mr. Schneider goes on to say, the symptoms are readily explained. Flue-gases contain considerable amounts of sulphurous oxide and carbon monoxide, both distinctly poisonous gases. The trouble was aggravated on cold nights—when windows were closed at the top of the house, as naturally would be the case. Probably the belief in walking spirits was nourished by real noises from an adjoining house, of course exaggerated in the minds of persons awakened in the night while suffering from carbon-monoxide poisoning. The writer goes on:

"The hygienic lessons are patent. Here is a clear case of thoroughly serious poisoning which might have had at any time a fatal result, and all due to a defective hot-air furnace. This apparatus, often praised for its ventilating effect, and probably with justice when in sound condition and properly operated, may evidently become a distinct menace to health. And may not there be similar cases of a milder order, such as escape detection while still causing slight poisoning? Emphasis is also thrown on to the entire question of the possible dangers from flue-gases. Brick sewers have been found to be sometimes permeable to illuminating gas; may not these poisonous flue-gases sometimes escape into houses through porous or leaky chimneys? Slight leaks of illuminating gas have often been suggested as a cause of headaches and anemias of obscure origin; perhaps we should look to leaky furnaces and flue-gases for similar effects.

"This case should also be of interest to experimental psychologists and investigators of psychic and spiritualistic manifestations, since the reputation which this house was gaining as being haunted apparently arose in large measure from genuine sensations of apparitions and the like, induced by the breathing during sleep of a tainted atmosphere."

ANCIENT DRUGS FOR MODERN DOCTORS

THAT the United States Pharmacopœia, the official list of curative substances, is "a book of ancient drug lore" is asserted by Dr. Oliver T. Osborne, Professor of Therapeutics in the Yale Medical School, in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, May 10). A committee on revision has been preparing a new edition of the Pharmacopœia since 1910, and its decisions have been made public. Dr. Osborne charges that the new list will contain hundreds of unnecessary drugs, many of them old-fashioned remedies now superseded, some that are deleterious, others that rapidly deteriorate. Says Dr. Osborne:

"In this age of exposure of 'patent-medicine' frauds, and the age of education as to the danger of some drugs, the uselessness of others, and the limitations of all, the people have a right to expect that the next Pharmacopœia will be a book that can be relied on as a standard of purity and of chemical and pharmaceutical perfection in all its drugs and preparations. They have a right to expect that this book will represent the drugs found by medical experts to be of the best therapeutic value at this date, namely, 1913 A.D.

"Can there be any other guide for the acceptance of a drug or preparation for officialization in an up-to-date book of this age than that:

"1. The drug must have therapeutic value.

"2. The drug must be pure.

"3. The preparations must be the best.

"What, then, determines the best drug? Investigations in the laboratory and clinical experience; and almost every drug that is known to have clinical value shows laboratory activity. If a drug has no activities,

or only dangerous activities, when used on animals in the laboratory, it is not a drug that should be dignified by recognition in a 1913 book of standard valuable drugs. . . .

"At this date the new Pharmacopœia will contain at least 845 drugs and preparations. About half of these are not needed. One hundred and fifty-eight drugs and preparations were recommended for omission from the last Pharmacopœia by the subcommittee on scope. Just half of these, namely, seventy-nine, were voted in by the executive committee over the adverse recommendation of the subcommittee on scope. . . .

"It was 'love's labor' absolutely 'lost' to collect 117,000 prescriptions from all over this country in order to ascertain how many times a given drug or preparation was ordered. How many times a drug or preparation is ordered is no criterion as to its value. Beer is in enormous demand, but it has not yet been shown that it has any medicinal or food value. Is the nutrient value of a food determined by the frequency with which it is used? The turnip is a vegetable that is constantly bought and constantly eaten, but its food value is almost nil. The Pharmacopœia is supposed to be a book of standards for drugs, and each drug should have some valuable activity."

CREDULOUS AMERICA—That Americans, as a people, are easily deceived—readily imposed on by fakers, and quick to accept any kind of occult explanation of what they see or hear—was asserted by Prof. M. V. O'Shea, of the University of Wisconsin, in a recent address at Wheeling, W. Va. He is quoted in *The University of Wisconsin Press Bulletin*:

"A nation can not prosper when the majority of its people are so easily deceived as our American audiences are. The American people are particularly prone to believe mystical explanations of every-day phenomena.

"There are dozens of new pseudo-sciences established every



HE INDICTS THE PHARMACOPŒIA.
Dr. Oliver T. Osborne declares it is overloaded with a mass of unnecessary and sometimes deleterious drugs.

year in America. A considerable proportion of the vaudeville shows are based on 'mysteries' of one sort or another. Through special investigations it has been found that a large number of men and women in this country make their living by playing on the credulities of the people. There are regular schools that teach people these 'mysteries,' many of which have to do with 'mind-reading' or with so-called 'superhuman' bodily powers.

"The average American audience is so ready to look for supernatural explanations that they can not detect what is actually occurring when a man or woman is 'reading the minds' of subjects. There is one remedy for this deplorable attitude of mind, and that is training in scientific methods in the common schools. American schools in many places are behind those in one or two of the foreign countries, in giving children training in the appreciation of natural law. Every pupil in the public school should have some training every day in tracing cause and effect in the phenomena occurring around him. He should acquire the habit of explaining things on the basis of natural causes rather than supernatural causes."

A SEA TROLLEY

AN INGENIOUS SCHEME for doing away with harbor-pilots and guiding ships into port through tortuous channels by the aid of a submarine cable has been devised by F. W. Fitzpatrick, of Washington, D. C., who describes it in *Cassier's Magazine* (New York, June). Mr. Fitzpatrick's plan involves the use of the cable simply as a guide, but some marine inventors have proposed sending a current over it and letting vessels go in and out of port by electric power. This plan the inventor believes impracticable, but he regards his original scheme as the best ever worked out for the abolition of human pilotage, which he considers an extra-hazardous and very primitive method. Says Mr. Fitzpatrick in substance:

"The scheme here described has been thought out more particularly for New York's harbor, but it is applicable to the San Francisco ferry lines, or any port where the depths are not prohibitory. In the New York harbor I would lay a heavy wire cable from a point near the Battery, through the channel, the Narrows, and preferably the outer east channel to a point between the Scotland and the Sandy Hook lightships. At that point is safe water, 60 feet deep and more.

"This cable I would continue back, at a safe distance from the other course, a half mile or so, to the point of departure, and there splice the ends. Then we would have a continuous cable, a loop, anchored at suitable distances, so that it might not be tugged out of place and become a source of danger.

"At the sea end of this loop there would be maintained another lightship, or one of the existing ones shifted to that point. She would be armed with the most powerful fog-horns, bells, and guns, or whatever scientists prescribe as the best noise in a fog. It would not be a warning of danger, but a call to safety, and every incoming vessel would steer for it.

"On this cable would be a number of specially devised rings, to which other and lighter lines would be attached. All these lines, from a sufficient number of rings, would be held on this 'safety,' or lightship, and a similar number of them held on a tug or other boat at the shore end of the loop.

"In foggy or thick weather, or when indications would point to the probability of such weather—or, for that matter, at all times—there should be a harbor regulation prohibiting all sailing craft from entering or anchoring inside of this 60-foot depth, unless in tow of a tug or steamer; and another regulation compelling all such tugs, boats, and steamers whatsoever or by whomsoever piloted to steer direct to this lightship and there receive one of these trolleys. In calm weather it would be handed over by a lighter 'casting line,' such as is used in handling heavy landing or tow lines, and in rough weather it might be shot across a vessel's bow.

"This trolley would be taken on astern and the vessel would then proceed under its own steam at a safe and prescribed rate, dragging its trolley along the main cable. As long as the pull is fair astern, the ship is on its right course. There would be the assurance that he was safe, that no one could run into him if he kept to the rate given him. He would have to watch that rate most carefully so that he would not run into the fellow ahead of him, and he would have to make noise enough to insure the

ship following him from colliding with him from behind. For all the world it would be the same as navigating a cable car, minus the inherent dangers of the cable and the passing of teams and people.

"The amount of line he would have to pay out would indicate the depth of channel the pilot was in and would tell him positively where he was. The pilot, in other words, would direct from the stern instead of from the bridge.

"All incoming vessels would follow along the right cable and deliver over their trolleys to the tug or other boat charged with the mission of receiving them at the shore end of the loop. Outgoing vessels would receive the trolleys from this tug and also follow along the right of the loop, handing over their trolleys to the lightship at its outer end—a system of double-track street-cars, pure and simple.

"The trolley would be a guide, friend, and compass, a sounding line, a guaranty of safety to the holder and to all other craft. The anchorage of the cable would be such that the pull, being upward and the trolley ring being provided with rollers, it would be bound to pass through the opening left for it in the anchors.

"The cost of laying forty miles of such a cable and anchoring it at every half or quarter mile would be insignificant when compared with the cost of collisions that so often occur, the delays, the lengthened scheduled time that has to be counted upon, the cost of pilotage and towing; not to speak of the imminent dangers and the other disadvantages of our present antiquated way of getting into and out of New York and other ports."

TO TEST DIAMONDS

HOW TO TELL real from false diamonds is briefly explained by a contributor to *Neueste Erfindungen und Erfahrungen* (Vienna, May). In the first place, he says, real brilliants may be recognized by their great hardness and high refractive index, which are not found together in any imitation stone. The diamond stays brilliant because it is hard, while other stones and imitations become scratched and dulled by friction. He goes on:

"For an experienced eye it is not difficult to decide from the appearance of the facets whether a stone is genuine or not, for those of real diamonds are seldom so regular as those of fine imitations. With the latter the greatest care is taken, in grinding, to smooth and polish not only the facets, but also the whole form into such shape as to avoid differences in the reflection, refraction, and scattering of the rays.

"In the grinding and polishing of real brilliants, on the other hand, effort is made to keep the original size, as nearly as possible, and some little irregularities in the faces and angles are preferred to any diminution in weight. In the imitations the superfluity of cheap material which may be wasted without making any difference enables a perfect counterfeit to be made.

"A necessary tool for testing is the file, which is not able to injure or scratch a real diamond, while on an imitation it quickly makes its mark. Better than the file is a fragment of sapphire, because the sapphire is the next hardest stone to the diamond. Any stone that can be scratched with a sapphire is surely no diamond.

"If a small drop of water is placed on the upper face of a brilliant and touched with a pointed pencil, the drop will keep its rounded form, while the stone remains clean and dry. If the same thing is done to a glass imitation, the drop spreads out at once.

"A diamond plunged into water will be plainly visible and will glitter through the liquid, while an imitation stone is almost invisible.

"If a person looks through a diamond, as through a bit of glass, at a black dot on a sheet of white paper, one single point will be seen clearly. If several points appear, or a blur is seen, it is an imitation.

"The white sapphire, the white topaz, and rock crystal are commonly sold as diamonds, but more often imitations are made of glass.

"To recognize these glass imitations, treatment with acids is also recommended, which removes the polish on the faces, while it does not affect the diamond, ruby, sapphire, or emerald. However, an imitation made of glass yields to the hardness-test, so that a chemical test is superfluous."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

GOAT'S MILK FOR EVERYBODY

INSTEAD of having our cows tested for tuberculosis, or worrying ourselves to death for fear our dairyman, despite his solemn oaths, has not made the tests that he should have made, why not obtain our milk from an animal that could not have tuberculosis if it tried? That the milch goat is such an animal we are assured by Dr. W. Sheldon Bull, of Buffalo, in a pamphlet entitled "Money in Goats." Dr. Bull calls the goat "the only dairy animal immune to tuberculosis." He believes the virtues of goat's milk and the ease of obtaining it are too little known in this country, and he is applying himself to the task of filling this need, long existent, but apparently not yet sufficiently felt. Anybody can keep a goat, Dr. Bull tells us; and everybody ought to. He says:

"While it is true that the ideal locality for goats is one that is high and rocky and overgrown with weeds, briars, brush, and small trees, as they are by nature and preference browsing animals, in this respect being an exception to all other domestic stock, it is a fact that such a location is not essential. The milch goat will thrive and produce a plentiful supply of rich milk when tethered on grass land, in addition to stall-feeding, if comfortably housed at night and during bad weather; or even when kept constantly in a barn and supplied with all its rations there.

"This adaptability to confinement, together with its productiveness, makes the milch goat particularly valuable to the residents of cities and suburban places who desire to secure a regular supply of pure, new milk, without being dependent upon the milkman, whose 'milkman's milk' is not always of the best quality and which, under the most favorable circumstances, is received and consumed with more or less suspicion as to its freshness, its cleanliness, and its healthfulness.

"That the milch goat would supply a long-felt want to dwellers in villages and country towns where cow's milk is difficult to obtain at any time, and especially so in winter, needs no argument, as it will readily be seen that any one possessing a back yard large enough to contain a shelter in which to house a goat or two may have a constant supply of sweet, rich milk for a very trifling outlay.

"For with a couple of these hardy and productive little creatures, housed in a cheap, roughly constructed shed, and pastured on a common, the owner may enjoy greater advantages from an economic and hygienic point of view than does the proud possessor of a pampered, pedigreed cow of the most fashionable breed.

"First, because milk, the exclusive diet of many infants, children, and invalids, and a most essential item on the daily bill of fare of every member of the household, is furnished more cheaply by the goat, as the yield of milk, when the size of the goat and the amount of feed and care are considered, is proportionately much greater than that of the cow.

"Second: Because goat's milk is richer, more nutritious, and more easily digested than cow's milk. Aside from its greater degree of richness, there is no appreciable difference in appearance or taste. And, also, because the milch goat is practically immune to tuberculosis, while 'the apparently healthful and therefore unsuspected cow may be, and often is, dangerously tuberculous.'"

A good goat will yield from one to two quarts of milk daily, we are told, and costs from \$2 to \$20, altho fancy imported varieties go as high as \$50, or even \$100. Dr. Bull gives detailed

advice about selection, purchase, and care. All these are points that one will look for in vain, he says, among government agricultural reports, usually so helpful:

"It is much to be regretted that, while the experts of the United States Department of Agriculture have been for years engaged in working out many other important problems in plant and animal breeding, apparently the goat has been considered of so little value that no systematic or practical investigations have been made along scientific lines, with a view toward determining which of the foreign breeds of milch goats are best suited to our needs; nor regarding the development of native breeds of 'deep-milking' goats; nor with reference to the improvement of our common goats, by increasing the size and quality of the short-haired varieties, and thus making them more valuable for their flesh and for their skins, and as foundation stock for grade Angoras and milch goats.

"So far as attempting to overcome the ignorance and prejudice regarding the goat by any organized or systematic effort toward educating the public with reference to the economic, dietary, and sanitary value of the animal, we are far behind other civilized countries.

"Considering, however, the fact that during the five fiscal years ending June 30, 1910, goat-skins to the value of \$137,404,900 were bought by the United States from other countries, as practically none were produced in this country, is not here, alone, an 'infant industry' well worth 'investigating' and 'fostering'?"



LOOKING TOWARD A BRIGHTER FUTURE.

The goat is to be promoted from the tin cans and posters of shantytown to a future of aristocratic respectability. This is a lifelike portrait of Habbette, an imported Saanen milch goat.

BOTTLED SUN-POWER—The solar energy now going to waste in vast amounts in such parts of the world as the Sahara Desert may some day be stored and brought to habitable lands, where it can be used. So we are assured by James O. Handy, president of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, in his retiring address recently printed in *The American Machinist* (New York). All that we need, Mr. Handy says, is "a method of converting the sun's energy in dry, tropical countries directly into a form which may be

transmitted to habitable countries where it may be used." This would appear to be a job of some magnitude, but Mr. Handy thinks some one will perform it. He says in part:

"In the tropics the heat per square kilometer will equal that produced by the complete combustion of 1,000 tons of coal. A surface of only 10,000 sq. km. receives in a year, calculating a day of only six hours, a quantity of heat corresponding to that produced by the burning of 3½ billion tons of coal, or more than three times the annual production of coal. The desert of Sahara, with its 6,000,000 sq. km. receives daily solar energy equivalent to 6,000,000,000 tons of coal.

"It is estimated that the earth produces yearly 32,000,000,000 tons of vegetable matter, which, if burned, would correspond to 18,000,000 tons of coal. We can prepare for the exhaustion of coal by studying which types of vegetation produce woody fiber most rapidly, and can use extensive methods of cultivating them for fuel and afterward convert this fuel into energy.

"There is reason for hope, however, that we may be able to do more than to improve agricultural methods of producing fuel if we take advantage of the fact that many chemical changes are produced by the action of the sun's rays, and that some of these now known, or which may be discovered, may be the basis of a method of converting the sun's energy in dry, tropical countries quite directly into a form which may be transmitted to habitable countries where it may be used."

LETTERS AND ART



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A CRITICIZED MEMORIAL OF A GREAT NATIONAL EVENT.
The *Maine* disaster started one unpleasantness—its memorial seems to breed another.

FLAWS IN THE MAINE MEMORIAL

AN ART DISPUTE of more than local interest promises to develop around the national *Maine* monument unveiled in New York on Decoration Day to the accompaniment of a naval and military pageant. This memorial, which was erected by popular subscription in honor of the officers and men who went down with the battle-ship *Maine* in the waters of Havana Harbor, is the work of H. Van Buren Magonigle, architect, and Attilio Piccirilli, sculptor, and was chosen by the special committee in charge, acting in consultation with an advisory committee of prominent artists, as the most appropriate and beautiful of the forty-seven models submitted. It was approved, moreover, by the Municipal Art Commission. Yet no sooner had the hoardings which concealed the finished monument been removed than the correspondence columns of the New York press began to resound with what *The Evening Post* describes as "a chorus of unfavorable criticism from artists and art-loving laymen of this city," and a movement is afoot to make these protests effective through the cooperation of the Fine Arts Federation.

The monument, which stands at the Columbus Circle entrance to Central Park, consists of a massive shaft of Tennessee marble, forty feet tall, surmounted by a gilded bronze figure of Columbia Triumphant, and surrounded at the base with groups of symbolical statuary. Columbia, who stands erect on a chariot drawn by three fabulous horses of the sea, is cast from guns recovered from the *Maine*. The figures at the base are all of pink Tennessee marble. On two sides single figures represent the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, thereby suggesting, we are told, the national scope of the memorial. The remaining groups are thus described in the *New York Times*:

"At the foot of the shaft, and facing the Circle, is a group of sculpture—Courage awaiting the flight of Peace, while Fortitude supports the feeble. These are figures nearly twice actual life size.

"Above the group is the following inscription:

"TO THE VALIANT SEAMEN WHO PERISHED IN THE MAINE
—BY FATE UNWARNED, IN DEATH UNAFRAID."

"On the lower part of the pedestal supporting this group is a conventional boat-prow on which kneels a figure of a boy holding wreaths of olive and laurel, suggesting the new era inaugurated in Cuba through the Spanish War.

"A low fountain-basin extends toward the Circle from this side of the monument, approached by three broad steps, forming a stylobate.

"The corresponding group on the side facing the Park is post-bellum in motif—Justice, having intrusted her sword to the Genius of War to execute her mandates, receives it again at his hands, while History records its deeds.

"The inscription over this group reads as follows:

"TO THE FREEMEN WHO DIED IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN
THAT OTHERS MIGHT BE FREE."

Now for the complaints. Some say the color of the pink marble is too garish; some, that the figure at the top is dwarfed by those at the base; others, that it is badly placed. A member of the Academy who prefers to be quoted anonymously said to a representative of *The Evening Post*:

"The first consideration in designing a monument should be bulk, mass, composition—detail comes second. If the large forms are good, the detail will appear to advantage. But you must take the whole from a distance, and if you get the impression that it is well balanced, then the designer has won his most important point.

"And that is where this monument has failed. Some of the detail is quite good, but the central group appears small and on a different scale from the lower figures. The pedestal is heavy and big, and on top is a lot of little things which have no connection with such a base, demanding, by its shape and bulk, an enormous figure or group. But here there is no composition, no line, no harmony, no feeling of nature—those horses, if they are horses, are quite dreadful and ungraceful, from whatever angle you view them—all is clumsy and badly drawn. And it was an unpardonable error to place it so close to the Columbus monument, in the center of the Circle. Generally considered, I regard the monument as a distinct blemish to the city and its erection the more regrettable because it mars one of the finest of our open spaces."

Even more emphatic is the disapproval of another painter, Mr. Leon Dabo:

"This monument is of the same character and quality as the Dante monument, now in cold storage on the steamship docks in Hoboken, which the same Municipal Art Commission refused. As stone carving and modeling, it is in the same class as Ettore Ximenes's pseudo-classic monument sculpture at its best. These monuments may be seen in South American cities, but that is no reason why we should have them here in New York.

"That beautiful vista of green trees, driveways, with a rose-and-gold suggestion of houses in the distance, is spoiled, and the spoiling of that lovely spot is not excusable, since we are supposed to have a Municipal Art Commission composed of artists, architects, and art-loving, public-spirited laymen, whose business it is to prevent just such things from disfiguring our open spaces.

"What possible relationship the various groups have to one another is a mystery. The strange beasts supposed to be horses are crawling out of the hollow shaft; the stone figures around the base have no relationship with the pedestal, nor with the figures on the top. . . .

"Architecturally, constructively, the whole thing is cheap, and therefore bad. Judged in its relation to the landscape beyond, it fits about as well as an enlarged wedding-cake model would—in fact, the pink-tinted stone does suggest ice-cream, only—and unfortunately—unlike our national dessert, it will not melt in the sun. Maybe the militant suffragettes will help us there."

In justice to the members of the Art Commission who approved the design, says *The Evening Post*, it should be remembered that the small sketch submitted probably did not show the difference in scale between the lower groups and the figures on the top. "The principal change which the Fine Arts Confederation may be asked to consider," we read, "would be the substitution of another group for the gilded Columbia and her dolphin-horses, or their elimination, and the filling of their place by a simple cap to the plinth."

Gen. James Grant Wilson, chairman of the Maine Memorial fund committee, issues the following statement:

"It is right, I think, that the million and more subscribers should know that in conjunction with the committee, of which the undersigned is chairman, there was a committee of prominent artists acting in an advisory capacity.

"This committee consisted of Frederiek Dielman, then president of the National Academy of Design; John La Farge, president of the Society of American Artists and Mural Painters; Walter Cook, chairman of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and the well-known sculptor, W. R. O'Donovan.

"Out of forty-seven models submitted, three were selected, and two received money prizes. These three were of about equal architectural merit, but the one finally selected was of obviously superior merit in the matter of its sculpture, and the committee has found no reason—now that the memorial is completed—to reverse its opinion, or to regret its choice."

A NEGLECTED ARTIST REDISCOVERED

TO BRUSH THE DUST of a century's neglect from the work of a master and restore him to his rights in public esteem was one of the achievements of the great millionaire collector who recently left us. A very interesting book, says Charles H. Caffin, might be written on the revival of interest in certain artists and periods of art long after they

seemed to have fallen into permanent neglect. As an instance, he cites the work of Jean Honoré Fragonard, which is now enjoying a vogue with the collectors after an eclipse that lasted nearly a hundred years. It was the late J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Caffin goes on to say, who stimulated the demand for Fragonard's pictures, these having shared the general disfavor into which the rococo period of French painting had fallen during the nineteenth century. It is fifteen years now since Mr. Morgan added five Fragonards to his collection, at a cost of \$250,000, and a few weeks ago four decorative panels by the same brush brought \$71,000 at the Kraemer sale in Paris. Fragonard was born in Grasse, Provence, in 1732, and died in 1806. Says Mr. Caffin, writing in the *New York American*:

"It is an interesting fact that while Fragonard in the days of his prosperity found the nobility eager to possess his work, they

were becoming too impoverished to be handsome buyers, so that his important patrons belonged to the class known as 'fermiers.' These were the financiers who farmed the public debt, advanced money on the land and collected the taxes, and thus became the actual land owners of the richest provinces of France.

"Did the knowledge of this help to interest J. Pierpont Morgan in Fragonard's art? At any rate, so far as Fragonard was concerned, history repeated itself. His art, which had been patronized chiefly by the banker-financiers of the eighteenth century, owed largely its revived vogue a hundred years later to the great banker-financier of America."

The five canvases purchased by Mr. Morgan, in 1898, form a decorative series, the theme being "Love and the Maiden." Mr. Caffin thus briefly describes them:

"In the first panel she is sitting in a wood at the foot of a column, weary of walking alone, while Love, hovering above her, seems to be beckoning a lover to console her. Later, as she is seated on a terrace, her lover's form appears above the balustrade. He has mounted by a ladder and she, in the surprise of the moment, waves him away with her hand. But later he pursues his suit, and coming upon the maiden with her little sister, holds out a rose to plead his cause. In another scene he has the loved one in his arms, while she reads his amorous verses. Finally, as she pauses in her singing, she crowns the kneeling lover who has inspired the song, and the artist, seated in the



A FRAGONARD PORTRAIT THAT RECENTLY BROUGHT \$60,100.

Madame de Noreval, reader to Marie Antoinette.

shadow of the foreground, is making a picture of their happiness."

Of this artist's place among the French painters we read:

"While Fragonard had not the high artistic seriousness of Watteau or, possibly, the invention of Boucher, he excelled the latter as a painter, and in this respect as well as that of color and design, was superior to all the other artists of the 'scènes galantes.' His work links up with Watteau's in maintaining the tradition of Rubens, whose Medici pictures, then in the Luxembourg and now in the Louvre, have been, together with Venetian painting, the inspiration of what is most characteristic of the Gallic spirit in French art."

OUR FUTURE DRAMATIC CENTER

CHICAGO IS OVERTAKING New York as a theatrical producing center and will some day become our dramatic metropolis, is the striking prediction advanced by A. Milo Bennett, in the *New York Dramatic Mirror*. Basing his argument on facts and figures set forth in the report of the Chicago Association of Commerce, Mr. Bennett maintains that the relative positions of New York and Chicago in matters theatrical are changing rapidly, and that "ultimately Chicago will inevitably become the theatrical-business center of the United States." Already, he says, "Chicago is being recognized as the natural focus of the demands of the country at large, and is found to reflect more accurately the artistic tastes of all sections and their consequent demands upon theatrical producers than any other point." For this reason "the number of plays produced in Chicago is constantly growing, and the time when Chicago will be the production center of the country, therefore, can confidently be predicted." To give substance to his prediction, Mr. Bennett cites the following statistics:

"There are at least five theaters in Chicago housed in buildings which represent an investment of more than \$1,000,000 each. The rental paid for one theater is \$67,500 a year, and probably the lowest rental for any theater property in the Loop District is not less than \$20,000, such rentals in general ranging from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

"The land occupied by the theaters in the business district, from Chicago Avenue to Twelfth Street, is worth approximately \$20,000,000. The buildings and furnishings represent \$17,000,000 more. Adding \$3,000,000 for the value of outlying theater properties and \$5,424,000 for the numerous picture theaters, the total investment for the entertainment of Chicagoans exceeds \$46,000,000.

"Some people think that the amusement business in Chicago is overdone, but according to recent records there are more than 100 permits pending for new theater buildings—this notwithstanding the fact that the theaters within the city limits which present either musical comedy, vaudeville, drama, burlesque, or stock shows, number 116. With the 452 picture theaters and eleven park theaters open in the summer time, there is at present a total of 579 theater buildings in Chicago.

"But Chicago's theatrical business is not measured alone by the productions of local playhouses. There are thirty-five or more companies maintaining attractions 'on the road.' Several of these have as many as ten companies under one management. Since 1903 upward of 150 companies have been organized in Chicago each year for what in theatrical parlance is known as one-night or one-week stands. Nearly as many repertoire companies are organized here each year as well as seventy-five stock companies.

"The average number of people in a repertoire company is about fourteen, including the manager, the agent, and the musical director, the same average holding for the one-night-stand troupes. The average stock company requires about fifteen actors. The larger manufacturers of moving-picture films also maintain stock companies of large size, one such concern giving employment to nearly 300 actors. All told, about 4,000 actors are employed out of Chicago in the foregoing branches of the profession.

"Chicago is the great booking center of the country in vaude-

ville lines. Very nearly all of the agencies maintaining large vaudeville circuits have their principal office in Chicago, and these circuits extend across the entire country. Some of these chains of vaudeville houses number as many as 300. In practically every vaudeville house in the country west of Pittsburg the bookings are made in Chicago.

"Some 3,372 vaudeville artists book out of Chicago touring these vaudeville circuits. When we include the 4,000 actors who leave Chicago with various other companies and more than 7,000 employed in Chicago, either as actors in the production of local plays or in the management of the city's numerous theaters, the number of professional people given employment in Chicago exceeds 16,000.

"If it were possible to estimate the total amount of money spent by the Chicago public each year for theatrical attractions, it probably would be easy to prove that more money is spent on amusements in this city than for any single commodity or merchandise or for any of the 'necessities' of life. In the down-town theaters alone a single year's receipts approximate \$6,500,000, the box-office receipts of a single playhouse being \$635,000 during 1912. The average attendance of ten of the larger theaters of the city was 350,000 for the year, while, according to authoritative figures, there are fourteen theaters in Chicago which together play to 40,000 a day."

YALE'S DENATURED "TAP DAY"

THE UNDERGRADUATE REVOLT against certain undemocratic developments in Yale's famous senior societies—Skull and Bones, Scroll and Keys, and Wolf's Head—is a matter recently made familiar to the fiction-reading public through Owen Johnson's "Stover at Yale." That this insurgency is bearing fruit is indicated by newspaper reports of the latest Tap Day, that breathless occasion when the forty-five chosen juniors are "tapped" on the shoulder to notify them of their election to the senior societies. Tap Day has been regarded as the outward and visible sign of the undesirable tendencies complained of in these societies. Thus in a protest issued by the insurgent element in the sophomore class we are informed that the undemocratic spirit finds shelter behind "the excessive secrecy" that envelops the senior societies, and that the effect of this secrecy "is greatly magnified by the extreme publicity of Tap Day." In this protest we read further:

"Tap Day is not only an unnecessary and sensational display, giving undue advertisement to the societies themselves, but also overemphasizes the distinction between those who are chosen and those who are not. Moreover, the secrecy which this publicity makes doubly evident immediately places the senior societies, peculiar institutions as they are, still more conspicuously before the undergraduate mind, resulting in a tendency to overrate the senior social system, making it an end, not a means; thus stimulating a too keen pursuit of extra-curriculum activities in order to attain to the desired end, with a corresponding depreciation in curriculum interest and attention.

"It has been asserted that secrecy is essential in upholding a proper respect for the societies; we maintain that if the societies can not command respect, with or without secrecy, purely through the esteem which people have for their members, they have not then chosen men most deserving of the societies.

"We believe that there should be a recognition of merit, not on the basis of actual accomplishments alone, but to a large degree on the basis of what men have attempted to do and on the revelation in that attempt of qualities of character and of personality. We believe that the forty-five men who have so gained the esteem and respect of their classmates and represent to that class the highest ideals of Yale should be elected without undue regard to family influence or personal interests; furthermore, that they should be judged on their characters as revealed here at Yale, rather than on any indefinite assumption of future possibilities."

This year not only was Tap Day shorn of much of its pomp and ceremony, but the elections were of a nature to win approval even from the insurgents, the men chosen being for the most part really representative of the undergraduate body. For the first time the public were excluded from the ceremony, the

faculty had business elsewhere, and the campus was left almost entirely to the two classes directly concerned. The denatured event is thus described in the *New York Times*:

"'Billy' Weiser and 'Jim' Donnelly, the veteran campus policemen, never before witnessed a Tap Day of which the ceremonies were cut by most of the sophomores, with non-society seniors gibing from their perches in overhanging branches and with freshmen kept in the background. The back-slapping and the fateful 'Go to your room!' did not resound with such terrific earnestness as of yore, and at least a quarter of the men who were tapped had worked with their books.

"The rest of the forty-five, with few exceptions, fairly represented the university in its athletics and in literary, dramatic, religious, and social activities. Few were taken in simply because they were to be heirs to millions."

These matters "are of an importance far transcending that of the usual undergraduate activity," declares the *New York Nation*, because they involve "a question of Americanism, and the democracy of our American colleges." Enlarging on this point *The Nation* goes on to say:

"The great fact is that here is one college community which has taken in hand the most serious problem of our American college and university life—the controlling of the spirit of caste which, in the East at least, tends to separate it from the spirit of the nation and its democratic institutions. It was precisely along these lines that Woodrow Wilson fought at Princeton, and it is the same evil situation at Harvard which led President Lowell to take the lead in the establishment of the freshman dormitories. The protest of the sophomores at Yale went straight to the point in that they denounced the Tap Day elections because the successful were chosen in the main for wealth, athletic success, or social position. It is precisely this state of affairs that has arisen, or has threatened to arise, whenever the undergraduate societies have been permitted to flourish unchecked and uncontrolled.

"As one looks back the wonder grows that trustees and faculties have been so blind as to what was coming. Take Harvard, for instance. The growth of the 'Gold Coast' of luxurious dormitories was gradual. It did not come overnight. But faculty and overseers did nothing. No effort was made to compete by modernizing the college dormitories, and no special campaign was made to induce the graduates to erect new ones. The attitude assumed was one of hopeless impotence. If capital would invest in Cambridge and parents would pay the high rents—why, what could the president or any one else do? It never occurred to them that they might check the whole thing by building proper dormitories themselves, and by refusing to permit students to reside in buildings whose appointments were not in keeping with the best traditions of our universities. With despotic power in their hands, trustees have not dared to use it.

"Now the responsibility for all this—it is merely another phase of the same disease they began to cauterize at Yale yesterday—can not be shirked by trustees and faculty. Their power is too evident; their shortcomings of the past too clear. The day can not be far off when enlightened public sentiment will compel these gentlemen to move, if their own consciences do not.

"The side-show, to use President Wilson's expressive phrase, must not be allowed to overshadow the circus; our undergraduate must be kept in touch with the democracy of our American life. Where that has been impaired by twentieth-century standards and the rise of great fortunes, it is no excuse to say that our colleges are but cross-sections of the nation's life. They were not created and are not maintained for that purpose; but to uphold the standards of simple democratic living, free from all snobbery and luxury, which are inseparable from scholarship and the truly intellectual life."

MUSIC AS A PEACE FACTOR

MUSIC IS "a language that requires no translation," and this quality of universal comprehensibility, says Daniel Gregory Mason, assistant professor of music in Columbia University, gives it "a strong claim on the attention of those interested in international friendship and the cessation of wars."

"If it be true," he argues, "that music is, in sober fact, the only international language, the only emotional and spiritual coinage that is honored all over the world, then it must surely be an invaluable influence toward peace," because "after all, the acts of governments are ultimately dependent on the temper of the people behind them." And until the masses in different countries are more conscious of the spiritual inheritance that they have in common than of the superficial differences that separate them there can be no secure basis for a lasting peace. In developing this mutual understanding between nations, all the arts, of course, do their share; but music's contribution, says Mr. Mason, is more far-reaching than that of any other art, unless it be literature. The plastic arts, "by nature more objective than the arts of literature and music, may be of great service in familiarizing us with the external aspects of distant countries, and thus making us feel at home there." But literature and music "exercise an even more important influence, perhaps, toward international fellowship," since "they are not obliged to go indirectly at the spirit through the body, but are privileged to express directly and poignantly the most intimate facts of mental and emotional life."

And even over literature music has one advantage—it does not have to be translated. To quote further from Mr. Mason's argument, which is published in pamphlet form by the American Association for International Conciliation:

"The work of art in words must be translated if it is to make its appeal beyond its limited audience; the work of art in tones appeals to every human being in the measure of his capacity to hear and to understand intelligently what he hears. Moreover, the habit of reading is confined to certain classes; some people who never open a book listen with ardor and a certain degree of intelligence to music. . . . Probably for every ten Americans who have gained a sense of sympathy with Germany through Goethe's or Heine's poetry there are a dozen who love Beethoven's music. Few except special students could give an intelligent account of a great literary masterpiece of an out-of-the-way country like the Norwegian Ibsen's 'Peer Gynt'; how many have delighted in the melodious orchestral suite founded upon it by Grieg!

"It would of course be absurd to claim that music can give us anything like the detailed information that literature can, or that its message is at all comparable to that of literature in concreteness and definiteness. In any such comparison music must suffer. So far as international peace depends upon the communication of facts and concrete thoughts from nation to nation, literature is doubtless its chief servant. But the present point is that it depends not only on these, but also, and perhaps even more intimately, on profound temperamental affinities and sympathies that can best be nurtured by such an art as music, with its wonderful power of illuminating the depths of our emotional life. It can not show us the other man's intellectual ideas; but if, by way of compensation for this shortcoming of vagueness, it has an incomparable power to reveal what is even deeper, his loves and hates, his hopes and fears, in a word, the temperamental soil out of which all his ideas must grow, is not that an even more vital revelation? Music thus seems to bring us into contact at a deeper level than that of the spoken word."



DANIEL GREGORY MASON.

Who emphasizes the value of music, "the only language that requires no translation," as an influence for international peace.

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



HEALTH CERTIFICATES FOR MATRIMONY

MORAL HEALTH has not yet been required by the clergy as a prerequisite to matrimony, but physical health is being demanded as an indication of it. Dean Sumner, of Chicago, who more than a year ago began demanding health certificates in addition to marriage licenses from all couples married in his church, stated in a recent address that over fifty ministerial associations, representing 3,500 clergymen, have adopted the same rule in order to restrict marriage ceremonies performed by them to those who are fit to marry. Since this statement was made the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania adopted a resolution requesting the clergy, according to a dispatch in the *New York Tribune*, "to safeguard the integrity of the race and the home by spreading educational matter before their congregations, and to insist on the presentation of a health certificate from a reputable physician to the effect that those whom they are to marry have neither an incurable nor a communicable disease." A similar plan is under consideration by the Protestant Episcopal clergy of New York State. In fact, as *The Times* remarks, "hardly a week passes that the news does not include the announcement of some minister that he will solemnize no more marriages the would-be parties to which do not present assurances from competent authority of their fitness to assume the responsibilities hitherto always, and still usually, undertaken in lightness and ignorance." "It is a notable fact," says *The Times*, "that clergymen are the leaders in proving sincere belief in the principles which have developed from the observations of the Galton school and the more definite and accurate deductions of the Mendelians." This paper continues:

"It is, of course, as showing a tendency, rather than as accomplishing results, that these announcements are important and significant. Whoever will can still get married, anywhere, regardless of the consequences to themselves and others, and the ending of this dangerous facility seems remote, but progress is really making, and the leaders of it are of a quality to vindicate the innovation from the charges formerly supposed to be a sufficient answer to its advocates.

"At any rate, not much more will be heard about the imagined and assumed extension of 'stock-farm methods' to human beings. That phrase has been as effective, and with as little reason, against the eugenicists as was the refusal to believe that men are descended from monkeys—which no Darwinian ever asserted—against the evolutionists. Well as it is that clergymen should accept and heed eugenic truths, and better still as it will be when the State acts upon them, as it must, sooner or later, best of all would be such a wide spreading of information and intelligence among the public that no compulsion of any kind would be necessary. For that the millennium will probably have to be awaited. Yet, without any laws to forbid, the unfitness of certain marriages once common has become obvious to so many that they are almost unknown."

In another issue of the same paper Mr. Edward Marshall reports an interview with the Rev. Charles K. Gilbert, executive

secretary of the Social Service Commission of the Diocese of New York, in the course of which this Protestant Episcopal clergyman says that Dean Sumner's plan is "an interesting outgrowth of the earnest thought upon this general subject which to-day is growing everywhere." But:

"There are probably almost insurmountable difficulties attending the enforcement of a State law requiring this. These difficulties constitute one of the objections most persistently offered in the several States where legislation of the sort is pending. Another obstacle, in the belief of many, is that extreme care would be essential to its administration without graft.

"Here in New York State a plan designed to accomplish similar results was embodied in the Duhamel Bill, which provided that health certificates should be required before the performance of marriage ceremonies. We made a systematized effort to learn the judgment of the clergy of this diocese upon this bill. To date, sixty-six replies have been received, representing the views of the rectors of most of the important parishes.

"To the question, 'Do you regard this as a matter for legislative regulation?' 55 answered in the affirmative, 4 in the negative, and 7 were doubtful. To the query, 'Do you regard the provisions of the Duhamel Bill as practical and desirable?' 48 said 'yes,' 6 thought them desirable but doubted their practicability, 1 objected wholly. A request for suggestions for the modification of the measure brought 60 plans, 12 expressing the belief that a broader classification of objectionable ailments should be adopted, 8 offering various plans to guard against evasion of the law, 5 urging that it be made applicable to men only. To the question, 'Have you any recommendations for dealing with the conditions upon which the Duhamel Bill bears?' 21 replied by suggesting various provisions for education of the young in matters of sex; 10 suggested the adoption by the Church or our own Cathedral of the marriage regulations in force at the Chicago Cathedral.

"Personally I feel sure that something should be done. The Dean Sumner plan provides that clergy shall exact health certificates, the Duhamel Bill provides for their requirement by the State. I believe much may be done by urging parents to exercise greater care."

This eugenic movement in the churches is uncompromisingly condemned, however, in a caustic article from the pen of the Rev. Henry Woods, of the Society of Jesus. Writing in *America*, a Catholic weekly, published in New York, he says:

"The exercise by the Catholic Church of its rights in putting matrimonial impediments is a favorite theme with Protestant ministers. They disagree on almost every point of positive doctrine, but they are always ready to unite in an attack on Roman tyranny. The *Ne Temere* agitation, apparently on the wane, showed this. Episcopalian bishops on both sides of the Atlantic, High, Low, and Broad clergy, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists, all spoke the same word with equal passion. Did we not know that inconsistency is an essential quality of Protestantism, we should be surprised at seeing it engaged at the present moment in doing what a few months ago it was denouncing so vigorously in the Church, the more so as, out-Heroding Herod, ministers are attempting, on their own responsibility, what in the Catholic Church is the exclusive function of its supreme authority.



DEAN SUMNER.

Who, after serving on the Chicago Vice Commission, became a pioneer in the movement to supplement marriage licenses with health certificates.

"An Episcopalian minister in Chicago announced a few weeks ago that he had made up his mind to establish a matrimonial impediment. He did not use these very words; but in saying that he would not marry any couples who did not bring with them certificates of perfect health, he made constitutional weakness an impediment as far as he could. Other ministers took up the idea with enthusiasm—ministers, like children, are always ready for a new toy—and the other day the Episcopalian ministers of Manhattan demanded from their denomination a law embodying it.

"Evidently those ministers do not understand human liberty.

One deaf and dumb, or blind, or consumptive, does not therefore forfeit the right to marry, nor even to marry another afflicted in the same way. It is said that the children will inherit their parents' deficiencies. In the first place, this is by no means absolutely certain. In the second place, existence, tho with such defects, is better, naturally and supernaturally, than non-existence. Moreover, the idea of protecting the offspring by forbidding the marriage is hugely absurd. One can not protect the non-existent; and for the hypothetical children to become actually existing, the marriage of their parents is a condition *sine qua non*. Others urge the right of society to protect itself against such weaklings. Certainly public welfare must prevail over private right when there is a real collision and a due proportion between the two. But before a private right can be so suspended, public authority must demonstrate both the collision and the due proportion. As to the collision, we do not see how it can be maintained. Society consists in the association for the common good of human beings in all their natural limitations; and as death is the common lot of all, these limitations must include those physical defects that lead to death. As Christians we recognize that death, the natural ending of man's life on earth, is the entrance into immortality, and therefore not to be dreaded too greatly. The existence among us of the feeble and the defective gives scope to the exercise of charity, patience, and other virtues, the exercise of which makes up much of our preparation for the life to come."

Suffering and physical defects, continues this writer, have not been detrimental to intellectual welfare. "Indeed, in weakling bodies have been found the noblest intellects." And he goes on to say:

"Whether individual ministers, or even a whole sect, establish this novel impediment to matrimony will be of little moment. If the Rev. Mr. Smith will not marry persons without certificates of health, the Rev. Mr. Brown will be more reasonable. If every sectarian minister should follow Mr. Smith's example, the great Catholic Church, the mother of the weak as well as of the strong, is ready to protect the former in their natural right, to make their children, whatever the constitution of these may be, children of God and heirs of everlasting glory, to which constitutional weakness is no impediment, and very often is a very profitable means of attaining it. What should disturb every right-minded person is that the Episcopalian ministers, interfering as usual in what does not concern them, call upon the State to legislate according to their new fad. Should this ever take place it will be time to blot out from the Declaration of Independence certain familiar words about the right of every individual to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

MINISTERIAL LAZINESS

A NEW ANSWER to the question, "What is wrong with our churches?" is contributed by the Rev. Mark Allison Matthews, of Seattle, pastor of the largest Presbyterian church in America, if not in the world, and ex-Moderator of the General Assembly. "The trouble," says Dr. Matthews, "lies in the indolence of many of our pastors, and what I say applies to all denominations." That Dr.

Matthews, who is described as a gray-eyed, black-haired, clean-shaven man, six feet five inches tall, and "of Lincolnian spareness," does not belong among the drones in the churchly hive may be inferred from the fact that, beginning his ministry with a church of sixteen members, he now preaches to congregations of 2,500 and 3,000, of whom from 55 to 80 per cent. are men. In the case of his own denomination he extends the charge of laziness to include the elders as well as the ministers. His views on this subject are recorded by Mr. James B. Morrow in the *New York Sun*. Says Dr. Matthews:

"A preacher has no boss right on the spot to make him diligent about his business. He gets up in the morning when he pleases and goes to bed at night when he feels like it. No whistle reminds him of his coming tasks. Customers are not waiting to enter his store. He goes out into the street, meets a man and talks for half an hour. Bankruptcy would overtake the merchant who wasted his time in that way.

"I have four assistants. One of them was gone three hours to a funeral. I had a funeral the next day in the same neighborhood, and was back in my office again in an hour and twenty minutes. I called the assistant in and told him he would be a failure unless he made profitable use of every minute during a day's work.

"Organization also is necessary. Some preachers thought when I was elected moderator that I merely had a big mob in Seattle instead of a church, that people swarmed in and then out, just as they did with Dr. Talmage. After Dr. Talmage died nobody could find his church. Well, the Seattle congregation is not a mob, but a disciplined and cohesive body of Christian workers."

When Mr. Morrow asked what plan a mediocre preacher could follow to achieve success, it merely served to lead Dr. Matthews back to the subject of indolence:

"The word mediocrity is made to cover a good many shortcomings. It is often a handy refuge for laziness. A worker is never a mediocre man. Being a Christian, let me tell you, is a man's job. And the people in the pews like to work under intelligent, energetic, and sincere leadership.

"A minister must be very much in earnest. He must be intense and filled with zeal and conviction. And the Holy Ghost will help such a man, but the Holy Ghost can't be expected to take any more interest in a mechanical preacher than the mechanical preacher takes in himself.

"There are 40,000 elders in the Presbyterian Church. Some of them call themselves 'ruling elders.' Well, elders don't do any ruling these days.



HE ACCUSES THE MINISTRY OF LAZINESS.

"The trouble with the Church lies in the indolence of our pastors, and what I say applies to all denominations," says the Rev. Mark Allison Matthews, pastor of the largest Presbyterian church in America.

"Mostly they loaf. I believe in team work. If our elders in the United States would get together in twos we should have 20,000 teams. And if each team were to bring one person into church every week, Presbyterianism would grow at the rate of 80,000 converts a month, or 960,000 a year. In 1912 only 73,000 persons joined the Presbyterian Church. I charge the elders with the loss of nearly 900,000 new members of our denomination."

To another question, "What message would you give to the American people?" he replied: "A love of work must be taught at the fireside and at school." For—

"Young people no longer like to work. They have free schools, free books, and sometimes free doctors. They are obtaining many things without personal effort or sacrifice. We are trying schemes hatched in the convict colony of New Zealand, most of which have failed there. The Government, we think, should help us, whereas we should help the Government. We are parting from independence, initiative, and the habit of industry."

SOCIAL SERVICE VS. SPIRITUALITY

THE DANGER that confronts American Protestantism, according to Dean Shailer Mathews, President of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, is that its churches may become "mere agents of social service," a statement described by *The Episcopal Recorder* (Ref. Epis., Philadelphia) as "a warning which comes with peculiar force just now." Many people think the sole business of the Church, Dean Mathews maintains, is "to push social reform," and it is not surprising they should think so, because social workers have found out that the Church is "the greatest force by which their ideals can be put into operation." This "valuing" of the Church is grateful to those that labor in the vineyard, but they are reminded at the same time that social service can not "take the place of God." It is impossible to amuse people into conscientiousness and, we read, "piousness are not the equivalents of prayer-meetings, and Sunday-school baseball leagues have not yet developed into revivals." It is natural, however, that men should expect the Church to "stand for every good cause," forgetting in their consciousness of the social obligations of Christianity that "a church as an institution does not have the same field of responsibility as Christian individuals." The latter, Professor Mathews explains, may be organized into a variety of institutions performing various functions, and to these institutions church leaders may delegate certain duties, but not the duties of spiritual parentage.

"A Protestant church," we are told, "can not be an ethical orphan asylum; it must be a home in which souls are born into newness of life." True, the Church wants its ministers to be "alive to the needs of the hour in politics and in industrial reform" and to deliver a message from the pulpit "heartily in sympathy with our modern thinking." Yet most of all do Americans want to be assured of "God and immortality and the worth of righteousness," so that they would be defrauded "if the awakening of Protestantism were to mean simply a renaissance of ethics or a sort of bescriptured positivism." When they ask for "the bread of life" they will not be satisfied with "treatises on eugenics," which inspires *The Cumberland Presbyterian* (Nashville) to rejoice that men like Dean Mathews are not only coming to realize, but are also speaking out their conviction, that "when people go to the house of God, they do not go merely for amusement or entertainment, but because their hearts long for God, even for the living God."

Similarly *The Canadian Churchman* (Epis., Toronto) points out that in the laudable enthusiasm for social service "there is grave danger of the fundamental purpose of Christianity being overlooked," and in this connection it cites the remark of a writer sympathetic with projects for social betterment, but who does not regard them as the chief business of the Church:

"You can not save the world by going into antituberculosis societies. The needs of the age are not to be met by the mere practising of Good Samaritanism. Christ is a great recreator, not a reformer. The Church is not the Jack-of-all-reforms. The Church has a function, and the first item in it is to convict the world of sin."

That the function of the Church is being distorted through the emphasis laid upon social service is also the belief of a writer in *The Advance* (Cong., Chicago), who fears as a result "that religion may be socialized instead of Socialism being spiritualized." He dreads that a day should come when the world shall see "in Jesus nothing but a social-settlement worker" and in the Gospel merely a "program of social service." Admitting that Jesus was interested in social problems, this writer argues that they were not all his mission, and concludes:

"Humanity must not supersede religion—social settlement must not displace the Church—human comfort must not take the place of spiritual truth. Our social program must express itself in terms of the spirit—all social betterment must proceed from a spiritual life. The life is more than meat, the body more than raiment, and no man ever lived by bread alone."

If social service in the Church means giving only the flesh-pots to the people, says *The Churchman* (Prot. Epis., New York), it will but help to nourish discontent, and men of the ministry and members of congregations are warned against playing at it at a distance or making it "a substitute for religion." *The Churchman* adds that social service in the spirit of Christ and with his methods "will leaven the masses," but, "divorced from religion, which is the great power for self-control in the individual, it makes for the might of the great giant of Socialism." While *The Churchman* recognizes the need of helping the poor and oppressed, yet it cautions against spoiling or pauperizing them in settlement and in church. Moreover, there is danger for the benefactors:

"At a recent meeting of a religious press club one of the leaders in the field of journalism pointed this out. He commended the work of students in the American universities along social-service lines, but he deplored the fact that with their growing industry went a decreased attendance at the Church's worship and especially at the service of Holy Communion. This was the criticism of a man of the world and a competent observer. Social-service commissions exist in many dioceses and have made their way in face of apathy and prejudice. They can not be commended too strongly, and the Church at large must stand behind them, but the balance must be kept. The need of it is seen in any working parish. There are men and women most active in good works who seldom come to the services and are impatient when they do. They find solace in many tasks, but shirk the harder and the more needful task, the patient waiting upon God in worship, prayer, meditation, and study. Some day they find that even church work does not satisfy them, and that they lack the essential religious content. There is no oil in their lamps, and they have lost instead of gained in character."

On the other hand, that social service practically is religion is the stand taken by an ardent supporter in *The Baptist Commonwealth* (Philadelphia), who tells us that "in his teaching the Master threw the whole weight of eternity into the emphasis upon the duty of helpful service," and recalls that—

"The rich man of the parable goes to the place of torment because he allowed a beggar to suffer and remain in poverty at his gate. In the great parable of the Judgment the fitness or unfitness of men for eternal life is shown in the way they fulfil or neglect the simple humanities of life, feeding the hungry, giving drink to the thirsty, visiting the prisoner, helping the sick. To say that all this teaching is to be taken in a 'spiritual' sense is an utter misinterpretation of the Gospel record."

Another believer in the unquestioned virtue of social service is *The Christian Evangelist* (Undenominational, St. Louis), which calls it "just simple Christianity coming into its own," and adds that "it is to the Church to-day what the missionary movement was in the last great religious awakening."

SUMMER VACATION TRIPS



AMERICA'S INLAND WATERWAYS

FOR tourists who seek to escape from the heat and dust of land travel, no continent is richer than ours in attractive inland waterways. Here are the Great Lakes, the largest bodies of fresh water in the world. Here, too, are many smaller lakes and rivers in which scenic charm and historical association are commingled. No inland waterways in the world are provided with more attractive resorts or better transportation facilities. Our lake and river steamers excel any to be found in Europe.

THE GREAT LAKES

Among deep and expansive inland waters the Great Lakes stand preeminent. There are grandeur and dignity in them. To these inland seas, with their perfection of scenic, climatic, and historical association, come each year increasing thousands of tourists.

Lake Superior, with its great depth of one thousand feet, has 1,500 miles of rock-bound coast, including fantastic sandstone cliffs known as the Pictured Rocks. Huron, next in area, holds within its bosom Mackinac, that gem of islands, a State park, far famed for its ancient fort, curious natural formations, and incomparable lake views. Opening to the east of Huron is that fairyland, the Georgian Bay, with 30,000 rocky and forest-clad islands. From the Straits of Mackinac, Michigan stretches southward, her northern shores a land of Indian legend and romance. At Petoskey each year the Ojibways give the play "Hiawatha." Grand Traverse and Little Traverse Bays and Harbor Springs attract many tourists. Lake Erie is historically celebrated for Perry's naval battle and victory at Put-in-Bay, the centennial of which will be observed on July 6-12, at Erie, Pa. Ontario is the gateway to the St. Lawrence Valley.

With unsurpassed facilities for waterborne commerce, the Great Lakes support fleets of ships that represent one-third the tonnage of the entire American merchant marine, and more than double the tonnage of British shipping that is employed entirely, or in part, in the coastwise trade of the United Kingdom. Through the great locks at Sault Ste. Marie, which connect Lakes Superior and Huron, passed during the thirty-two weeks of open navigation of 1912, 72,472,607 tons of freight, or more than seven times as much

as the entire world's shipping that was sent through the Suez Canal during the entire year. Besides this enormous freight traffic, there is passenger transportation handled by steamships which compare favorably with ocean liners. Tourists are afforded a variety of trips, both long and short. The longest single trip is over the 1,091-mile waterway extending from Duluth, through the "Soo," down Lake Huron, through the St. Clair and Detroit Rivers, and across Lake Erie to Buffalo.

This thousand-mile trip is made by steamships of the Anchor Line, leaving either port at four days' intervals, from June to September. Calls are made at Erie, Cleveland, Detroit, Mackinac Island, the "Soo," Marquette, and Portage Lake. About five days are occupied by the voyage.

Buffalo and Chicago, 859 miles apart by water, are served by the passenger steamship *Northland* of the Northern Steamship Company (Great Northern Line), and also during the coming summer by the steamship *Minnesota*, of the Crosby Transportation Company. The *Northland* leaves Buffalo every Wednesday evening; the *Minnesota* every Tuesday evening. Both ships leave Chicago Saturday afternoons. The *Northland* calls at Cleveland, Detroit, Mackinac Island, Harbor Springs, and Milwaukee; the *Minnesota* only at Mackinac and Milwaukee.

Two passenger-carrying lines are operated over Lakes Superior and Huron. The Northern Navigation Company (Grand Trunk Line), by its Lake Superior division, operates ships between Sarnia, at the foot of Lake Huron, and Duluth, with calls at the "Soo," Fort William, and Port Arthur. The distance is 730 miles, the time three days. The Georgian Bay and Mackinac Division of the same line affords sailings at intervals of about two days, between Collingwood, Meaford, Owen Sound, and North Channel ports, the total sailing distance being 569 miles.

Travelers over the Canadian Pacific Railway system either east- or west-bound may avail themselves of a break in the rail journey by taking Canadian Pacific lake steamers at either Port McNicoll, on Georgian Bay, or at Port William, on Lake Superior. Five sailings are made each week, with calls at Port Arthur and the "Soo." The time for the 555 miles is about two days.

A week's cruise of 2,200 miles, from Chicago, on Lakes Michigan, Huron, and Superior, is made possible this season by the new passenger steamship *North American*, just put in commission by the Chicago, Duluth & Georgian Bay Transportation Company. On this cruise ample stops will be made at Mackinac Island, the "Soo," Port Arthur, Duluth, Houghton, Collingwood, and Owen Sound.

Through service between Chicago, Collingwood, and Parry Sound is given from Chicago by the Goodrich Transit Co. and Northern Michigan Transportation Co.

North shore ports on Lake Superior and Georgian Bay are reached by the United States & Dominion Transportation Company (the Northwestern Line), between Duluth and Port Arthur and Owen Sound and the "Soo." The Mackinac region is served by steamers of the Arnold Transit Company.

A day's trip through the heart of the 30,000

islands of Georgian Bay is made by the steamer *Waubic*, of the Northern Navigation Company, which winds in and out among the labyrinth of islands and tortuous channels found between Penetang and Parry Sound.

Overnight trips between Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Buffalo are so popular that two large steamer fleets are kept busy handling this traffic.

The Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company operates eleven passenger steamers over four divisions. Both day and night trips are afforded by its Detroit and Cleveland division between these two cities, and overnight trips between Detroit and Buffalo by another division. Day trips are also made between Cleveland, Toledo and Put-in-Bay. A fourth division of this line maintains service between Cleveland, Mackinac, and St. Ignace, calling at intermediate ports.

A vacation trip on a freight steamer is provided by the Port Huron and Duluth Steamship



ARCH ROCK, MACKINAC, WITH ITS VISTA OF GREAT LAKES WATER.

Company—from Port Huron to Duluth. This service is becoming deservedly more popular every year.

Other trips on Lake Erie may be made by the Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Company, with steamers plying in three divisions between Cleveland, Erie, and Buffalo, Cleveland, Put-in-Bay, and Toledo, and Cleveland and Port Stanley, Ontario. This line will put in commission this season the biggest of the lake passenger steamers, the *Seandee*. This ship, with a length of 500 feet and a beam of 98 feet, has sleeping accommodations for 1,500 persons, with a licensed carrying capacity of more than 5,000.

Weekly sailings from Cleveland to the "Soo," via North Channel and Georgian Bay, are made by Star Line. Still shorter excursions between Toledo, Detroit, and St. Clair River resorts are made by the White Star Line steamers, and between Detroit, Sandusky, and Lakeside by the Ashley and Dustin Put-in-Bay route. Local excursions from Chicago to Michigan City are made by steamers of the Indiana Transportation Co.

The Chicago & South Haven Steamship Company have an attractive service between Chicago and South Haven (one of Lake Michigan's most popular resorts).

The Graham and Morton Transportation Company operate the only line of large steel side-wheel steamers on Lake Michigan, performing frequent service between Chicago and Benton Harbor and St. Joseph. The Chicago, Racine & Milwaukee Line run boats all the year between the three cities shown in their corporate name.

Over the waters of Lake Ontario many attractive short trips may be made. The Richellen and Ontario Navigation System operates steamers crossing the lake from Lewiston, near the mouth of the Niagara River (connecting with Niagara Gorge Route), to Toronto; from Hamilton to Toronto; from Toronto to Charlotte, thence to Kingston, Ont. In connection with the Canadian Northern's Niagara Falls electric service, steamer service is provided between Toronto and Port Dalhousie. North shore points are reached by the Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte Steamboat Company.

Through optional arrangements as between rail and steamship companies, all



NEW HUDSON RIVER STEAMER "WASHINGTON IRVING," WITH PASSENGER-CARRYING CAPACITY OF 6,000.

tickets reading via rail lines between Buffalo and Cleveland, or Buffalo and Detroit, will be accepted for transportation on all steamship lines without additional charge. All tickets reading via rail lines between Buffalo and Chicago, Cleveland and Chicago, Detroit and Chicago will be also accepted for transportation by steamship lines on payment of five dollars additional to the clerk on board the steamer.

OTHER INLAND LAKES

IN ADDITION to the Great Lakes the Continent is rich in other inland waters.

NEW ENGLAND LAKES

New England is dotted with attractive inland-lake resorts. The State of Maine, which furnishes so many attractions for the summer tourist, has a number of navigable lakes. The largest of these is the Moose Head Lake, on which the Coburn Steamboat Company maintains regular service in connection with Bangor & Aroostook Railroad. In this State also are the Rangeley Lakes (reached by Maine Central Railway); Winnepesaukee, New Hampshire's biggest lake; Lake Sunapee, in the same State (both on the line of the Boston and Maine); and that "crystal trinity," Lakes Memphremagog, Willoughby, and Massawippi, on the northern border of Vermont (reached by Canadian Pacific and Boston and Maine systems). Each of these lakes is provided with passenger steamers.

LAKES GEORGE AND CHAMPLAIN

Across and along the New York State border lie the historic waters of Lakes George and Champlain. The idyllic beauty of Lake George with more than three hundred islands and mountain-lined shores, and the broad expanses and mountain barriers of Lake Champlain, are famed. The shores of both lakes are dotted with excellent resorts.

A continuous water trip over these lakes, with the exception of a five-mile stretch that separates them, which is traversed by rail, is made possible by the modern steamers of the Champlain Transportation Company and the Lake George Steamboat Company. The Lake George trip of 32 miles occupies three hours; the sail on Champlain, of about 100 miles, six hours. The termini on Lake George are Lake George Station on the south

and Baldwin on the north; on Lake Champlain, there are Montcalm Landing on the south, and Plattsburg and St. Albans Bay on the north. This trip offers a delightful break in the rail journey between Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal over the Delaware and Hudson system. Through train connections are made with steamboats on either lake.

OTHER NEW YORK LAKES

Chautauqua Lake, in western New York, 1,450 feet above sea-level, is not only the center of attractive summer resorts, but the seat of the well-known Chautauqua Educational Institution. The principal gateways from which lake steamers are operated are Jamestown, on the Erie and Mayville on the Pennsylvania. The series of central New York lakes, Cayuga, Seneca, Keuka, Canandaigua, Oneida, etc., are visited by many vacationists.

The Adirondack lakes are famous with campers, canoeists, and fishermen. The "North Woods" are dotted with lakes, many being joined by connecting rivers or small streams. Among the most noteworthy are Upper Chateaugay, Saranac, Placid, the Fulton Chain, Raquette, Long, Loon, Upper Ausable, Schroon, Tupper, and Indian lakes, all reached by the New York Central or Delaware and Hudson Lines and connecting boats or stages.

CANADIAN LAKES

North of the St. Lawrence River in Canada lie the Rideau Chain of ten lakes and connecting waterways, set among forest-clad hills. An interesting sail over this waterway from Kingston, Ontario, at the efflux of the St. Lawrence, to Ottawa on the Ottawa River, is by steamer of the Rideau Lakes Navigation Company, from both Clayton, N. Y., and Kingston, Ont. Ottawa, sur-named "Ottawa the Beautiful," stands at the foot of the Rideau Canal, and at the confluence of the Rideau and Ottawa Rivers. It is to the Dominion of Canada what Washington is to the United States, and hence full of interest to tourists. The chief attractions are the scenic beauty of its surroundings and its imposing \$7,000,000 group of Government buildings situated on a lofty bluff commanding a magnificent view of the Ottawa River and Laurentian mountain-range.

In the Highlands of Ontario, a few hours' ride northward by rail from Toronto, is a land studded with beautiful lakes. Here are literally thousands of bodies of water, large and small. Most famous are Lake Simcoe; the waterway chain known as the Muskoka Lakes; the Lake of Bays; Kawartha Lakes; Temagami; the myriad waters of Algonquin National Park, and Temiskaming.

The Muskokas may be combined delightfully with a trip to or from Georgian Bay. This tour is made from Toronto to Penetang (via Grand Trunk), from Penetang to Rose Point, or Parry Sound, by day steamer Wabigoon, and thence to Maple Lake by rail. From Maple Lake a stage is taken to Port Cockburn, or to Rosseau, and a steamer of the Muskoka Navigation Company for the sail down the lakes to Muskoka Wharf, where a Grand Trunk train may be taken back to Toronto. Lake St. Joseph, of the Muskoka chain, is also directly accessible by the Canadian Northern Railway. The Muskoka Lake district and Parry Sound are reached also by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Algonquin National Park lake country and the Lake Nipissing and Temagami region are reached by the Grand Trunk, the latter also by Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and Temagami Hotel and Steamboat Company, Ltd.

In western and northwestern Canada are Rainy Lake, Lake of the Woods, Winnipeg, and Great Slave Lake, with steamer lines for tourists who are willing to "rough it"; also Canadian Northern Steamers on Lesser Slave River, and Lesser Slave Lake connecting with a 600-mile trip by Hudson Bay Company's steamers on Peace River.

LAKES OF THE WEST AND MIDDLE WEST

In northern Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin are regions of many lakes of great popularity as summer resorts with summer home-seekers of the Central States.

In Michigan are Pine, Glen, Crystal, Portage, and White Lakes, besides many smaller ones, reached by the Pere Marquette and Grand Rapids and Indiana Railways. Wisconsin boasts of Lake Winnebago, the largest body of fresh water within the confines of any one State, Geneva, North Lake, Beaver, Mendota, Ocono-



THE MAJESTIC SNOW-CAPPED PEAK OF THE MATTERHORN, IN SWITZERLAND.

mowoc, and others reached by the St. Paul and Chicago and North Western systems. In Minnesota are approximately 10,000 lakes, including beautiful Minnetonka, whose overflow forms the falls of Minnehaha, Prairie Lake, Detroit Lake, Lake Traverse, White Bear, etc., located on the Great Northern, St. Paul, or other lines.

The lake regions of these States about half-way between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are accessible by rail lines from Chicago, Duluth, Minneapolis, and St. Paul, Omaha, and St. Louis. In Iowa are Clear Lake and the Spirit Lake region, also the vast recreation country of Minnesota, an attractive vacation center reached by through train service on the Rock Island system.

The Great Salt Lake is often called an inland ocean, and, with some reason, as its waters are six times as salt as that of the ocean. Skirting the lake is the San Pedro, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake Railroad, which runs south through the picturesque Utah-Nevada country, at one part for 150 miles beside a mighty, varicolored rock wall, and passing the famous rainbow cañon and a series of other grand cañons and gorges, and further on through the heart of the orange groves of Southern California to Los Angeles. Across Salt Lake runs the Lucin cut-off of the Southern Pacific system.

In the western United States is the California Gem of the Sierras, Lake Tahoe.

INVITING RIVER TRIPS

WHO has not felt the charm exercised by a river! Each has its personality, its individual traditions, its own historical story. Henry van Dyke has said that: "A river is the most human and companionable of all inanimate things. It has a life, a character, a voice of its own, and is as full of good-fellowship as a sugar-maple is of sap." America offers many attractive river trips to the summer tourist.

THE PENOBSCOT

The Penobscot, with its island-dotted mouth at Rockland and picturesque upper reaches, offers a pleasant trip, partly by ocean to Rockland, thence to the head of steamer navigation at Bangor.

Through steamer service on this river is given from Boston to Bangor with landings at Rockland, Camden, Belfast, Bucksport, Searsport, and Winterport by the turbine steamers *Belfast* and *Camden*, of the Eastern Steamship Company.

THE CONNECTICUT

The historic valley of the Connecticut between Saybrook and Hartford may be explored by the steamers *Hartford* and *Middletown*, of the Hartford and New York Transportation Company, sailing from New York and calling at the chief river landings.

(Continued on page 1296)



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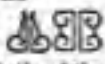
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CURRENT POETRY

WHAT material is best suited to poetic treatment? Of late years many writers of verse have become convinced that it is their duty to deal exclusively with the circumstances of the civilization in which they live, to write of subways, skyscrapers, telephones, phonographs, and other modern phenomena. Certainly there is an immediate appeal in work of this sort; the public likes to read about things with which it is familiar. But the poet who thinks of his posthumous fame—and perhaps no poet is so modest as not to have his intimations of literary immortality—will do well to consider that when the invention or discovery that now seems so tremendous becomes commonplace there is a possibility of the poetry celebrating it becoming likewise stale and uninteresting. For instance, who remembers any of the poems commemorating the first railway? To come to more recent times, thousands of poems have been written on the subject of aviation, yet only two of these (the two sonnets by Florence Earle Coates) seem to retain their hold on the attention of the public. And this is because Mrs. Coates wrote of aviation not as an isolated fact, but as a phase in human progress; a thing inseparably connected with the eternal passions of the soul. It is the humanity of a poem which keeps it fresh; the poet who describes a marvelous new cannon must be content with the praise of his own generation, but the world has never ceased to listen to him who sang of arms and the man. So the poet's safest course, it seems, is to deal with the unchanging substance of life, with love, hate, fear, and hope. Miss Sylvia Lynd writes on one of the oldest of themes in the *London Nation*, and we reprint her splendid lines below. The metaphor is excellently sustained, the song is full of lofty courage, and its thought is in no way limited by race or generation.

Hunting Song

BY SYLVIA LYND

I

The hunt is up! the hunt is up!
It sounds from hill to hill,
It pierces to the hidden place
Where we are lying still;
And one of us the quarry is,
And one of us must go,
When, through the arches of the wood,
We hear the dread horn blow.

II

A huntsman bold is Master Death,
And reckless does he ride,
And terror's hounds with bleeding fangs
Go baying at his side;
And will it be a milk-white doe,
Or little dappled fawn,
Or, will it be an antlered stag
Must face the icy dawn?

III

Or will it be a golden fox
Must leap from out his lair,
Or where the trailing shadows pass
A merry, romping hare?
The hunt is up, the horn is loud
By plain and covert side,
And one must run alone, alone,
When Death abroad does ride.

(Continued on page 1286)



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takes all the mystery out of the subject of heating; tells what heat is good, what bad, and why—and it is free. Write us for it.

CURRENT POETRY

(Continued from page 1284)

IV

But idle 'tis to crouch in fear,
Since Death will find you out;
Then up and hold your head erect,
And pace the wood about,
And swim the stream, and leap the wall,
And race the starry mead,
Nor feel the bright teeth in your flank
Till they be there indeed.

V

For in the secret hearts of men
Are peace and joy at one,
There is a pleasant land where stalks
No darkness in the sun,
And through the arches of the wood
Do break like silver foam.
Young laughter, and the noise of flutes,
And voices singing home.

The mood portrayed in the following poem (from the June *Harper's Magazine*) is common, surely, but it has seldom been put into verse. Certainly no poet has expressed it with more epigrammatic grace.

Loss

By JESSIE B. RITTENHOUSE

Once was the need of you
A pain too great to bear,
And all my heart went calling you
In work and song and prayer.

But now dull time has brought
A sadder, stranger lot—
That I should look upon the day
And find I need you not.

From *Harper's Magazine*, too, we take this charming picture of a simple rural homestead. Miss Cook writes melodiously and sympathetically, and her pathos never degenerates into sentimentality.

The Old House

By ETHEL AUGUSTA COOK

How lost in trees a gray house stands with flowers
about the door;
A gravel path leads to the gate, a white road
sweeps before.
O brooding house, and shadowy grass, and flowers
red and sweet!
The white road sweeping straight away was made
for children's feet.

Long years ago child voices thrilled among the
swaying trees,
Long years ago a blithesome laugh was borne on
every breeze.
In every mossy hollow then a goblin treasure kept;
In every fragrant blossom then a fairy lightly slept.

All day a horde of flying feet beat down the
willing grass;
All day a bow of widened eyes watched mystic
wonders pass
In shadows gray, and circling cloud, and showers
that brightened all.
And through the hours a little bird made music
with his call.

The wall closed out a world unknown and drew a
world about.
But when the gate blew open once, wide wistful
eyes looked out.
O brooding house, and shadowy grass, and flowers
red and sweet!
The white road sweeping straight away was made
for children's feet.

The road so white lay here in shade, and there in
sunlight gleamed.
While all the way tall laughing grass its wayward
tresses streamed.
So far it ran no one could say what place was at its
end;
Wide, white, and straight, it swept away with
never any bend.

(Continued on page 1288)

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These detachable rowboat motors are so simple that women and children operate them



CURRENT POETRY

(Continued from page 1286)

The rushing feet have now grown slow, and go with quiet tread.
The fairies sleeping in the flowers woke long ago and fled.
The gate swings wide, the wall is down, the mystic road is clear;
But no one goes with dancing feet, or ever journeys here.
They fare, staid pilgrims, far and wide; the round world is their home.
They go on every road but this; on this they never come.
O brooding house, and shadowy grass, and flowers red and sweet!
The white road sweeping straight away was made for children's feet.

Except for the third stanza, which is rather prosaic, the following poem (from *The Westminster Gazette*) is musical and full of color. Mr. Vale has put into his lines much of the charm of the Orient—that charm which, as he says, is fast disappearing before the advance of Western civilization:

Old Japan

BY EDMUND VALE

I can hear the children clapping
Hidden in the misty morning
On the shores of Old Japan—
I can see the junk sail flapping
Red with light that's ruddier dawning
On the snows of Fuji San.

While the filmy haze is lifting
I can see through many a riftling
Shaggy fir-trees, little islands,
Like a painted Nippon fan.
Like a fan that's silver rounded,
For the bay is sandy bounded.
Stretching to the flowery highlands
Of the heart of Old Japan.

Here are things that Westerners share not,
Here business, time, and haste compare not
In the dull or in the clever
With the peace of mind of man.
Here with joy in mist and glamour,
Droning chant, and ringing clamor
Naked children play for ever
Simple games of Old Japan.

Play on then till bats are dipping,
Till the shades of night come tripping
And your souls in dark are hidden,
Sweet Kodomo and Nôan.
For a darker shade approaching
From the westward is encroaching.
Pressing onward unforbidden
Round the shores of Old Japan.

And while temple gongs are booming
By pagodas dimly looming
And by many an ancient torti
And by paper lanterns wan,
Progress comes with fingers stealing,
Without mercy, without feeling,
Waiting but to grip your story;
Then they'll close it, Old Japan.

Here is the brief expression of a great thought. We take it from *The Outlook*.

The Great Voice

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

I who have heard solemnities of sound—
The throbbing pulse of cities, the loud roar
Of ocean on sheer ledges of gaunt rock,
The chanting of innumerable winds
Around white peaks, the plunge of cataracts,
The whelm of avalanches, and, by night,
The thunder's panic breath—have come to know
What is earth's mightiest voice—the desert's
voice—
Silence, that speaks with deafening tones of God.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A FEARFUL HUNT

THE PERFECT coolness and intrepidity with which Mark Twain watched his guide climb the Alps has been matched by Strickland Gillilan in a dare-devil tiger-hunt in the back pages of *Outdoor World and Recreation*. Other hunters have quailed and quivered, and shrunk and shivered, but not he. Hemmed in on every side by high-class advertising matter, his pen dripping at every jump, we see him advancing with *sang-froid* and *savoir faire*, and without a trace of *saute qui peut*. In a similar environment here we will put him through his hair-raising feat again. He begins by saying that he started for the hunt mounted on a strawberry roan elephant with docked tail, roached mane, and three white feet. Follow him:

I tried to get a dark bay elephant, to match my complexion, but the only one in the barn was suffering with a light attack of heaves, caused by his having been overdriven and fed on muddy hay by a traveling man from Peoria.

In a cane-brake full of bamboos—the cane-brake must not be confused with the cane rush, tho almost anything would be confused with a cane rush—in a bamboo thicket, I say, we went seeking the tiger. These thickets are the most unsatisfactory places in the world to hunt for tigers, because that is where tigers are usually found. This makes the sport unsafe. Tigers constitute one of the principal drawbacks to this sort of hunting. Many otherwise sportive persons would go tiger-hunting were it not for the possibility of being successful. I would advise an envious person to hunt tigers in the hay-mow, under a spare bed, or in the turnip patch, rather than in a bamboo thicket. That is no place for a nervous person to hunt tigers.

I sent one of my native beaters into the jungle to see if any tigers had been misplaced there. While an egg-beater is a machine for beating eggs, native-beaters are not machines for beating the natives. Those are known as slot-machines. If I had sent this fellow into the brush after birds' eggs, he would have been, himself, an egg-beater, according to the formation of the term.

This fellow picked up a tiger under a thorn-bush. I do not know who had carelessly dropt it there.

Perhaps I should hasten to explain to the trustful reader that picking up a tiger does not mean lifting him bodily as one would pick up a windfall apple. An adult he-tiger is not a thing to be fondled with the ungloved hands and prest passionately to one's throbbing bosom.

Picking up a tiger, as we big-game hunters use the term, means catching the trail—not the tail—of one of those convict-garbed jungle cats.

A few yards further on the beater came face to face with the game. It was twelve feet from tip to tip, which is about eight feet further than it usually is between a

Pullman porter's tips. This proves to us that the shark is smaller than the tiger.

Our certainty as to the dimensions of this tiger comes from two things: First, he got away, which proves that he was monstrously large; second, the beater took immediate and effective measures—to escape.

The tiger coughed fiercely at the native. The first cough was delivered with the native about six feet from the tiger; the second, which followed in rapid, staccato-like succession, was delivered while the native was swimming the Ganges River, two provinces away. The beater lingered only long enough after the first cough to warn the tiger against spitting in a public place, and then he went to hunt a drug-store to purchase something for the tiger's cough. He told us so, when we found him the next summer, in Tibet.

We tried to induce our elephant to charge the tiger, but he insisted on cash. He had been in the livery business long enough to know the danger of opening a charge account with a stranger of that stripe.

So, after discharging our elephant gun, our express rifle, our parcel-post revolver, and most of the hired help, we left a fresh catnip ball in the jungle to coax the animal back during the night, and returned to Singapore for rest and refreshment and a new supply of stationery.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE PENNANT RACE

THE anxious seat is full of baseball managers just now, because the season is about one-third gone and some of the teams which were counted on strongly to get far in the lead seem to find some difficulty in striking their gait. Particularly is this so in the National League, where the St. Louis Cardinals and the Brooklyn

You could
dip this
house in
water



Unprotected walls of stucco, concrete or brick absorb much water, becoming damp, insanitary and disfigured. But they can be waterproofed and beautified by an application of

**TRUS-CON
STONETEX**
APPLIED WITH A BRUSH

A liquid cement coating which becomes an inseparable part of the wall, sealing all pores and filling hair-cracks. Hard as flint, fireproof, weather-resisting. Gives uniform, artistic color. Furnished in a variety of tones.

It will pay you to learn about Trus-Con Waterproofing Products. Write for full information, telling us your needs.

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136 Trus-Con Bldg. Detroit, Mich.
Waterproofing—Dampproofing—Technical Points



June Mornings

In these early-summer mornings serve Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice with berries.

These are royal dishes. The tart of the fruit forms an ideal blend with these crisp, airy wafers, these almond-flavored grains.

Or serve the grains with cream and sugar. They taste like toasted nuts. Gigantic grains—eight times normal size—with walls as thin as tissue.

Use them in candy making—for frosting cake—as a garnish for ice cream. Wherever nut-meats taste good, try these nut-like grains.

We sold in March forty million dishes of Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice. That shows how people like them.

Puffed Wheat, 10c
Puffed Rice, 15c

Except in Extreme West



June Evenings

For suppers or luncheons or bedtime, serve Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice in milk.

The grains float like bubbles. They are four times as porous as bread. They are dainty morsels—brown and crisp and toasted. Also whole-grain foods.

Then remember this: These grains are steam exploded. All the hundred million granules inside of each grain are literally blasted to pieces.

So the grains don't tax the stomach. Prof. Anderson's process makes cereals digestible, to an extent unknown before.

That fact helps to make Puffed Grains an ideal evening dish.

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers—Chicago

The Noiselessness of the Siwelclo Is an Advantage Found in No Other Similar Fixture.

This appeals particularly to those whose sense of refinement is shocked by the noisy flushing of the old style closet. The Siwelclo was designed to prevent such embarrassment and has been welcomed whenever its noiseless feature has become known. When properly installed it cannot be heard outside of its immediate environment.



SIWELCLO Noiseless Siphon Jet CLOSET

Every sanitary feature has been perfected in the Siwelclo—deep water seal preventing the passage of sewer gas, thorough flushing, etc.

The Siwelclo is made of Trenton Pottery Co. Vitreous China, with a surface that actually repels dirt like a china plate. It is glazed at a temperature 1000 degrees higher than is possible with any other material.

The most sanitary and satisfactory materials for all bathroom, kitchen and laundry fixtures are Trenton Pottery Co. Vitreous China and Solid Porcelain. Your architect and plumber will recommend them. If you are planning a new house or remodeling, you ought to see the great variety and beauty of design such as are shown in our new free booklet *"Bathrooms of Character."* Send for a copy now.



The Trenton Pottery Co.
Trenton, N. J., U. S. A.

The largest manufacturers of sanitary pottery in the U. S. A.



This lid fits tight! Keeps odors in—dogs out

It's easy for dogs to nose the lid off the ordinary garbage can and scatter the contents.

Not so with Witt's. The lid of

Witt's
Can and Pail

Look for the
Yellow Label

comes down tighter under the pressure of the lid than any other. Witt's is the most of every garbage can and pail made. It is made of heavy galvanized steel, with a strong, heavy frame. The lid is made of heavy, hard wood and is held in place by a strong, heavy metal band. Witt's is the only garbage can and pail that is made of heavy, hard wood and is held in place by a strong, heavy metal band. Witt's is the only garbage can and pail that is made of heavy, hard wood and is held in place by a strong, heavy metal band.

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ESTATE
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Let a DAVEY Tree Expert examine Your Trees Now

It is far less expensive to find out and eradicate the disease, decay and physical weaknesses of trees, than to pay the price of neglect. The treatment of trees is the work of men possessing accurate and exclusive expert. None but Davey Experts can so qualify. Read this letter from a prominent client.

Moline, Ill., March 13, 1911
"I look upon the work (treatment) of my trees by Davey Experts with great satisfaction, and am glad every time I look at the trees, that they have had your scientifically intelligent attention."

G. A. STEPHENS,
Pres. Moline Plant Co.

We shall be glad to arrange for a complete examination of your trees without charge.

Write for booklet "T"

The Davey Tree Expert Co., Inc.
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Branch Offices with Telephone Connections: New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, San Francisco.

Accredited Representatives Available Everywhere. Men without Credentials Are Impostors.



Dodgers have been playing surprisingly fast baseball, while the Pittsburgh Pirates have been lingering in the second division and the New York Giants have been barely able to keep in the first. Bozeman Bulger, of the New York *Evening World*, believes the Pirates have struck their natural gait and will soon be one of the three competitors in the pennant race. The Giants have not yet pulled themselves together just right, but Mr. Bulger has an idea that they will be one of three leading teams in the final struggle. Just now they have too many weak spots, and we read:

McGraw fully realized this when he shoved in a big stack to get Arthur Fromme. He needs to get his machine on a smooth, steady basis and do it quickly. Unless the team strikes a stride consistent with its natural strength by the middle of June the Giants will have blown the pennant.

This time last year, it will be remembered, the Giants were so far in the lead that the race already had assumed the proportions of a huge joke. Even at that, the lead was so well eaten into by September that the Cubs came within an inch of nipping them at the finish. It was the enormous lead at the jump that saved the team of 1912. The team of 1913 has no such margin to fall back on, but has fallen just the same.

The failure of a championship machine to get under way after winning two pennants is not without precedent. After the Giants had won the World's Championship in 1905 they cracked so badly the following spring that McGraw found it necessary to get rid of six men, and then the best he could do was to finish fourth. The Cubs also cracked after winning the big prize, but came back after one off year. Then the machine went to pieces completely. The Pirates, Athletics, and Tigers all had the same experience. There is a difference, however, between the New York Club of 1906 and 1913. The former failed through outliving its usefulness. The players grew old and worn out. That is not true of the present team. The Giants of to-day are young and should be at their top form. Most any manager in the league will tell you that McGraw has more natural strength on his club than has any team in the league. The problem is to bring it out and get value received.

The Phillies have gone far enough now to convince fans throughout the country that they are not at the top notch through accident. Dooin has been blest with the best pitching in the league. His men are fighters at all stages and, while they haven't the hitting strength of the Giants, they are working what they have for all it's worth. Philadelphia and Brooklyn have played consistent baseball since the race began. Indications are that Brooklyn has begun to crack, and the players around the circuit are prophesying that the Phillies will take the toboggan as soon as they hit the road after next week. There is no reason for believing that, except that Pittsburgh and New York are still regarded as stronger clubs.

Of all the clubs that have played at the Polo Grounds I have seen none that looked better than the Pirates. After a bad get-

away they appear to have struck their regular gait and ought to be up around the top within a short while. The chance is before the Giants to do the same thing, and they had better jump in while the opportunity lasts.

Mr. Bulger got a favorable impression of the Cardinals when they played in New York, but he does not believe Miller Huggins's team can cope with the Giants, the Phillies, and the Pirates. They need, he thinks, two more good pitchers and a couple of .300 hitters. To conclude:

Next to Pittsburg the Cardinals showed the best baseball of any of the visiting clubs. While Miller Huggins hasn't a team that looks good enough for a pennant winner, he has got those fellows smoking things up on the bases. The Cardinals are wonderful base runners, and will take desperate chances on the slightest provocation. With two more good pitchers and a couple of .300 hitters the St. Louis club would be dangerous.

The Cubs appear pitifully weak as compared with the wonderful machine led so many years by Frank Chance. They haven't the punch. Moreover, the Cubs do not go about their work with that smooth, concerted action that formerly made them appear so deadly against the Giants. Evers will have to start at the bottom and build up a new machine. He cannot expect to go very far on the remnants of the one left by Chance.

On paper Cincinnati has a team that ought to be a wonder. But it isn't. Joe Tinker has been unable to get anything like a machine organized. He has a good infield and a really wonderful outfield, but for some reason they don't appear to get results out of the natural strength. The acquisition of Devore, Groh, and Ames ought to put Tinker on his feet. That gives him a fast outfielder, a strong utility infielder, and a pitcher who has always won more than half his games.

George Stallings has one of those teams that seem to be organized for no other purpose than to upset the dope. The Braves are liable to lose five straight to a weak club and then turn right around and beat the life out of a champion. Stallings has hitting strength, but no pitchers. In Maranville he has one of the best shortstops in the league, and at second Bill Sweeney is just about as good as they come. These two men, however, are not a ball club. Stallings gave a very good line on his club when McGraw asked him the other day where he thought he would finish.

"That isn't worrying me," replied George. "What I am worrying about is where will we start?"

Realizing that the scorn of all Brooklyn will smite me, I've got to say it just the same: From this neck of the woods it now looks as if the race in the National League will be a triangular one and the three clubs will be New York, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia.

They Helped.—GIBBS—"Doctor Smart says it requires lots of patience to run an automobile."

DIBBS—"Well, he's got the patients."—*Boston Transcript.*

How This New Six-Tone Hearing Device Makes the Deaf Hear Perfectly

Sent On 10 Days'

Free Trial

Without Deposit

THE ACOUSTICON was the first instrument devised to successfully enable the deaf to hear; so invariably efficient has it been that there are now over one hundred thousand of them in use, not only by individuals, but in churches, theatres, and public buildings.

Heretofore the Acousticon has been fitted to the weakness of the individual ear by a personal application, after the manner that glasses are fitted to suit the requirements of the individual eye.

This most recent contribution of Science, however, will bring great relief and convenience to the hard of hearing, for the problem of fitting the ear has been solved so that it will not be necessary for those desiring an instrument of this character to make long expensive journeys to secure the most satisfactory results.



"Well! Well! I hear you perfectly now."

The One Difficulty Heretofore

Conditions of the ears vary with weather, health, voices of speakers, and environments, so that while the fitting was perfect under the old system the strength of the Acousticon could not be altered to meet changing conditions. If a person with a soft voice spoke to you at an ordinary distance you would hear perfectly, but a harsh, penetrating voice speaking at the same distance would be disagreeably loud and discordant, perhaps unintelligible.

The voices of public speakers, actors, and others vary, while the location in a church or theatre makes it desirable to be able to adjust the Acousticon instantly to secure at all times the most satisfactory results. After seven years of incessant endeavor and experiments we have at last succeeded in developing to the highest degree of efficiency

A Six-Strength Sound Regulator

which gives you the same results that you would obtain if you carried SIX COMPLETE INSTRUMENTS about with you. By the simple movement of a tiny lever from one button to another the sound is regulated to six different strengths, from the loudest to the softest.

Think what this means!

If you are carrying on a personal conversation the mildest strength will be sufficient—if you are listening to a general conversation in a room-full, however, you can instantly regulate the strength so as to hear distinctly all that is said.

If you go to a Lecture or Theatre you can quickly adjust the Acousticon to your exact requirements—The voices of actors are never the same, and if one sounds too loud and another too soft, you can instantly change the instrument to suit those voices. The same way, but perhaps more so, at the Opera; singing voices vary greatly in their power and penetration, and here again you can change to suit your pleasure and comfort.

If you are deaf you know that both ears are never alike in their degree of deafness—you also know how desirable it is to be able to use both ears. With the Sound Regulating Acousticon you can change from one ear to the other at will, regulating the instrument to the requirements of the ear you wish to use.

HOW YOU MAY TEST IT BEFORE PURCHASING

Our confidence in this new Acousticon is supreme. We invite everyone who is interested to make a thorough test of it before purchasing. We have many offices at convenient points throughout the United States and Europe—If, however, we find that you are not convenient enough to one of these to call in person and test the Acousticon, we will gladly send you particulars how you may test it at your own home before a purchase is concluded.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS

You will thoroughly appreciate, we believe, how great an improvement this Sound Regulating Acousticon is over the old instrument.

We therefore invite you to write for the particularly liberal arrangements we have decided to make with our Patrons in the exchanging of our new instrument for the one which you now have.

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All types of Diamond Tires are made of Vitalized Rubber—a new process discovered by our chemists which toughens pure rubber.

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On well-kept, frequently trimmed hedges the Unique Hedge Trimmers cut a 13-inch swath, trim on both sides, easy to operate, save time, strength and energy.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Going Down.—GABE—"He claims he is a descendant from a great family."

STEVE—"Yes, and he is still descending."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

The New Way.—"Come to our suffragette house-warming."

"Whose house are you going to burn?"—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Pretty Close.—FIRST STUDE—"How near were you to the right answer to the fifth question?"

SECOND STUDE—"Two seats away."—*Widow*.

Not Unusual.—KNICKER—"Congress is to hold night sessions on the tariff."

BOCKER—"Well, you are generally kept up at night with infant industries."—*New York Sun*.

Rapid Revision.—"Bloop has turned cubist."

"Rot."

"Sold his first picture for a thousand."

"Fine!"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Ladies, Read This.—"What's the trouble at your house?"

"Hunger strike for a new bonnet."

"Your wife refuses to eat?"

"No; she refuses to cook."—*Kansas City Journal*.

Not So Bad as That.—"Women are certainly trying hard to become man's equal."

"Oh, I think you wrong us. All the women I know seem ambitious to go forward rather than backward."—*Houston Post*.

A Manly Man.—"Doesn't it humiliate you to have to go through life this way?" asked the sympathetic woman as she purchased a photograph.

"Yes, mam," replied the Bearded Lady. "If it wasn't for the wife and the kids I'd throw up the job to-day."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Ouch!—"Why am I gloomy?" demanded the undesirable admirer, to whom she had given the cut direct. "Isn't it enough to make one gloomy to be cut by one he loves best?"

"The idea!" exclaimed the heartless girl. "I didn't even know that you shaved yourself."—*Catholic Standard and Times*.

No Rest.—"My old barber has left the city."

"You seem very regretful."

"Yes; he had been trying to sell me a bottle of hair tonic for the past fifteen years, and so far I had succeeded in standing him off. Now I shall have to start the battle all over with a new man."—*Pittsburg Post*.

Political Economy.—"What's the wrangle about in Plunkville?"

"Some of the community want to maintain mudholes and swell their private fortunes by hauling automobiles out. Others want to improve the highways, pinch 'em for speeding and apply the proceeds to public works of all kinds."—*Kansas City Journal*.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

May 22.—Mexican rebels defeat Federal troops near Sacramento, Coahuila, gaining possession of all towns between Saltillo and Monclova. A hundred Federals are reported killed.

A Rome dispatch says Italian troops under General Gambretti were severely defeated by Arabs at Sidi Garba, Tripoli, on May 18. A thousand Italians were reported missing after the battle.

May 24.—Princess Victoria Luise, daughter of the German Emperor, and Prince Ernst Augustus of Cumberland are married in Berlin.

The steamship *Nereida* is accidentally sunk by mines in the Gulf of Smyrna and more than a hundred lives are lost.

May 26.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the suffrage leader, who was recently released from jail because of illness, is sent back to prison.

May 27.—Owing to a deadlock, the adoption of a constitution and the election of a President are deferred indefinitely by the Chinese Parliament.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

May 22.—Gen. John C. Black, of Illinois, President of the Civil Service Commission, and William Washburn, of New York, the Republican member, resign, and Charles M. Gallo-way, of South Carolina, is named for General Black's position and George R. Wales, of Vermont, for the other vacancy.

May 26.—The Senate adopts a resolution authorizing an investigation of armor-plate contracts by the Committee on Naval Affairs.

President Wilson issues a statement denouncing the activity of lobbyists in trying to thwart the Democratic tariff policy.

The Supreme Court decides that retailers may cut prices on patented articles without the permission of the patentee.

May 27.—By a five vote the Senate authorizes an inquiry into the West Virginia coal strike by the Committee on Education and Labor.

May 28.—Postmaster-General Burleson issues an order discontinuing the use of the special ten-cent registry stamp and providing no additional registry stamps be printed after the present supply is exhausted.

GENERAL

May 24.—Stephen J. Stillwell, State Senator from New York City, who was recently exonerated by the Senate, is found guilty of bribery by a jury.

Thirty-three are killed and about 200 injured when a pier at Long Beach, Cal., collapses.

May 26.—The trial of Colonel Roosevelt's libel suit against George H. Newell is begun at Marquette, Mich.

May 27.—The Federal District Court at St. Louis appoints receivers for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, known as the 'Frisco, and ancillary receivers are appointed for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, a subsidiary line, by the Chicago District Court. Governor McGovern, of Wisconsin, vetoes a bill ordering a referendum vote on equal suffrage in 1914. His reason is that woman-suffrage was defeated last November by a majority of 92,000.

Unanimous.—"The Lord loveth a cheerful giver," quoted the Wise Guy.

"Well, who doesn't?" retorted the Simple Mug.—*Philadelphia Record*.

Referred to Lexicographer.—TEACHER—"What is the derivation of the word lunatic?"

PUPIL—"Luna, the moon, and—er—attic, the upper story."—*Town Topics*.

Memorial Tablets

Ordered by the U. S. Government (Navy Department) cast from bronze metal recovered from the

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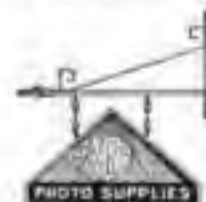
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W.K. Kellogg



SUMMER VACATION TRIPS

(Continued from page 1282)

THE HUDSON

Nature has endowed the Hudson with a variety of charm. Guarding her portal are the beetling Palisades. Further north stand the towering Highlands. Along her more northern reaches are picturesque hills and green meadows. Nowhere is monotony. Man, too, has made her valley famous. Her story is that of a great explorer, of Indian and early Dutch traditions, and of battles. The spell which rests over her waters has been the inspiration of poets and prose writers who have lived along her banks. Her many attractions draw to her each year from far and near thousands of tourists.

River transportation facilities on the Hudson are undoubtedly the best of those provided for any American river. For sixty-five years the Hudson River Day Line has been celebrated for its splendid steamers and excellent service. The newest accession to this famous fleet, the *Washington Irving*, has been just put in commission. This steamer, 416 feet long by 85 feet wide, is the largest steamboat ever constructed for river day traffic and has the distinction of having the highest passenger-carrying capacity of any vessel of any type yet afloat—6,000 people. The Day Line is operated in three divisions daily, except Sunday, with calls at the chief river landings: the *Washington Irving* and *Hendrick Hudson*, plying between New York and Albany; the *Robert Fulton*, making a daily round trip between New York and Poughkeepsie; and the *Albany*, making a round trip each week day between Kingston and New York.

The night line service on this river is also popular. The Hudson Navigation Company maintains a fleet of five modern well-appointed steamers equipped with powerful searchlights. This line has placed in commission this season a new steamer, the *Berkshire*, 340 feet long, with a beam of 30 feet and having 600 staterooms, the largest river steamer for night service in the world. This boat is equipped with exceptionally powerful searchlights, fore and aft. These steamers are operated in two divisions, the *Trojan* and *Hercules* between Troy and New York; the *Berkshire* and *C. W. Morse* between Albany and New York. A special Sunday day service in either direction between Troy and New York is maintained by this line during the summer months. Other prominent lines affording local service are the Central Hudson, the Saugerties Evening Line, and the Catskill Evening Line.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND ITS TRIBUTARIES

With the features of many rivers combined in one, this majestic waterway yields an infinite variety of scenic attractions. The St. Lawrence bears the waters of five inland seas to the ocean, carrying them past the Thousand Islands, tumbling them down eight dashing rapids, guiding them across two broad lakes, along mountains and meadows, and finally, after 600 miles, debouching them into the Atlantic by a channel many miles wide. Romance and history cling to this valley. Here stand ancient Quebec, Tadoussac, one of America's earliest trading ports, and Montreal, Canada's commercial capital. Into the St. Lawrence flow two large tributaries, the Ottawa near Montreal, the Saguenay at Tadoussac. Of these the Saguenay is most noteworthy, a river unlike any other on the continent. Rising at Lake St. John, into which fourteen other rivers flow, the Saguenay in its outflow penetrates a mighty fiord. Its characteristically black waters, in many places 2,000 feet in depth, pass in silence between granite cliffs upon whose steep precipices are few signs of civilization. The highest of its mountain sentinels are Cape Trinity and Eternity, rising from the river perpendicularly nearly two thousand feet.

Passenger navigation on the St. Lawrence is almost entirely under control of the Richelieu and Ottawa Navigation Co., operated under the fol-

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lowing main divisions: Toronto to Prescott; Prescott to Montreal by special "rapids" steamer; Montreal to Quebec; Quebec to Tadoussac; thence up the Saguenay to Chicoutimi. Steamers of each division connect with those of the other, thus enabling the tourist to make the through trip from Toronto to the head of the Saguenay, 361 miles, in a little more than two days. Steamers to or from Toronto call at Charlotte, N. Y., and all chief river ports. The American Line division is operated by steamer *Rochester* between Toronto and Ogdensburg, N. Y. Local service in the Thousand Islands region is given by the Clayton and Alexandria Bay Route, also by steamers between Kingston, Ont., and Cape Vincent, N. Y.

Regular steamship service between Montreal and St. John's, N. F., is being operated by Black Diamond Line, sailings weekly, with calls at Sydney and Charlottetown eastbound and at Sydney westbound. At St. John's, steamers connect with Red Cross Line for New York.

The chief resorts on this river are the Thousand Islands, reached by R. & O. steamers, New York Central Lines to Clayton, and Grand Trunk across the Canadian border; Murray Bay, which lies between Quebec and Tadoussac, and Tadoussac at the mouth of the Saguenay. Montreal and Quebec are full of interesting places and draw many visitors.

The Ottawa River Navigation Company in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway provides a charming water trip between Caillan and Lachine, thence Grand Trunk to Montreal.

NIAGARA RIVER

The Niagara has the distinction of being one of the shortest of rivers with most spectacular scenic attractions. With but little more than two score miles of length, she pours her waters received from the four Great Lakes over one of the grandest cataraacts in the world, and then sends them leaping through a rocky gorge in one of the wildest rapids on the continent. It is little wonder that the Niagara draws nearly a million tourists each year.

The Falls and Rapids may be viewed from many excellent vantage-points, including both shores of the river, Goat Island, the Cave of the Winds, the decks of the little steamers below the Falls, and from electric cars traversing both bottom and top of the Gorge. From Canada the Falls are reached by Canadian Northern electric lines, the Michigan Central, the Grand Trunk, and the Hamilton & Ontario Steamers. From the United States, directly or with connection by the trunk lines. Stopover privileges are allowed by all roads on through tickets.

JAMES RIVER

A trip up the James River from Norfolk and Newport News, Va., to Richmond is one which carries the imagination back to the early history and traditions of the South. We are here in the land of Captain John Smith and Pocahontas; we pass the site of Jamestown and those famous manors, the two Brandons, Berkeley, Shirley, and Westover.

The trip may be made by daylight (a full day's sail), on steamers of the Virginia Navigation Company, with connections by Old Dominion Line steamers from New York or Chesapeake Bay and Washington steamers.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

Of the "Father of Waters" Mark Twain has said: "We move up the river—always through enchanting scenery, there being no other kind on the Upper Mississippi. The water is a beautiful olive-green. The majestic bluffs that overlook the river, along through this region, charm one with the grace and variety of their forms and the soft beauty of their adornment. The steep, verdant slope, whose base is at the water's edge, is topped by a lofty rampart of broken turreted rocks, which are exquisitely rich and mellow in color—mainly dark browns and dull greens, but splashed with other tints. And then you have the shining river, winding here and there and yonder, its sweep interrupted at intervals by clusters of wooded islands threaded by silver channels; and you have glimpses of

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Cincinnati, 632 Walnut St.	San Diego, 1000 14th St.
Nashville, 332 Fifth Avenue, S.	Teleda, O., 311-341 Erie St.
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distant villages, asleep upon capes; and of stealthy rafts slipping along in the shade of the forest walls; and of white steamers vanishing around remote points. And it is all as tranquil and reposeful as dream-land."

A series of attractive trips on the Upper Mississippi are offered by steamers of the Streckfus Steamboat Line from June to September, inclusive. These trips include cruises between St. Louis and St. Paul; St. Paul, Winona, or Dubuque; St. Paul, Davenport, Rock Island, and Moline. Special tours to New Orleans are also conducted by this line. Passenger service on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers is afforded also by Lee Line, between Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, and Vicksburg. All points on the Ohio between Louisville and Evansville are served by Louisville and Evansville Transportation Company, and between Evansville, Bowling Green, and Mammoth Cave by Evansville and Bowling Green Packet Company. On the Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers trips may be made by St. Louis and Tennessee Packet Company.

COLUMBIA RIVER

The Columbia, next to the Yukon, the largest Western river, has 754 navigable miles, while its chief tributaries, the Willamette, Snake, and Clark's Fork, furnish several hundred more. No other river has grander scenery, the stream flowing through cañons, some of which are thousands of feet deep. Pacific coast steamships ascend the Columbia as far as the mouth of the Willamette River, thence go twelve miles up the latter river to Portland.

The Regulator Line of steamers operates between Portland and the Dalles. Passenger service between Portland and Astoria at the Columbia's mouth is given by the Vancouver Transportation Company. Combination rail and steamer trips are offered by the lines of the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company.

THE YUKON

The mighty Yukon, rising in Summit Lake, only twenty miles from Skagway, on the Pacific, flows for 2,044 miles north and west to Bering Sea, through cañons and plains, crossing and recrossing the Arctic Circle, and affords an Alaskan water trip full of unusual experiences. A writer thus describes the Yukon scenery:

"The river is tortuous and rapid, its banks generally green with luxuriant vegetation and the meadows gay with an endless variety of flowers; one species known as the fireweed spreading a flamelike color over patches of hundreds of acres of sloping country. Again the river leaves the meadow lands and pours its flood against the solid masonry of earth on whose seared and broken face is written for the geologists the history of time."

More than 2,000 miles of this great river are navigable to stern-wheel steamers. Passenger steamers are operated during the summer months from White Horse to Dawson, Fort Yukon, and St. Michael, at the Yukon's mouth.

Tourists to the Yukon take coastwise steamships (described elsewhere) from British Columbia or United States ports to Skagway, north of Sitka (about 1,000 miles), and thence go by the White Pass & Yukon Railway to White Horse. Here a river steamer of the same system is boarded for the 460-mile journey to Dawson, the time, 18 hours. New steamer of the same line may be taken here down to Fairbanks (time, 4 days). From Dawson down the river steamers of the Northern Navigation Company may be also boarded for St. Michael. Connections are more or less uncertain, however, and the lower reaches of the Yukon are somewhat monotonous. At St. Michael an ocean steamer calling at Nome is taken back to Seattle, a voyage of 2,500 miles; the time, 8 days. This entire trip covers 6,200 miles, occupies about 40 days, and costs \$240.00. A trip through a chain of mountain-girt lakes to Atlin, revealing scenery which rivals, if not excels Switzerland for beauty and grandeur may be taken by leaving the White Pass and Yukon Line at Caribou, 68 miles north of Skagway. The tourist stops overnight here, departing next morning by steamer through the lakes to Atlin; time, about 12 hours. Delightful excursions may be taken from this place, including trips on another steamer up Atlin Lake to the great Lewlyn Glacier.



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ATTRACTIVE COASTWISE TRIPS

OF the entire American merchant marine, representing 7,714,183 tons, coastwise fleets on the two oceans alone represent 6,782,082 tons, or five times more tonnage than that of Great Britain's coastwise trade and more than Germany's entire merchant marine engaged in both foreign and coastwise trade.

For those who have not the opportunity for a transoceanic voyage there are many little journeys, varying in time from a few hours to several days, which will give the traveler a taste of the sea. Many of these trips combine rivers, sounds, and bays with the broad expanse of the ocean. Next year New England coastwise trips will be materially shortened by completion of the Cape Cod canal.

Winter is the most favorable season for visiting Panama, but so great is the interest in the Canal that many visitors will be journeying to the Isthmus during the summer months. Entire fleets of ships are now building for coastwise and transoceanic routes via Panama Canal.

ATLANTIC COASTWISE

On the Atlantic the most attractive coastwise trips radiate from Boston and New York. Special summer cruises from New York to Quebec with stops for sightseeing at Halifax, Hawkesbury, Gaspé, and Tadoussac on the St. Lawrence are made by the Quebec S.S. Company from New York. Fifteen separate lines are operated by the Eastern Steamship Corporation. These include the Metropolitan Steamship Line, with fast steamers making all water trips during the summer season between New York and Boston; the Maine Steamship Line between New York and Portland; the Kennebec Line between Boston and points on the Kennebec River; the Boston & Portland Line between Boston and Portland; the Bangor Line between Boston, Rockland, Penobscot River landings and Bangor; the International Lines, affording direct service between Boston and St. John, N. B.; also a line between these cities with calls at Portland, Lubec, and Eastport; the Boston and Yarmouth Line between these cities, and local lines along the New England coast and estuaries, including Bath and Boothbay; Mt. Desert & Blue Hill Lines between Rockland, Mt. Desert, and other neighboring points, and this season the Frontier Line between Eastport and St. Croix River points. From Boston both Halifax and Charlottetown may be reached by Plant Line steamers.

Between Boston, Savannah, Providence, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Newport News steam the ships of the Merchants' and Miners' Line. Between Boston, New York, and Savannah an ocean trip may be taken by Savannah Line steamers. Another extensive coastwise system is that of the New England Navigation Company, operating the Fall River Line between New York, Newport, and Fall River (from the last city to Boston by rail connection); and lines between New York and New London, New York and New Haven, New York and Bridgeport, Providence and Block Island, New York and New Bedford (connecting with New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket Steamboat Company), New York and Providence, and New London and Block Island. A popular water route between Norfolk, Old Point Comfort, and New York is provided by the Old Dominion Line steamers. One of the longest coastwise trips is that between New Orleans and New York by Southern Pacific steamers. Other Southern coastwise trips are afforded by Clyde Line, Mallory Line, N. Y. & Cuba Mail S.S. Co., and New York & Porto Rico S.S. Co. Tourists to Nova Scotia may sail direct from New York to Halifax and St. John's, N. F., by Red Cross Line ships. This line maintains also a coast line for Newfoundland ports and Battle Harbor, Labrador. To or from Newfoundland steamer service between North Sydney and Port au Basques is afforded by the Reid Newfoundland steamers. This line also affords fortnightly service to Labrador.

In Chesapeake Bay and connecting waterways trips may be taken between Norfolk and Washington by the Norfolk and Washington Steamship Company; between Baltimore and Norfolk by the Baltimore Steam Packet Company; and between Baltimore and Philadelphia by the Ericsson Line.

Tourists desiring to visit the Panama Canal during the summer months may journey thither by the Panama Steamship (Government) Line from New York; the United Fruit Company's ships from both New York and New Orleans to Colon; or the Royal Mail Steam Packet and Atlas Line (Hamburg-American), both from New York. The last-named line offers a series of summer cruises to Panama with visits to Cuba, Jamaica, and South and Central American ports.



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2 heaping tablespoons of Heinz Peanut Butter.
Boil five (5) minutes exactly; remove from fire and stir until it thickens; pour into buttered platter and cut into required squares.

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PACIFIC COASTWISE

On the Pacific coastwise, trips may be taken as far north as Nome, Alaska, and southward to the Isthmus of Panama. Cruises northward to and along Alaska treat the tourist to the most wonderful coastal scenery to be seen anywhere along the edges of the continent. The famous cruise along the Inside Passage of Alaska reveals a labyrinth of islands, huge glaciers, fjords, and towering snow-capped mountains. In addition to thousands of miles of nature wonders there are in Alaska, to interest tourists, the totem-pole Indian villages. All transcontinental rail lines sell tickets over the chief coastwise steamship lines from San Pedro (the harbor of Los Angeles), San Francisco, Seattle, Vancouver, or Prince Rupert.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company operates fleets between San Francisco, Victoria, Seattle, Vancouver, and Nome; between San Francisco, Seattle, Vancouver, and Skagway via the Inside Passage, at Skagway connecting with the White Pass and Yukon route; southward between San Francisco, San Pedro, and Mazatlan, Mexico. Special summer cruises accommodate the tourist traffic. The Alaska Steamship Company's steamers operate over the Southwestern Route between Seattle, Skagway, and intermediate ports; the Southwestern Route between Seattle, Cordova, and Seward (connecting at Cordova with the Copper River Railroad), and at Seward with the Alaska Northern Railway; also the Nome-St. Michael route for those ports with connections with Yukon and tributary river steamers. The Humboldt Steamship Co. offers sailings every five days between Seattle and Skagway. From Vancouver and Victoria other routes are covered by Canadian Pacific steamers to northern Alaska points.

North Pacific coast service is afforded also by the Grand Trunk Pacific S.S. Company from Seattle via Victoria and Vancouver to Prince Rupert, with connecting lines from Prince Rupert to Portland Canal and Queen Charlotte Island points. In conjunction with Yukon and connecting river steamers the Northern Navigation Company operates steamers between San Francisco, Seattle, Nome, and St. Michael. Tacoma, Seattle, and Everett are reached by the Island Navigation Company's fleet. Portland, San Francisco, and San Diego by the North Pacific S.S. Company; Portland, Astoria, San Francisco, and San Pedro by the San Francisco and Portland S.S. Company. The turbine steamers *Yap* and *Harford* make trips between San Francisco, San Pedro, and San Diego. Between San Francisco and San Pedro also ply ships of the Independent S.S. Company.

Tourists from the Pacific coast for the Isthmus of Panama are afforded service by Pacific Mail S.S. Company's steamers from San Francisco.

EASTERN MOUNTAIN RESORTS

MOUNTAINS are beloved by all who are receptive to natural attractions. They are citadels which hold the records of past ages. Monotony to them is unknown. As Ruskin has said: "Mountains are the beginning and end of all natural scenery."

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

The White Mountains in New England for many years have been the mecca of tourists. With scenery of rare beauty, easy accessibility, and excellent hotel accommodations their popularity continues to increase. These mountains have the distinction of including the highest peak east of the Rockies and north of North Carolina—Mount Washington, whose altitude is 6,283 feet.

Chief among the many White Mountain resorts are North Conway, Plymouth, Fabyans, Bretton Woods, Crawford's Notch, Franconia, North Macdouglass, Bethlehem, White River Junction, and Wells River. The railway systems reaching the White Mountains include the Boston and Maine, Maine Central, Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk.

THE GREEN MOUNTAINS

This Vermont range, while less rugged than the White Mountains, is noted for the loveliness of its scenery and the long-standing popularity of its resorts, including Manchester, the Dorsels, Pawlar, Salisbury, and Shelburne.

Through routes to the White Mountains are the Portland, Central Vermont, and American Maine Railroads, and the Lake Umbagog Ferry.



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Large Mixed Hyacinths	\$1.20	\$4.75
Large Mixed Tulips	.75	3.25
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Small Mixed	1.00	4.75
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Small Mixed Crocuses	1.50	7.50
Large Mixed Mixed	.50	1.75

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THE ADIRONDACKS

The North Woods present a vast region of mountain and lake with balsam-laden air far famed for health-giving qualities. These mountains are within easy reach of New York, Chicago, Toronto, or Montreal.

From the south and east ingress to the Adirondacks is by the Delaware and Hudson main line and the Adirondack and Chateaugay branches; from the west and north by the Adirondack and New York & Ottawa Divisions and connections of the New York Central Lines. From these lines, stages, motor-cars or boats may be taken into the heart of the mountains.

BERKSHIRE HILLS

The Berkshire region is one that for "the gentle loveliness of a hill-country, as contrasted with mountain country, is unsurpassed in the United States." Through these green hills flow the Housatonic and Housatonic Rivers. Besides these great mountain streams are many lakes.

Lenox, Great Barrington, and Stockbridge are among the notable summering places. Train service to the Berkshire region is afforded from New York or Boston by the New Haven system and New York Central Lines.

THE CATSKILLS

By reason of their short distance from New York City and the low fares, the Catskills are a popular resort for thousands of vacationists each summer.

The main gateways to the mountains are Kingston and Catskill. Both points are reached by Hudson River steamers and by Hudson River and West Shore Divisions of the New York Central Lines. At Kingston connection is made with the Ulster & Delaware line, entering to the western slope of the mountains; at Catskill, with the Catskill Mountain Railway to Cairo in the foothills and Tannersville on the mountain top via the Old Elevating Railway and Catskill and Tannersville Railway.

ALLEGHANIES AND BLUE RIDGE REGION

The Southern Appalachian Mountains, with individual ranges known by various names, offer strong inducements to those who desire rest and recreation in the environment of fine scenery. Summits of these mountains have less sharply defined peaks than those of the White Mountains or Adirondacks. Beautiful valleys with streams and rivers are frequent, and much of the country is of pristine wildness.

Among these southerly ranges of the Appalachian system are the Poconos of Pennsylvania. Adjacent to them are the Delaware Water Gap (on the Lackawanna Railroad) and Mauch Chunk (reached by Lehigh Valley and Central Railroad of New Jersey lines).

Southward lie in parallel ridges the Alleghenies and Blue Ridge. In this region are the Pen Arg group of resorts, Doubting Gap, Mount Gretna, Blue Ridge Summit, and Bedford Springs. Here, too, are the Shenandoah and Cumberland Valleys, far famed for their natural beauty. This region contains several natural wonders including the Luray Caverns and Natural Bridge.

Following the Alleghenies southward we find a region of even greater picturesqueness. Here are Virginia Hot Springs, 2,500 feet above sea level, White Sulphur Springs, and other notable resorts. These mountains are reached over direct or connecting lines of the Pennsylvania, Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk and Western, Western Maryland, Cumberland Valley, and Baltimore and Ohio Systems.

Western North Carolina, often termed "The Land of the Sky," is a region of high altitudes, with lofty plateaus and mountain peaks, topped by Mt. Mitchell, rising to 5,712 feet, the highest point east of the Rockies. This territory, with its mountain streams, waterfalls, and lakes, including the beautiful Toxaway and Sapphire Lakes, offers the vacationist all varieties of outdoor sports, including riding, boating, golfing, motorboating, and mountain climbing.

The principal resorts include Asheville, Hendersonville, Tryon, Waynesville, Brevard, and Lake Toxaway, all of which are reached by through train service of the Southern Railway.



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THE AMERICAN ROCKIES

PROBABLY no great mountain-chain is more accessible to the tourist than the American Rockies. Rail lines have been pushed into valleys and cañons and up to the top of some of the highest peaks. Only a brief outline can be given here of a few of the vantage-points from which this mountain scenery may be viewed. Many attractive trips originate from Denver, reached from eastern points by the Santa Fé, Rock Island, Union Pacific, and Burlington systems. Another starting-point for mountain trips is Colorado Springs reached by through service over the Rock Island Lines, Chicago & Northwestern. A few hours' ride from Denver over the famous Georgetown Loop brings the traveler to the Gray's Peak Route, the rails of which ascend to the summit of Mt. McClellan, nearly three miles above sea-level, or to the aerial tramway which lifts visitors 3,300 feet to Sunrise Park. Another railroad ride above the clouds may be taken by Manitou & Pike's Peak cog-wheel line, supplementing the Colorado Midland and Denver & Rio Grande Railroad in the 14,000 feet climb from Manitou to the cap of Pike's Peak. Many other points in the Rockies may be visited by Denver & Rio Grande-Western Pacific, Denver, Northwestern and Pacific to Dixie Lake and Corona, Union Pacific, Santa Fé, Colorado and Southern. In Arizona is that "sublimest of gorges, Titan of Chasms," the Grand Cañon, reached by the Santa Fé route to Williams, and thence northward by branch to the cañon's brink.

A writer thus describes the Grand Cañon: "The wonders of the Grand Cañon can not be adequately represented in symbols of speech nor by speech itself. The resources of the graphic art are taxed beyond their powers in attempting to portray its features. Language and illustration combined must fail. The elements that unite to make the Grand Cañon the most sublime spectacle in nature are multifarious and exceedingly diverse. Besides the elements of form, there are elements of color, for here the colors of the heavens are rivaled by the colors of the rocks. The rainbow is not more replete with hues."

"But form and color do not exhaust all the divine qualities of the Grand Cañon. It is the land of music. The river thunders in perpetual roar, swelling in floods of music when the storm gods play upon the rocks, and fading away in soft and low murmurs when the infinite blue of heaven is unveiled."

THE ROCKIES IN CANADA

IN Canada the Rockies tower to their most gigantic proportions. Tourists through this sublime scenery should linger as long as possible among the boldest and most awe-inspiring of this mountain scenery. Every accommodation desired by tourists seems to have been anticipated and provided by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., by whose transcontinental system this favored place is served. Tourists are thus delighted at the anomalous conditions that while they are apparently roughing it in the wilds they are really living in highly civilized luxury.

In this region among the most attractive resorts and natural wonders are Banff, Bow Valley, Yoho Valley, and The Valley of



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WESTERN MOUNTAINS AND NATIONAL PARKS

THE Western United States and the Dominion of Canada are both blest with a wealth of sublime scenery. The Government in both is wisely reserving large tracts of the most scenic and striking portions as national parks to be enjoyed by the people in perpetuity.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

The latest and one of the largest of these reservations is the new Glacier National Park in the northwestern part of Montana, on the border of British Columbia.

From this triple "divide" of the Rockies mountain torrents flow in three directions—to the Pacific Ocean, Hudson Bay, and the Gulf of Mexico. In extent this park is greater than the State of Rhode Island. It has sixty living glaciers, 250 crystalline lakes which are the delight of fishermen; its sky line is a series of mountain peaks. When first opened (in 1910), it was visited by more than 7,000 persons, a record which far surpasses that of other National parks; and, judging from early indications, the Government at Washington will have to report this as another record-breaking year. An element of legend and romance lends itself to this park; adjoining it is the famous Reservation of the Black-foot Indians. These Indians number 6,000 and are all protégés of the United States Government. So here, if you choose, you can be brought into close contact with the Indians and can note their habits, customs, and modes of living. It is said that there is more Indian legend connected with this park than with any other 1,400 square miles on the face of the globe. To the lover of scenic and stupendous beauty, Glacier National Park is a paradise. It can be reached by the Great Northern Railway, which is practically the park's southern boundary, with stations at both gateways. Glacier Park Station is on the east side and Belton on the west side of this "great divide." Besides hotel accommodations, there are chalets of the Swiss variety which may be rented.

CALIFORNIA'S NATIONAL PARKS

California has three national parks—the General Grant National Park, of 2,536 acres; the Sequoia National Park, of 61,597 acres; and the Yosemite National Park, of 719,622 acres.

Of these the Yosemite is by far the most interesting. A wonderful vastness seems the crowning characteristic of this creation of nature nestled far up on the side of the sky-scraping, snow-capped Sierras. Altho the floor of this tremendous rift, or cañon, is eight miles long and from half a mile to two miles wide and 4,000 feet above sea level, its enclosing walls of rock on each side tower up almost vertically about 5,000 feet. The feelings of a tourist when standing and gazing up at these mighty and eternal walls of rock with no sign of an exit visible can be more easily imagined than described. In this park are the famous Falls of the Yosemite, fifteen times higher than Niagara. Here, too, at altitudes from 3,000 to 7,000 feet are found the gigantic big trees (sequoia). The height of these forest giants is from 250 to 300 feet, their diameter 25 to 35 feet, and their age about 5,000 years.

The Yosemite is reached by the Southern Pacific and Santa Fé Railroads to Merced and thence by the Yosemite Valley Railroad to El Portal, the gate of the Yosemite Valley.

Both Sequoia and General Grant Parks are exceedingly wild, lying high on the Sierras. The

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former is reached by stage from Woodlake, the latter by stage from Exeter on the Southern Pacific.

ESTES PARK

Seventy miles from Denver, at the foot of Long's Peak at the continental divide of the Rockies, is Estes Park. In this park are to be seen panoramas of snow-capped peaks, glaciers, rivers, and streams. Excellent automobile roads penetrate this region.

The three chief gateways are Longmont on the Colorado and Southern and Burlington roads, Lyons on the latter line, and Loveland and Boulder on the Colorado and Southern. Motor-stages take tourists into the park from these stations.

RANIER NATIONAL PARK

Directly in the center of this vast reserve stands the snow-capped peak of Mount Ranier-Tacoma, 14,526 feet. On all sides of this great "mountain of the snow" radiate glaciers from which many rivers take their source.

Entrance to the Park is by rail to Ashford, thence over government-built roads by motor-stage line. Excellent train service is afforded by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Tacoma-Eastern railways, two hours' ride from Tacoma.

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK

More than 159,000 acres in the State of Oregon are embraced in the Crater Lake National Park, which lies in the heart of the Cascade Mountains. The lake after which the park was named is one of the most remarkable on the continent. The waters themselves, 2,000 feet in depth, are enclosed in a wall of rock 1,500 feet high without an external opening. The nearest station to the Park is Medford, on the Southern Pacific.

ALGONQUIN NATIONAL PARK

This great Canadian playground, consisting of 2,000,000 acres in the Highlands, of Ontario, dotted with 1,200 lakes, including several rivers, is the mecca of thousands who desire to spend their vacations close to nature. Fishing and canoeing are the favorite pastimes.

The southwestern corner of this reserve is traversed by the Ottawa division of the Grand Trunk, with excellent connections from Boston, Buffalo, and Chicago. Passenger boats are operated on numerous lakes and rivers in this region.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

This great reserve, containing 3,578 square miles in Wyoming, one of the first set aside by the Government, comprises a bewildering number of nature wonders, foremost among these being the many geysers, great and small. In this park at an altitude of nearly 8,000 feet is Yellowstone Lake, and the Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone River. It would be difficult to enumerate all the natural attractions to be found in this celebrated playground. All visitors to Yellowstone Park should take the famous stage trip which loops about the park, and a sail by boat over the water of the lake.

The chief gateways are at Gardner on the Northern Pacific and at Yellowstone, reached by through train service from Kansas City, Leavenworth, Council Bluffs, and Omaha by Union Pacific system, in conjunction with Oregon Short Line. A variety of attractive tours to the park are provided.

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MARITIME PROVINCES

Nova Scotia, the land of Evangeline, is much enjoyed by those who prefer quiet to fashionable surroundings. New Brunswick not only has its seashore scenery, but inland mountain lakes and rivers. Prince Edward Island has many miles of ocean beach. Newfoundland's coast is indented by floods which compare with those of Norway, while her waters provide real fishing.

NEW ENGLAND

Southward across the Maine border lie Boothbay Harbor, Bar Harbor, and Mt. Desert. Penobscot Bay resorts, and scores of other resting-places. Off the New Hampshire coast lie the Isles of Shoals, swept by cool breezes. On the north shore of Massachusetts are Swampscott, Nahant, Marblehead, Gloucester, etc.; on the south shore, Cape Cod, and the Isles, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Newport, the seashore center of fashion, is the most famous of Rhode Island's attractive resorts. In or near Long Island Sound are Block Island, Watch Hill, Fisher's Island, and New London. Most of these coast resorts are reached either directly or with connections by coastwise lines described elsewhere. Among rail lines reaching these places are the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific in New Brunswick; Dominion Atlantic and Great Northern in Nova Scotia; Reid Newfoundland in Newfoundland; Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Maine Central in Maine; Boston and Maine and New Haven System in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

LONG ISLAND, NEW JERSEY, ETC.

Long Island, with more than 400 miles of salt-water shore line, is a seashore paradise. Deep-sea bathing, yachting, and fishing, with superb roads for motoring abound. Among the most favorite south shore resorts are Coney Island, Manhattan Beach, and the Rockaways. Long Beach, Great South Bay, the Hamptons, Amagansett, and Montauk Point. On the north shore are Little Neck, Sea Cliff, Oyster Bay, Huntington, Port Jefferson, Peconic, Greenport, and Orient Point. Long Island resorts are accessible by through trains from the Pennsylvania station, New York City, while by water, north shore points may be reached by the Montauk Steamboat Line, and Coney Island and Rockaway by summer excursion steamers. The forty beaches of New Jersey are world-famous. Most notable of these are Long Branch, Asbury Park, Barnegat, Atlantic City, and Cape May. These ocean resorts may be reached by the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania System. In conjunction with the former road a steamer service is maintained between New York and Atlantic Highlands. Still farther down the coast is Virginia Beach, known as "the Atlantic City of Virginia," reached by electric railway from Norfolk.

PACIFIC SEASHORE RESORTS

ALONG the Pacific coast of California are many famous seashore resorts. The best-known of these are along the southern shore line, including Long Beach, Redondo, Coronado Beach, and Santa Monica. Along the middle and northern coasts are Santa Cruz, Sausalito, and other beaches. Off the south shore lies Santa Catalina Island, one of the most famous fishing resorts on the Pacific. This island is reached by a two-hour sail on steamers of the Wilmington Transportation Company from San Pedro, with connections to Los Angeles by Southern Pacific, Salt Lake, and Pacific Electric trains. Southern California seashore resorts are reached by Southern Pacific and Santa Fé lines with connections.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT

THE wonders of this country can not be realized by those who have not taken one or more of the attractive trips across it, preferably going by one route and returning by another. Joint agreements between the chief railway and steamship lines make it possible to make trans-



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The Canadian Pacific with its 16,000 miles of railway is the only single line on this continent reaching from shore to shore of the great oceans, but two other Canadian roads will soon similarly band the continent. The Grand Trunk Pacific will be complete to its Atlantic and Pacific termini in 1915, and the Canadian Northern, with more than a thousand miles already in operation, is pushing its rails out eastward and westward. For more than twelve years construction has proceeded at the rate of a mile a day. There remain but twenty-three miles of track to connect various sections of this system between Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto, and it is expected to join the rails between Quebec and the Pacific Ocean by the end of the present year. The Grand Trunk's termini will be Halifax and Prince Rupert; the Canadian Northern's, Pugwash, Nova Scotia, and Vancouver. The Canadian Northern operates the transatlantic Royal Line between Montreal and Bristol, England. Both roads upon completion will have trans-Pacific and transatlantic fleets. In detail, the completed transcontinental routes are:

The Canadian Pacific, which unites Halifax and Vancouver, having its own steamship fleets of sixty-seven ships on the two oceans and the Great Lakes, and owning sixteen hotels, offers a tour that leads through the wildest and most picturesque portions of the Canadian Rockies.

South of our northern border are seven transcontinental lines. The most northerly is the Great Northern, extending from Duluth and St. Paul to Vancouver, B. C., on the north and Portland on the south—the latter being the Glacier National Park Route. This system operates a fleet of trans-Pacific steamships which sail from Seattle. It also operates the Northern S.S. Co., on the Great Lakes.

Next southward is the Northern Pacific line, extending from Duluth and St. Paul to Portland and Tacoma, with Yellowstone National Park as its leading scenic attraction.

Both the Great Northern and Northern Pacific now operate their own lines into Winnipeg. Almost paralleling both roads is the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul from Chicago and St. Paul to Tacoma and Seattle.

Midway between Canada and the Gulf extends the Union Pacific's overland route, from Omaha and Kansas City to San Francisco and Portland.

The newest of the transcontinental lines is the Denver and Rio Grande-Western Pacific, from Denver to Salt Lake, thence to San Francisco, via Feather River Cañon.

Still further southward runs the Santa Fé, the Grand Cañon route, between Chicago, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

Most southerly of all the lines is the Sunset Route, of the Southern Pacific, running between New Orleans and San Francisco, and from the latter city extending northward by the Shasta Route to Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle. This road has its own steamship line between New York and New Orleans.

Radiating from Chicago are important systems having through train connections over these transcontinental roadbeds. The Chicago and Northwestern, running to Duluth, St. Paul, and Omaha, sends through trains to the Pacific coast via the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific. The Burlington route to St. Paul, Kansas City, Denver, and Billings operates a through service over the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Western Pacific lines. The "Soo" line from Chicago to St. Paul, Duluth, and Portland affords through service over the Canadian Pacific to Winnipeg and Pacific coast points via Spokane, or to Vancouver direct. The Rock Island system runs from Chicago to St. Paul, Denver, and Santa Rosa, N. M., and operates through trains

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	Southampton	175.00	125.00
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American Line	Liverpool	52.50 (one class)	
Hamburg-American Line	Hamburg	57.50 (one class)	
Red Star Line	Antwerp	55.00 (one class)	
<i>Sailing from Boston</i>			
Alban Line	Glasgow	45.00 (one class)	
Cunard Line	Liverpool	85.00	50.00
Hamburg-American Line	Hamburg	97.50	60.00
Leyland Line	Liverpool	60.00 (one class)	
White Star Line	Liverpool	50.00 (one class)	
	Genoa	115.00	
<i>Sailing from Baltimore</i>			
North German Lloyd	Bremen	57.50 (one class)	
<i>Sailing from Galveston</i>			
North German Lloyd	Bremen	55.00 (one class)	
<i>Sailing from Montreal and Quebec</i>			
Alban Line	Liverpool	80.00	50.00
	Glasgow	70.00	50.00
	London	45.00 (one class)	
White Star Dominion Line	Liverpool	92.00	53.75
<i>Sailing from Montreal</i>			
Cunard Line	London	47.50 (one class)	
<i>Sailing from Quebec</i>			
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	Liverpool	92.50	53.75
<i>Sailing from Halifax and Quebec</i>			
Canadian Northern Steamships	Bristol	92.50	53.75

TRANS-PACIFIC TRAVEL

<i>Sailing from San Francisco</i>			
Matson Navigation Co.	Hankow	65.00	
Oceanic Steamship Company	Sydney	200.00	125.00
Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	Yokohama	200.00	150.00
Togo Kisen Kaisha	Yokohama	200.00	150.00
Union S.S. Co. of New Zealand	Sydney	200.00	125.00
<i>Sailing from Vancouver</i>			
Canadian-Australian Royal Mail Steamship Line	Sydney	200.00	125.00
Canadian-Pacific Royal Mail Steamship Line	Hong Kong	225.00	150.00
<i>Sailing from Seattle</i>			
Great Northern Steamship Co.	Hong Kong	225.00	115.00

TRIPS ABROAD

SUMMER trips abroad are offered in infinite variety. Norway, the "land of the midnight sun" and great fiords, is being visited by increasing numbers each summer. In Holland, a favorite country with American tourists, will be celebrated this summer the centenary of governmental reconstruction. At The Hague, in September, the Peace Palace will be opened and an international agricultural exhibition held. Here also during July and August will be an international exhibition of sports and travel. Visitors to Belgium this summer may attend a world's fair. Tourists in Germany may attend at Munich the musical performances given in celebration of the Wagner centennial.

Those who visit England by steamers landing at Plymouth, Fishguard, or Liverpool, or by Canadian Northern liners landing at Bristol, may avail themselves of attractive tours offered by the Great Western Railway, starting from all four of these ports, whereby the passenger who desires to see England may begin his tour immediately upon landing, instead of going directly to London and traversing the same ground again. The English Lakes



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1/2, 1706 1/2, 1708 1/2, 1710 1/2, 1712 1/2, 1714 1/2, 1716 1/2, 1718 1/2, 1720 1/2, 1722 1/2, 1724 1/2, 1726 1/2, 1728 1/2, 1730 1/2, 1732 1/2, 1734 1/2, 1736 1/2, 1738 1/2, 1740 1/2, 1742 1/2, 1744 1/2, 1746 1/2, 1748 1/2, 1750 1/2, 1752 1/2, 1754 1/2, 1756 1/2, 1758 1/2, 1760 1/2, 1762 1/2, 1764 1/2, 1766 1/2, 1768 1/2, 1770 1/2, 1772 1/2, 1774 1/2, 1776 1/2, 1778 1/2, 1780 1/2, 1782 1/2, 1784 1/2, 1786 1/2, 1788 1/2, 1790 1/2, 1792 1/2, 1794 1/2, 1796 1/2, 1798 1/2, 1800 1/2, 1802 1/2, 1804 1/2, 1806 1/2, 1808

region is made accessible by tours over the Furness Railway and steamers.

A trip to Switzerland may be continued profitably through to Italy, and thence by steamer to Gibraltar, which is a convenient point of departure for a ramble through Spain.

The longest rail trip abroad is over the Trans-Siberian Railroad, bookings for which can be made in New York through the International Sleeping Car Company. From Paris radiate many European rail lines, among the longest of which is the system of the Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée with through service to Italy.

SWITZERLAND, THE IDEAL SUMMER HOLIDAY COUNTRY

SWITZERLAND is "the playground of Europe." The expression is a familiar one to all, but it never grows stale or old. Those who have once tasted the joys of a summer in the Alps can not resist the spell it casts upon them. With keen anticipation they often prepare their plans for a new visit and an enlarged acquaintance with innumerable haunts.

While the average visitor is first of all bent on sight-seeing, there are others who journey to the Alps for a complete rest; others again are mountaineering enthusiasts and lovers of outdoor games and sports. Switzerland can satisfy them all. Her scenic beauty and her historic associations and picturesque old-world corners delight the heart of the tourist; her invigorating climate and deliciously pure mountain air make strong and young again the weary. A glance only at the summer programs of some of the leading resorts indicates that diversions of the greatest and latest variety have been provided for those who are interested in tennis, golf, rowing, sailing, fishing, nautical sports, horse-racing, aeroplane flights, etc. Besides these recreation features this summer the Passion Play of Selzach will be presented during June, July, August, and September.

Into Switzerland radiate the chief rail lines of France, Germany, and Italy. Through her mountainous domain passes the rail highway between London, Flushing, Paris, Berlin, and Italy. From London to Bâle via Dieppe and Paris the distance is only 561 miles, or little more than between Chicago and Buffalo. From Paris to Bâle the distance is only 327 miles. Going northward from Rome to Lausanne via the Simplon it is only 587 miles. From Paris to Lucerne is a ride of only 10½ hours, from Rome to Lucerne 19 hours. The chief railway system of Switzerland is the Government-owned Swiss Federal Railroads.

Travel in Switzerland has been reduced to a science, and those who can devote a certain length of time to actual sightseeing will find it to their advantage if they purchase one of the "abonnement" tickets issued for periods of 15, 30, and 45 days, at the remarkably low rate of \$13.44, \$25.16, and \$26.88, respectively. These tickets, bearing the photograph of the holder on the inside cover as a means of identification, entitle him to an unlimited number of journeys on the principal railroad lines and lake steamers. Mountain railroads which are not included in this unlimited travel system grant in numerous instances a certain reduction on single and return fares.

A tourist can thus make one resort his headquarters and set out for a different excursion every day until he has explored that particular region. Then he can proceed to another section of the country, and without a continuous change of hotels, be able to do his sightseeing in a comfortable and economical manner, for it is well to remember that most of the Swiss hotels grant the so-called "pension rate" on a sojourn lasting at least 5 days.

Those who are unfamiliar with Switzerland and who desire to plan the most satisfactory tour may receive helpful advice by consulting the Swiss Information Bureau in New York.



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References: Any Wheeling Bank, Dun's or Bradstreet's.

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HOW TO PLAN A MOTOR-TRIP ABROAD

By LEE MERIWETHER

Author of "Seeing Europe by Automobile," etc.

IN planning a motor-trip in Europe the first thing to decide is whether to take your own automobile or to rent one abroad; and this question can hardly be decided without knowing in advance what countries you mean to tour, and how long your trip is to last. On a short tour through a country like France, one may well save the bother of boxing and shipping one's car from New York. For as a rule there is no difficulty in finding good motor-cars for rent in Paris at prices which, tho high, will nevertheless cost less on a short tour than it costs to bring an automobile from America. But for a long tour, or for a tour in countries where there is no certainty of finding a suitable car for hire, the wiser plan will be to take your own machine. In Paris a fairly good five-seated touring car may be rented for from one hundred to one hundred and fifty francs (\$20.00 to \$30.00) per day, plus a bonus for each mile in excess of a stipulated number—usually seventy-five or eighty a day.

Now, an easy-going traveler who wants to see the country may not often care to travel much more than eighty miles a day, but on the smooth roads of France many motorists may go much farther—and in that event the cost of your hired machine may double the fixed amount of the daily rental. On one day's run (from Grenoble to Nice) the writer made 215 miles, and during his four months' trip runs of 125 to 150 miles were not at all infrequent. Had the automobile been a rented one the cost on those long runs would have been as much as forty dollars a day; as it was, the only additional cost of making a long run was the comparatively trifling expense of extra gasoline, oil, and wear on tires. Boiling the whole thing down, it may be said that if one's trip is to extend beyond the beaten paths of France and Germany, or if it is to last longer than a few weeks, it will be more economical as well as more satisfactory to take your own machine. But for a trip of not more than a few weeks in countries like France and Germany, a decision should be made in favor of renting a foreign car.

There are companies, like the American Express Company, which relieve motorists of all trouble in the matter of shipping their automobiles abroad; you deliver your car to the office of the company in your home city, and for a stipulated fee it is delivered to you on the steamship pier of whatever foreign city you decide to go to. The fee for this service, inclusive of all expense for boxing, freight charges, etc., is usually in the neighborhood of two hundred dollars. If economy be an object, by taking a little trouble this expense may be considerably lessened. The writer got his 30 h.-p. Roadster boxed by a New York firm on Hudson Street for \$40.00; to haul the boxed car to the French Line pier cost \$6.00; the freight to Havre was \$67.60—thus from the moment the automobile left its garage in New York until it stood on the pier in Havre ready for travel the cost was \$113.60.

To the man who likes to drive his own car a chauffeur is not only unnecessary,

he is a nuisance. On a four months' trip covering 5,080 miles through France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland the writer's automobile had no motor trouble of any kind; but even had a mechanic's assistance been needed there was seldom a time or a place where it could not have been promptly obtained. Consequently, being fond of sitting at the wheel—and not fond of having a hired man always close by to destroy his privacy, the writer never for a moment regretted being without a chauffeur. To the man, however, who does not like to drive, or who is fearful of motor troubles that he can not conquer, a chauffeur may be a necessity; and in that case a question to consider is whether to take your man from New York or get one abroad. The latter plan is the cheaper and, if care be taken, perhaps also the better. Good chauffeurs may be secured in Paris and Berlin for about two dollars a day, and for somewhat less if employed by the month. It is advisable to secure your foreign chauffeur before leaving New York; a letter to the American consul at Paris or Berlin, stating your wishes, will be submitted to some reliable garage where chauffeurs looking for work congregate, and in this way you will likely have several men waiting for you to choose from as soon as you land in Europe.

Where an automobile is rented, or where a foreign chauffeur is employed, the agreement should not only be in writing, it should be drawn by a competent person. This will cost a fee, but it will be money well spent, as without an explicit agreement disagreeable and costly disputes may arise.

If your trip is to cover more than one country you should hasten to become a member of the Touring Club de France. To join requires merely an application by letter, or in person, at the home of the club, No. 67 Avenue de la Grande Armée, Paris, accompanied by the fee of \$1.20. This membership entitles you to *triptyques* for whatever countries you purpose visiting, and the importance of a *triptyque* will be understood the first time you cross a frontier. The ordinary motorist is detained by the customs officer for several hours while he makes an inventory of his car and assesses the tariff, which must be paid in money of the country he is about to enter; if the motorist hasn't any money of that country so much the worse for him; he can not proceed until he gets that particular kind of money. But a member of the Touring Club de France shows his *triptyque* to the customs officer at the frontier; that official sees at a glance that the amount of tariff duty has been deposited with the Club Treasurer in Paris, and in a moment the motorist is on his way rejoicing. In visiting the 1870 German-French battlefields between Mars-la-Tour and Metz the writer crossed the German-French frontier half a dozen times within the course of half a day. Without the Touring Club's *triptyque* each crossing would have meant long delay—as it was, we passed back and forth without even stopping our motor.

Gasoline is to be had in all towns and villages and, in France, even on the roadside at peasants' homes; and in Germany and Switzerland the motorist is seldom far from gasoline. In many parts of Austria

and Italy, however, it is not always to be had, consequently in such regions extra tins of the indispensable fluid should be secured on the running board. In Paris gasoline costs sixty cents a gallon; elsewhere in France the prices range from thirty to forty cents. It is about the same in Germany and Switzerland, but in Italy the price is considerably higher—from forty to sixty cents per gallon. At this price, if one has a big six-cylinder car the expense for gasoline alone will run up to seven or eight cents a mile, or some \$17.00 for a run like that from Grenoble to Nice. On that same 215-mile run the writer's four-cylinder car consumed only fifteen gallons of gasoline at a cost of \$6.00. Unless the motorist's pocket-book is unusually large he may well hesitate before selecting too large a car for a foreign tour. Quite apart from the extra cost of large tires, where gasoline costs more than either wine or beer, it is worth while considering whether your automobile will run fifteen or twenty miles on a gallon of gasoline, or whether it will run only seven or eight, which is all some high-powered sixes are able to make.

It may interest the reader to know that the total expense incurred by the writer on account of his automobile on a four-months' tour through Europe was \$528.67. This covered boxing, ocean freight both ways, repairs, new tires, oil, gasoline—in a word, every expense connected with the automobile; and the distance covered was 5,080 miles. The machine was a 30 h.-p. four-cylinder roadster, which averaged thirteen miles to the gallon of gasoline; as this included trips over a number of mountains in Switzerland and Italy it may be considered a good mileage per gallon. Certainly a big six would have consumed fully twice as much gasoline, besides consuming twice as much money for tires. Our smaller car went as fast as we cared to go; it went anywhere that a larger car could go—and so, not possessing an unduly extended bank account, we think we were wise in selecting the smaller car. But whether one chooses a big or a little car, and whether one drives or hires a chauffeur, a motor-trip through Europe can hardly fail to be a delightful experience. Nearly everywhere the roads are excellent, and quite everywhere the motorist's eyes will rest upon scenes that are not only picturesquely beautiful, but that are full of interest because they are connected with great historical episodes.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Space does not permit of giving here itineraries of motor-trips abroad. In Great Britain and on the Continent many delightful trips may be arranged. Foreign road maps may be purchased from the Automobile Club of America, New York. The following are among books which have been written on touring abroad:

- Backland, L. H. Family Motor Tour Through Europe.
 Barzini, L. Peking to Paris.
 Dillon, J. M. Motor Days in England.
 Fisher, H. W. Woman's World Tour in a Motor.
 Hand, A. J. and F. H. . . . Abroad in a Runabout.
 Meriwether, L. Seeing Europe by Automobile.
 Murphy, T. D. British Highways and Byways from a Motor Car.
 Peixotto, E. C. Through the French Provinces.
 Presbrey, Frank. Motoring Abroad.
 Scarfoglio, A. Round the World in a Motor Car.
 Shoemaker, M. M. Winged Wheels in France.
 Stawell, Mrs. R. Motor Tours in Wales and the Border Counties.
 Trevor, R. En Route: a descriptive automobile tour through nine countries and over nineteen great passes of Europe.
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"It is always best to get in touch with a good touring club, preferably in England or France, and borrow about maps covering the route you have in mind. The touring clubs in these countries keep in touch with touring conditions practically the world over, and it is therefore a simple matter for them to help you. Besides, the less the trouble, the better." The machine should be carried over in a reliable forwarding company such as the American Express Company to be crated and sent abroad. Having such matters to deal with readily, the touring companies know just what steps to take concerning the return of the motorcycle to this country, and they will save the rider much of trouble with the customs officers. Keep this fact up in mind. It may save you time, worry, and money. Have your machine crated in a ship by machine. The tourist should also consider the pass problem. If the motorcycle will visit England first he will be able to obtain an International Touring Pass without very much trouble, and at a cost of approximately \$7.50. These passes can also be had in Paris and Berlin, but it is much simpler to obtain them in England, provided the traveler is going to visit that country before doing any continental riding. I would suggest writing the Auto-Cycle Union, 59 Pall Mall, London, S. W., before he goes. The organization will be quite willing to take up the matter.

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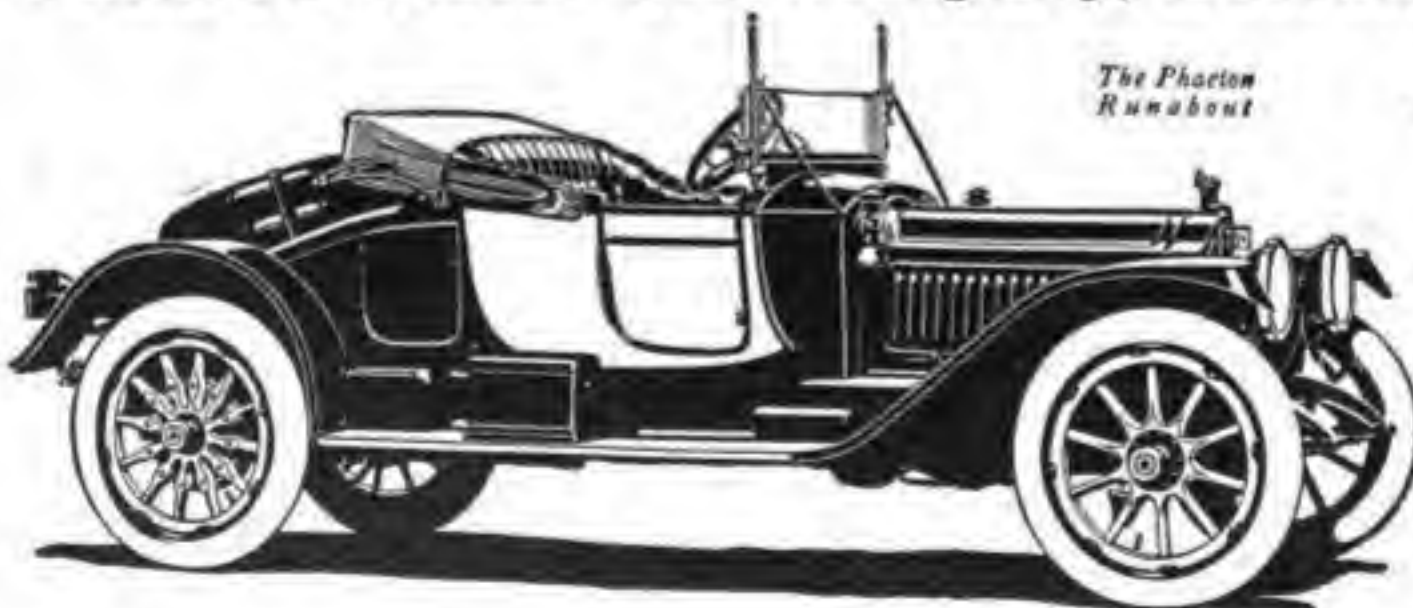
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MISCELLANEOUS

SYMBOLISM OF THE COVER DESIGN.—Our cover design represents Phiddippides, the Greek courier who ran from Athens to Sparta, about 150 miles, in two days, to ask Sparta's help against the Persians. He symbolizes the news-bringer. The painting is the work of Mr. Harold Nelson.



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TOPICS OF THE DAY



THE 'FRISCO FAILURE

THE FIRST important railway bankruptcy of the year, the largest mishap of that kind, as *Bradstreet's* points out, "since the Wabash Railway was placed in the hands of receivers," at once brings up two questions: Why did it happen? and What does it mean? Officials of the bankrupt St. Louis and San Francisco are not taking the public very fully into their confidence. They speak of the increased costs of operation coupled with the inability to raise freight rates, of flood losses, of hampering governmental restrictions. But why, ask editorial critics, aware that other roads are weathering similar conditions, was this great system unable to find credit to enable it to meet a few comparatively small notes? The *New York Times Annalist* bluntly answers that tho the roads have "many serious problems," everybody knows "that the bankruptcy of the St. Louis and San Francisco is owing to the fact that it has for many years been notoriously the worst financed big railroad in this country."

But this again sets the *Springfield Republican* to wondering whether the present stringency of credit, which is acknowledged to be a feature of the business situation, "may not uncover other weak spots in the finances of the American railroad systems." The *Kansas City Star* sees danger in the complicated finances of the roads,—"they have too many subsidiary corporations, and there is too much temporary financing." Yet *The Republican*, in common with most of those who have been watching and commenting on market conditions, finds it "encouraging that in the days following the 'Frisco affair, stock-market trading revealed no special danger-points in the list."

The daily and weekly papers which specialize in financial affairs do not seem for the most part to regard the 'Frisco failure as the cause of the subsequent slump in securities,

nor do they think it a portent of coming disaster. In France, where a 'Frisco bond issue was successfully floated in April, the news of the receivership has incensed security-holders, and several journals have made the incident a text for caustic remarks about American business morals. In New York, one writer connected with *The Journal of Commerce* does see in

the 'Frisco bankruptcy additional evidence "of the importance of two underlying factors in the market," which, in his opinion, are driving "the weaker class" of railroads to despair. First of these, he says, "is the scarcity of funds for investment; second, the inability of railroads to make sufficient money to adequately protect their credit unless they are permitted to charge profitable rates for the transportation of merchandise." That this great system, with 7,520 miles of road, extending from Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago, through Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Illinois, Kansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas, should not be able to secure funds to meet maturing notes amounting to \$2,250,000 "is remarkable," we read further in *The Journal of Commerce*; and "that its bankers should express surprise is even more remarkable, for they certainly must have been importuned to furnish this small sum."

"The entire trouble, however, appears to resolve itself into the fact that the company was unable to obtain its necessary capital at all. It could not sell shares at any price because it could not pay dividends. Labor has been continuously adding to its burden, taxes have been increased, the cost of everything entering into the building, upkeep, repairing, and operating of its lines has ex-

panded. But when it attempted to improve its revenues the Government arbitrarily stepped in with 'thou shalt not.' . . .

"Whether the receivership for the St. Louis and San Francisco road will prove an object-lesson to the Government and be a blessing in disguise remains to be seen. At present the weaker class of our transportation lines are in despair. Their credit



BENJAMIN F. YOAKUM.

As chairman of the executive committee he managed the finances of the 'Frisco and its subsidiaries.

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is gone, and bankers, where they are making loans at all, are taking full advantage of obvious necessities. A well-known financial authority, discussing this phase of the situation yesterday, declared that there must be a prompt turn about to the Government's attitude toward the railroads or, in his opinion, the country would see a series of railroad receiverships similar to that experienced in 1893. Some railroads can not get money at any price, one large system having, for instance, been refused accommodation on short-term notes at a rate, including the discount as well as interest, that was a startling revelation of its real condition. Unless the transportation lines are permitted to charge profitable rates they must go into bankruptcy. With New York Central selling below par and Pennsylvania down to 107, what chance, the authority in question asked, had weaker roads to put out new share capital or any securities at all that were not fixt obligations?"

With this, Mr. H. S. Priest, attorney for the 'Frisco receivers, is in complete accord. While the price of everything else has gone up, the railroads, he says, "have not been allowed to advance the price of transportation." And he continues, in a statement printed in the *New York Sun*:

"All business is in a halting attitude because all business seems to be more or less the subject of legislative control. This discourages enterprise and progress.

"Business needs emancipation from legislative influence. It has been pursued until it is a nervous wreck.

"Railroads must be managed by their owners. They must be owned either by the Government or by private persons. If owned by the former its ownership gives it the right to deal with them as it may please. If owned by private capital it must be allowed to manage them as it may please, subject only to the obligation to give adequate service at a price which is reasonable for the service rendered, without regard to the profit which the owners may make in rendering such service."

The lesson, "so plain that nobody ought to be able to shut his eyes to it," is thus emphatically stated by *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York):

"Unless it decays, this country must grow, and it will grow. But its growth will be retarded and made unduly costly unless its transportation implements grow with it; they ought even to grow a little in advance of it, as in the past they have done. If new lines can neither be constructed nor owned until they are in profitable development, that is like saying that one must not start until he has finished; on such a doctrine there is a halt in national progress until we discover that we are halting ourselves. If railway operation is to be kept squeezed down to such close margins as leave no room to wait for returns from extension of facilities, or even to take care of such incidental physical mishaps as floods and the like, the country will be up against a dead wall of its own making."

More guardedly, and in some cases with careful sprinkling of "ifs" and "howevers," such journals as the *Boston Advertiser*, *Birmingham Age-Herald*, *Philadelphia Inquirer and Bulletin*, *New York Sun*, *Syracuse Journal*, *Rochester Post-Express*, and *Chicago Inter Ocean and Tribune* also speak of the 'Frisco's troubles as furnishing the railroads with an additional argument in their demand for higher rates.

Yet while they admit the existence of these harassing conditions, most editors are nevertheless inclined to ascribe the 'Frisco's fall, in the words of the *Kansas City Star*, "primarily to a bad system of financing, and secondarily to injudicious expansion." Mr. B. F. Yoakum, Chairman of the 'Frisco's executive committee and the dictator of its fiscal policies, is credited with

faith in the great Southwest he was developing, but he is thought to have acted on this faith not wisely, but too widely. The 'Frisco, in *The Financial World's* opinion, "fell of its own dead weight," and *The Wall Street Journal* draws the lesson from its fall "that the control of a railroad can not go on indefinitely putting creditors between themselves and the property without

eventually losing it." *Bradstreet's* takes the same view of the affair. It explains first that the 'Frisco has "a stock capital of \$50,000,000 and an aggregate bonded debt of no less than \$184,000,000, guaranties of controlled and leased line stock bringing the funded obligations up to over \$222,000,000." Therefore:

"It will be seen that the outstanding bonds and notes of the system are disproportionately large as regards the share capital of the company, and to this fact its financial embarrassment seems to be largely due. In other words, the property was weighted down with fixt obligations until the strain upon its earning power and credit could be no longer supported. This fact has not been without recognition on the part of the financial community, as the comparatively low quotations for the road's general lien 5 per cent. bonds for some time past would indicate. The receivership was no doubt precipitated by the prevailing narrow state of the investment market and the consequent unwillingness of banking interests to make further advances to a railway corporation whose credit was none of the best. Still, it is to be considered that the incident is the result of conditions in reference to the company itself, which had for a number of years extended its system by leasing older properties like the Chicago and Eastern Illinois or by acquiring various new lines in the Southwest, financing this expansion through

sales of junior bonds or short-term note issues to an excessive extent. . . .

"It is easy to conclude that a complete reorganization of the company's finances will be necessary, but the task presents no unusual difficulties. In fact, with a substantial curtailment of the fixt charges, which need not be permanent, the property could probably be readily restored to solvency."

This optimistic conclusion is also reached by Mr. Priest, who remarks that "those who are interested in the property and who hold its stock do not feel deprest by the present situation, but regard it rather as a new birth of a more vigorous and valuable property." Similar confidence is also expressed by St. Louis and Kansas City editors, who know the country which the 'Frisco serves. The *Kansas City Star* rejoices in the appointment of Mr. Winchell, former president and operating head of the system, to a receivership. And *The Railway Age Gazette* adds its tribute:

"If hard and able work by an excellent organization could have kept these properties solvent they would have remained solvent. No railway president in the country has worked harder than Mr. Winchell has since he went to the 'Frisco lines, somewhat over three years ago. . . . It can not be too emphatically said at this time when there might develop some misunderstanding as to the facts that the organization and personnel of the operating and traffic departments of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the 'Frisco have been exceptionally good, and that their officers have done all that men can do to prevent the result which has now come."

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois, the 'Frisco's chief subsidiary, has been put into a separate receivership, and Western papers believe the reorganization will bring about a separation of the two roads.



BENJAMIN L. WINCHELL.

As president of the 'Frisco System he was its operating head. He will continue to run the road as receiver.

MUTTERINGS OF A "SILENT PANIC"

THE TIGHTNESS of money, the gradual decline in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the last nine months, and the difficulty lately experienced in floating bond issues, indicate a condition in our finance which the New York *World* calls a "silent panic." The underlying cause, according to a New York *Sun* writer, is simply that "at present there is not enough money in the world to supply the wants of the borrowers." That is, "available supplies of capital are insufficient to provide for all the financing that borrowing governments, municipalities, States, colonies, and corporations have undertaken." Wall Street, explain several editors, suffers most because of foreign influences. For it is impossible, declares the New York *World*, to attribute the "silent panic" to home affairs:

"The crop outlook has rarely ever been better than now. Speculative excesses have been absent. Surplus bank reserves are unusually large. Business long since accepted the popular decree that illegitimate monopoly must cease, and is acting accordingly. The number of people who have so misread history or so misapplied knowledge as to believe that panics and hard times are inseparable from acts of tariff reduction is now comparatively small.

"Wall Street has had its silent panics before, and under the highest of tariffs. But it has never had one before so clearly resulting from foreign influences and so little due to home conditions."

And *The Sun*, in a leading editorial, after dismissing a number of popular explanations of the stories of hard times tells us that "What is going on in Wall Street is primarily the reflection of Europe's need for money."

Similar conditions prevailing in London are explained by the editor of the London *Statist* as due to the fact that whereas investors in America, France, and Germany have of late years subscribed huge amounts for new enterprises, "since the war in the Balkans these countries appear to have lost their nerve."



"THE WORLD IS OVERLOADED AND OVERARMED."

—Cesare in the New York *Sun*.

That means that "borrowers have had to resort to the London market" to an almost unprecedented extent. But all the world, according to *The Economist*, "is overloaded and overarmed," and all the great financial centers are feeling the strain. Many recent loans have been undersubscribed and left largely on the hands

of the underwriters. London banking underwriters, *The Sun* hears, "have agreed to discourage further bond issues until the present surplus is absorbed and the congestion in the investment market relieved." Wars and rumors of wars, with expensive military programs, have had their influence, but after all, thinks *The Sun*, the trouble is that the bond market is oversupplied:

"Under the tremendous outpouring of bonds of all varieties, interest rates have been driven down, and investment capital



THERE'S A REASON.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

commands a higher price and is worth more the world over. . . . The reactionary tendencies of investment markets everywhere are traceable to this influence. All alike are feeling the effects of a world-wide credit strain, of the state of saturation in the market for capital. In time no doubt the situation will change, but in banking circles it is believed that the change can be brought about only by enforced economy, for at present there is not enough money in the world to supply the wants of borrowers."

Despite the "fundamentally good" conditions in this country, which our papers and leading capitalists continue to emphasize, those who are in the best position to know now believe, according to Vice-President Talbert, of the National City Bank of New York, "that we have entered into a period of dear money, the duration of which is indefinite." To the question, What should we do? Mr. Talbert answers: "First, that while critically scrutinizing credits, we should continue to lend freely to legitimate manufacturers, dealers, importers, and exporters" and "secondly, that new financing on a large scale wherever possible should be postponed, and all forms of enterprises involving fixt investments of capital should be discouraged, if not entirely denied."

These conditions existing, *The Financial World* would "not be a bit surprised if the year 1913 proved to be the season when our financial doctors and surgeons threw discretion to the winds and operated upon a number of financial cripples among the big corporations." It adds:

"Even the considerable blood-letting may have to take place, in the end conditions will be better, for then the corporations which are top-heavy in capital and in bonded debt will have so pared off the superfluous flesh they are now carrying that they will be able to get along without experiencing periodical market chills. Then they will be on a basis where it is reasonable to expect they will be able to take care of their obligations in poor times as well as in good."

LENDING HUERTA MONEY

THE IMPORTANCE of the dollar in running a government as well as a household is strikingly instanced in the case of Mexico, which, while languishing for official recognition by the United States, is able, "largely through the exertions of American financiers," to secure a loan of about



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PROPPING IT UP.

—Morgan in the Philadelphia Inquirer.

\$100,000,000 that, according to the *New York Commercial*, "is regarded by Wall Street friends of Mexico as the final establishment of the power and stability of the Huerta Administration." The loan is made for administrative purposes and for the maintenance of the national railways of Mexico, which are controlled by the Mexican Government. For government needs \$75,000,000 is allotted and for the railways bonds are issued in the sum of \$26,730,000, which came "just in the nick of time," *The Commercial* says, to avert "the wholly unparalleled situation of a railway system owned by an important government being forced into receivership." For Mexico to be able to make such a loan is evidence to the *Philadelphia Record* that the bankers judge the Huerta Government "as likely to be permanent as any Mexican administration," for while their claims might be good "even if Huerta had to give way to some other patriot," nevertheless, on the principle that no man likes to buy into a lawsuit, they would not have put up the money "if they did not believe Huerta could maintain himself."

The importance of American bankers in the arrangements of the loan, the *New York Times* tells us, answers the reproach of indifference cast upon this country "by many Mexicans and American citizens interested in Mexican business," and the effect of the loan in Mexico is that—

"General Huerta will now be able to finance military operations, and if his assertion is true that the armed opposition to the Provisional Government is neither general nor formidable, a semblance of peace should soon be restored."

Elections will be held not later than next autumn. *The Times* informs us, to fill the offices of President and Vice-President, and, having canvassed the field of probable candidates, it goes on to state that what is needed most of all now in Mexico is peace and a normal life for the country which the people "have not had for a day since the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz." Yet there is little hope for protracted peace under present conditions, *The*

Times thinks, because the various revolutionists are as boastful and as dangerous as ever, and that is why "Huerta needs the services of a well-trained army" and "men of force and character are needed to fill the state offices."

Force of arms is Huerta's sole dependence, not the Monroe Doctrine or the national responsibility of the United States, says the *Indianapolis News* in comment on a plea for recognition written by the editor of the Mexican *Herald* and published in the *Washington Post*; while, in the language of the *Chicago Tribune*, "we might as well come to an agreement with a rattlesnake or sign a treaty with a copperhead." The *Atlanta Constitution*, however, wonders whether merely as a matter of expediency it would not be wise to recognize the Huerta Government and give it a trial, since it seems that in Mexico there is a choice of one of two evils—either Huerta's crowd or anarchy. The *El Paso Morning Times*, in a review of the last three years of strife, loss, and suffering, says that "so far as actual results are concerned, the Republic of Mexico is to-day in much worse shape than it was at the beginning of the Madero revolution."

DOUBTS ABOUT THE POSTAL SURPLUS

THE ONE THING evident in Postmaster-General Burleson's report denying the Hitchcock postal surplus and discrediting the efficiency of the Postal Department under the Taft régime, is, to the mind of the *Boston Advertiser* (Rep.), the fact that the post-office is still "in politics." So while it seems to the *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.) that "neither Mr. Hitchcock's defense of his surplus nor the denial of the existence of the surplus by his successor in the Department is convincing," Republican editors generally find the defense a complete answer to what Democrats consider a strong accusation. Mr. Hitchcock was "too much of a smart Aleck," is the *New York World's* comment on the report of Postmaster-General Burleson's Survey Committee, and it adds that



ALL SHE FOUND WAS A LEMON.

—Bowers in the Newark News.

"cripping the service to make a false show of efficiency and embarrass his successor . . . is a trick that does not win in the long run." And the *Charleston News and Courier* (Dem.), keeping in mind recent complaints of poor service, agrees with the *Atlanta Constitution* (Dem.) that



READY FOR BUSINESS.

—Kirby in the *New York World*.



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THE INDIAN'S LOBBYIST.

—Morgan in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE LOBBY.

"Obviously, present conditions are simply the inevitable legacy of Hitchcockism. The former Postmaster-General bent all his energies to build up a mythical surplus. He wanted to achieve a reputation for 'doing things' that would stand him in profitable stead when he returned to private life. The public service paid the penalty."

On the other hand, the attack on the Hitchcock régime seems "decidedly ungracious and pettifogging" to papers like the *New York Globe* (Ind.), *Tribune* (Rep.), and *Pittsburg Gazette-Times* (Rep.). Republicans in Congress also stand with the former Postmaster-General, and Senator Penrose, who has served on several committees concerned with postal affairs, declares that the transformation of a deficit into a surplus was "accomplished, not by curtailing the service, but by developing it along profitable lines."

As briefly set forth in a statement to the press the charges, made by the committee, consisting of the four assistant Postmasters-General and the chief clerk of the Department, are these:

"The Post-Office Department did not attain a condition of self-support during the administration of Postmaster-General Hitchcock, notwithstanding the widely advertised announcement to that effect, altho an apparent surplus was attained by unjustifiable methods of bookkeeping."

"The general morale and efficiency of the postal service were sacrificed to a ruthlessly enforced policy of false economy for the purpose of presenting a showing of self-maintenance; and, after the attainment of this end, just before the inauguration of the new Administration, the policy was reversed."

"Long-standing vacancies were filled and postponed promotions made."

"Commitments to fix charges for long terms were assumed in such a way as to saddle the new Administration with the greatly increased expense during months, if not years, to come."

"The all-absorbing program of the last Administration was the placing of the Post-Office Department on a paying basis. Policies pursued in this plan were overworked and resulted in defective administration and just criticism on the part of the public. The postal service affects so vitally the interests of the entire population of the country that economy which means a curtailment of postal facilities operates as a check to the social and industrial progress of the country. The people are entitled to the best facilities administered in the most efficient manner. That the facilities furnished during the last four years were not the best is clearly established by the facts."

Among the specific allegations contained in the report are figures showing that in 1911, instead of a surplus of \$219,000, there was really a deficit of more than \$750,000.

"Mr. Hitchcock's surplus clearly was fictitious," concludes the independent *Springfield Republican*, for

"It is impossible to controvert the statement made by the Burleson board of survey concerning the Hitchcock 'surplus.' The board included one Republican official holding over from the former régime and another official who was secretary of the Taft Board of Economy and Efficiency. These two men doubtless testify honestly to what they know. Yet it is a pity that the only real hard effort made by any Postmaster-General in our time to put the Department on a self-supporting basis should have such an ending."

But the *New York Evening Post*, after admitting much unjustifiable economy and many instances of poor service, feels "bound to add" that the report is not a fair or judicial appraisal of the Hitchcock administration of the Post-Office Department:

"Whatever fault may attach to his excesses in the way of retrenchment, and even to any manipulation of which he may have been guilty in making that retrenchment seem greater than it was, the question remains whether he did or did not effect large and praiseworthy economies. The report does not expressly deny that he did; but it evidently seeks either to produce the impression that he did not, or at least to obscure the fact that he did, if such was the fact."

And the like, continues *The Evening Post*, is true of the charges of improper bookkeeping,—

"Adding up the discrepancies alleged for each of the four years, we get a total of \$1,568,000, or an average of less than \$400,000 a year. Is it fair to let an uncritical public, looking at the general tenor of the report rather than its circumstantial details, get the impression that the wiping out of a \$17,000,000 deficit was largely a matter of bookkeeping, when only so insignificant a part of it can thus be accounted for?"

The same point, more emphatically worded, is insisted upon by ex-Postmaster-General Hitchcock in his sweeping denial of the accusations of his successor. He says in part:

"After reporting alleged discrepancies that are insignificant when compared with the great sums known to have been saved by their predecessors, this committee of novices proceeds in



SHE STARTED SOMETHING.
—Westerman in the Columbus Ohio State Journal.

STRENUOUS

its published statement to enlighten the American people as to the character of the postal service they have been receiving.

"Their statement is as inaccurate as it is gratuitous, for the public well knows that never was the postal service conducted more efficiently or mail handled with greater precision and dispatch than in the closing years of the Taft Administration. . . .

"The question may very naturally present itself in the public mind as to why the present officers of the Department, instead of consuming all this time in an endeavor to discredit the good work of the men they succeeded, are not devoting themselves more attentively to the important branches of the service intrusted to their care, even if they are thus far unable in their inexperience to map out and execute a constructive postal program so as to broaden still further the usefulness of the post-office."

SHEARING PATENT PRIVILEGES

TEN TO FIFTEEN billions of capital are affected by the Supreme Court's decision of May 26 in the case of cut prices on patented articles, so Representative Oldfield, of Arkansas, is reported as saying in the *New York Sun*, which tells us also that in the opinion of officials of the Department of Justice the decision "eventually will affect every home in the country." Representative Oldfield is keenly interested because he heads the Patent Committee of the House, and in the past session framed a bill aimed to achieve the effect of the Supreme Court's decision, which he maintains is "the most important for the reduction of the cost of living that has been handed down in a generation." In view of the fact that the Supreme Court has decided the "cut-price case" along the line on which he has been arguing for years, Mr. Oldfield says he is not going to be slow about pushing his bill, but a writer in *The Sun* declares that the decision removes "the last pretext for changing the patent laws." This writer asserts also that the patent system can no longer be accused of lending artificial support to manufacturers or of "granting them special privileges denied to producers and dealers in unpatented foods," and observes that the practical question confronting manufacturers is whether the Sanatogen decision, which sanctions the cutting of prices and wide-open competition, is what the country wants, or whether it should be "nullified by legislation permitting fixt retail prices."

The Sanatogen case turns on the point of "the extent of

control which the patentee may exercise over a patented article." A chemical company manufactures a nerve tonic, called Sanatogen, which is patented. It is issued to druggists with a notice that they must not sell it at less than \$1 a package, *Bradstreet's* relates, or be guilty of an infringement of the patent and consequently "liable to injunction and damages." A Washington druggist repeatedly sold this commodity below the stipulated price, and the manufacturing company sought to secure an injunction in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The petition was denied, and recourse was had to the Court of Appeals, which certified the case to the United States Supreme Court. At the same time, we read in the *Washington Post*, other companies, including the Gillette Company, the Victor Talking Machine Company, the Waltham Watch Company, and the Ingersoll Watch Company, were permitted to file briefs with the Supreme Court, "as they had cases pending in various courts throughout the country bearing on the rights of patentees



"NEXT!"
—Porter in the Boston Journal.

DAYS IN A

to restrict the resale price of their articles." These are the words of the Court's Sanatogen decision presenting the kernel of the question between patentee and retailer:

"The real question is whether in the exclusive right secured by statute to 'vend' a patented article there is included the right by notice to dictate the price at which subsequent sales of the article may be made. The patentee relies solely upon the notice quoted to control future prices in the resale by a purchaser of an article said to be of great utility and highly desirable for general use. The appellee and the jobbers from whom he purchased were neither the agents nor the licensees of the patentee. They had the title to, and the right to sell, the article purchased without accounting for the proceeds to the patentee and without making any further payment than had already been made in the purchase from the agent of the patentee. Upon such facts as are now presented we think the right to vend secured in the patent statute is not distinguishable from the right of vending given in the Copyright Act. In both instances it was the intention of Congress to secure an exclusive right to sell, and there is no grant of a privilege to keep up prices and prevent competition by notices restricting the price at which the article may be resold. The right to vend conferred by the Patent Law has been exercised, and the added restriction is beyond the protection and purpose of the act. This being so, the case is brought within that line of cases in which this court from the beginning has held that a patentee who has parted with a patented machine by passing title to a purchaser has placed the article beyond the limits of the monopoly secured by the Patent Act."

The effect of this decision, the *Indianapolis News* thinks, "will be greatly to strengthen the Government in its effort to enforce the Antitrust Law," because under the protection of the patent laws men not only sell an article at a monopoly price, but require also that every one else shall do the same. On this point the *Buffalo News* remarks:

"There is no doubt that our own people, to say nothing of people in other countries, have been compelled to pay many millions a year for the use of patented articles, just because the patentee was able to follow the article down through the trade and deprive a dealer of the goods themselves unless a standard price was maintained under all conditions."

Another price abuse that the Court's decision will remedy is thus stated by the *Philadelphia Record*:

"The retail prices of some patented articles have been pushed up to ten times the prices ruling in other markets. American patent rights have been employed to prohibit the reimportation and sale of patented products, which the patentees had sold abroad for a tithe of the money extorted from domestic dealers and users."

The *New York World* is careful to point out that for the encouragement of invention, "patent monopoly within strict bounds still remains," and in the same spirit the *Chicago Record-Herald* speaks of the inventor's worthiness of reward, but adds that it was never the intention of the law-making power that monopoly conferred by patent "should form a link in an endless chain of secondary, tertiary, and collateral monopolies," recalling that the decision in—

"the so-called mimeograph case, which sustained the right of the owner of a patent to monopolize the sale of all sorts of un-

two decisions are contradictory in spirit," altho "there is no direct inconsistency between them as a matter of law." It cites Justice Day's statement in reconciling the two decisions in which he demonstrates that in the mimeograph case the control claimed, and sanctioned by the court, referred to the right to "use" the article of the patentee, while the claim in the Sanatogen case must rest solely on his right to "vend" it. *The Post* remarks that both decisions have been made by a divided court, four to three in the mimeograph case, and five to four in the Sanatogen case, and adds:

"The four who constituted the majority in last year's decision are the same four judges that formed the minority in this year's: Chief Justice White and Justices Hughes and Lamar dissented from the broad-construction view in the mimeograph case; and now, in the Sanatogen case, they are reinforced in the narrow-construction view by Justice Day, who was then absent, and Justice Pitney, who had not yet taken his seat on the bench, so that there was one vacancy."

The conclusion of *The Post* is that "it does not require a great deal of boldness to conjecture that if the mimeograph case had been decided by the full court as at present constituted, the decision would have been the reverse of what it was," and it proceeds to urge "earnest consideration" on Congress of the changes in the law of patents demanded by public interest. On this question the *Charleston News and Courier* is of the same mind, pleads for "radical and comprehensive revision" of the patent laws, and declares that "next to the protective tariff, the patent laws have done more than any other one thing to create monopolies and destroy healthy competition."

MR. ROOSEVELT'S VINDICATION

THE ROOSEVELT VICTORY at Marquette was one of the Colonel's finest tactical exploits, thinks the *New York Sun*—"now we shall hear no more of Mr. Roosevelt's drinking habits." The dramatic vindication brings him congratulations from practically every newspaper editor in the land, including bitter political enemies in all parties. Some there be, indeed, who regret that the Colonel thought it necessary to bring the suit, and who would have preferred to have him pass over Mr. Newell's charges in silence. The *Philadelphia Public Ledger* has in mind persons who look upon the trial as



LASHT TO THE WAGON.

—Kirby in the *New York World*.

TEMPERATE

patented articles merely because they are used in connection with the patented one, was sharply condemned by the Chief Justice of the Federal Supreme Court. He described it as "alarming" in its implications. It meant, for example, that the inventor of a door-handle might monopolize the construction of sky-scrapers."

The so-called mimeograph case, the *New York Evening Post* notes, "was decided in favor of the unrestricted control of the patentee over the use of his product," while the Sanatogen case is "decided against the unrestricted control of the patentee over its price," which leads *The Post* to say it is evident "that these



THE MULKY WAY.

—Paul in the *Jersey City Journal*.

LIFE.

simply a Rooseveltian "gallery play"—"an astute political maneuver to make him conspicuous again as a potential candidate for another presidential term." The Colonel's care to maintain his reputation before the people is looked upon elsewhere as "really a straw which shows what his plans are for 1916." Such ideas are likewise held by Socialist editors, who have expressed themselves in deeply sarcastic sentences. To newspaper paragraphers and other writers in lighter vein the testimony offered at this trial, "so full of human nature and serio-comic humor," has been a welcome fount of inspiration. More serious commentators find it most interesting "as a sign of the times—of the very great decline in drinking that has taken place the country over." To quote, for instance, a *New York Tribune* editorial:

"One does not have to go back to Daniel Webster to find an era when not only drink but drunkenness was considered a decent and respectable practise. . . . The damning, destroying effect of drinking to excess is now accepted as a commonplace. The drunkard is no longer a hero. He is an object of pity like every other weakling.

"Of course, hard drinking still exists and crops out now and then in one quarter or another. But, taking the country through, there can be no question that here, as in England, both teetotalism and temperance have made enormous gains. The present conspicuous ease of Colonel Roosevelt, whose precise degree of temperance is not very far removed from the teetotalism of Mr. Bryan, is both a mark of progress and a shining example."

But the great fact in the Marquette episode, in the opinion of the Colonel's friends, is, in the words of the *Washington Times*, that "Theodore Roosevelt will not henceforth be accused of being a drunkard." And they point to this emphatic statement in Judge Flannigan's charge to the jury:

"The plaintiff proceeded before this court to show that the charge was false in fact. And by his own, and the testimony of a long list of witnesses of high character and unimpeachable credibility, he has satisfied the defendant, the jury also, I fully believe, certainly he has convinced the court, not only that he never was drunk, but that he is now and always has been a temperate and abstemious man."

By which, suggests the *New York Sun*, "Mr. Roosevelt's faith

in the bench must have been strengthened." But perhaps even more satisfactory was the retraction read by Mr. Newett after the Roosevelt witnesses had all been examined and cross-examined. Its more significant sentences are here given:

"It is fair to the plaintiff to state that I have been unable to find in any section of the country any individual witness who is willing to state that he has personally seen Mr. Roosevelt drink to excess.

"I have been profoundly impressed during the progress of this trial by the nature and extent of the evidence produced by the plaintiff to the effect that he did not in fact use liquor to excess on any occasion.

"I therefore have been forced to believe that those who have given depositions or made the statement that in their opinion, on occasions to which they refer, Mr. Roosevelt was intoxicated, had insufficient means and opportunity of correctly observing him, and were mistaken.

"Up to the time of this trial I had believed that the statements made in the article which I published were entirely warranted. But in the face of unqualified testimony of so many distinguished men who have been in position for years to know the truth, I am forced to the conclusion that I was mistaken.

"I am unwilling to continue to assert that Mr. Roosevelt actually and in fact drank to excess. As a publisher of a newspaper, I have never knowingly done injustice to any man, and neither I nor any of my attorneys is willing now to make or continue the assertion of an unjust charge against the plaintiff in this case. We have reached the conclusion that to continue expressly or impliedly to assert that Mr. Roosevelt drank to excess or actually became intoxicated, as set forth in the article, would do him an injustice."

And this *cause célèbre* was practically ended when the Colonel jumped to his feet, "the pink of magnanimity," and thus addressed the court "in clear, resonant tones":

"In view of the statement of the defendant, I shall ask the court to instruct the jury that I desire only nominal damages. I did not go into this suit for money. I did not go into it with any vindictive purpose. I went into it, and, as the court has said, made my reputation an issue, because I wished, once for all, during my lifetime to deal with these slanders fully and comprehensively, so that never again will it be possible for any man, in good faith, to repeat them. I have achieved my purpose and I am content."

BRIEFS FOR TEMPERANCE

MINT leaves crushed to earth will rise again.—*New York Evening Sun*.

ONE reason Roosevelt is a corker is because he's not an uncorker.—*Columbia State*.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT makes it plain that the Big Stick is not used in his beverages.—*Pittsburg Dispatch*.

JACOB RIIS is the record character witness—he even denies what the Colonel admits.—*Wall Street Journal*.

TO have a mint bed and drink only six juleps a year—ah, if that's not self-denial, what is?—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT's refusal to take a drop too much could be emulated to advantage by our leading aviators.—*Columbia State*.

SITTING next to Colonel Roosevelt at a banquet must have been pretty soft for a man who was fond of cocktails.—*Detroit Free Press*.

WE suppose the W. C. T. U. will now demand that they mow the mint bed in the White House garden.—*New York Evening World*.

IN other words, the Colonel would have us believe that a man isn't necessarily drunk every time he acts that way.—*Washington Herald*.

THE next thing we know Colonel Bryan will be accusing Colonel Roosevelt of appropriating his grape-juice policy.—*New York Evening Sun*.

IT will be observed by the way in which the Colonel dragged in the wine cellars of Garfield, Cleveland, and McKinley that misery loves company.—*Boston Transcript*.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT's statement that there was a mint bed at the White House serves further to contradict any impression that it was all a bed of roses.—*Washington Star*.

IN view of Mr. Roosevelt's testimony at Marquette, it is not too early to state that both Wisconsin and Kentucky are already hopelessly lost to the Progressives.—*Chicago Inter Ocean*.

MR. NEWETT should have known it.—*Washington Post*.

THE Colonel wants it understood that he's a Bull Moose with a horse's neck.—*New York Evening Sun*.

TWO glasses of champagne and three cups of coffee seem to be the liquid measure of the Colonel.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT, however, doesn't believe in the fortification of the alimentary canal.—*New York Evening Sun*.

BUT the Colonel must have enjoyed his isolated drinks, he remembers them so well.—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

"WHAT! Never?" said the sailors to Captain Corcoran, of the good ship *Pinafore*. "Well, hardly ever."—*New York World*.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT's straightforward testimony goes to show that he never drank enough to do him any good.—*Toledo Blade*.

EX-President Roosevelt's testimony makes it clear that the White House cow during his administration had no cinch.—*Boston Globe*.

IF that White House mint bed is a permanent proposition, there will be more competition for the presidency than heretofore.—*Houston Post*.

IT is pretty hard to judge a man by the company he keeps when he goes with Jacob Riis and Bill Flinn at the same time.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal*.

WE think T. R. ought to return to the stand long enough to tell the country what he thinks of Mr. Bryan's grape-juice stunt.—*Columbus Dispatch*.

IT is the consensus of opinion that to pour stimulants into the dynamic form of Theodore Roosevelt would be but to gild the lily.—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

THE testimony at Marquette is a great relief to Dr. Lyman Abbott. It will be remembered that the Colonel once remarked that he drank about as much as the Doctor.—*Buffalo Enquirer*.

FOREIGN COMMENT

A NEW BALKAN STORM-CLOUD

PEACE has been arranged between Turkey and the Balkan Allies, but at the same time the alliance has practically gone to pieces. It was the decision of the delegates from the various European Governments assembled in London, according to the London press, that to the victors belonged the spoils. The Turks were informed that they must surrender all the territories lying to the west of a line drawn from Enos on the Mediterranean to Midia on the Black Sea, and could retain only Constantinople and the territory extending from that city to the line indicated. The disposition of Albania and the islands of the archipelago is to be left for the Powers to effect. The question of indemnity from Turkey to Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro is also to be postponed for later discussion.

Without waiting, however, to conclude peace with Turkey, the Allies began to quarrel among themselves, and the press dispatches have reported actual armed conflicts. The tone of the press in all the Balkan capitals is defiant, and reports say the military preparations are more thorough than those preceding the war. Other dispatches represent the Balkan premiers as trying to smooth out the difficulties by a conference. Serbia and Montenegro both claim northern Albania, while Greece and Bulgaria have come to blows over the territory of Salonika, the most precious conquest of the war. The London, Paris, and Berlin correspondents at Sofia say the Greeks provoked the battle which took place to the north of Salonika in which 300 Bulgarians were slain. As to the cause of the conflict we read in the *Mir*, the official organ of the Government at Sofia:

"The persistent advance of the Greeks in the district of Pravista, already occupied by the Bulgarians and garrisoned by detachments of Bulgarian troops, has at last provoked a series of incidents which plainly show that it was the object of the Greeks to occupy certain strategic points such as Pravista and Eleutheria in Macedonia. The Bulgarians at first refrained from replying to the fire of the Greeks, but at last were compelled to do so. The Government gave instructions to its minister at Athens to put an end

to these hostilities and to demand indemnification and the punishment of the offenders."

But the Greeks give a different story, and in their official statement communicated by the Government at Athens to the various newspapers of the European capitals we read

"The Greek Government, in view of the infringement of its territorial rights on the Salonika Peninsula, has announced to the Bulgarians its intention of taking defensive measures. The Government at Sofia replied that the Bulgarian troops had halted their advance. As soon, however, as they saw the Greek troops reinforced, they opened upon them with artillery fire. The result was a serious engagement, for which the Bulgarians alone were responsible."

Bulgarian troops are not only massing in the neighborhood of Novibazar, reports the correspondent

of the *Manchester Guardian*, but are also surrounding Kossovo, which the Servians claim as part of old Serbia. The *Guardian* thinks that these circumstances give strong indications of the breaking out of another war, and to complicate matters, the Sofia correspondent of the *London Times* writes:

"I learn from a well-informed source that a definite territorial agreement exists between Serbia and Greece excluding Bulgaria from all the region west of the rivers Vardar and Bregalnitz. The Greek territory would extend to Lake Prespa, and Greece would obtain Salonika, Florina, Vodena, Kukusk, Seres, Drama, and Kavala, Serbia obtaining Struga, Ochrida, Monastir, and Perlepe."

Prompt action by the Powers is strongly urged by *The Times*:

"The psychological moment seems not far off when the Powers, if they wish to avert the catastrophe of another Balkan war, must display some energy in the assertion of their authority and give evidence of their determination to maintain peace at all costs. The prestige of the European Concert, which had fallen low of recent years, has largely been revived owing to the success with which latterly it has dealt with critical

problems, but that ponderous machine, which Lord Salisbury likened to a steam-roller, must occasionally quicken its pace in order to avoid being overtaken by events. The aspect of affairs in the Balkans is daily becoming more somber, and is



THE BALKAN BANQUET.

The appetite comes with eating—that is, if the dish, like that of Nikita, is not left empty. Even he has hopes of getting his teeth into some crumb or other.
—Fischietto (Turin).



THE REGION IN DISPUTE.

Showing the principal centers of conflicting claims and the new Turkish frontier. Turkey loses 60,000 square miles and has only about 5,000 square miles left in Europe.

already such as to justify serious misgivings. The most dangerous feature of the situation is the Serbo-Bulgarian dispute. Whatever concessions Bulgaria may be induced to make in other directions, it is certain that she will never abandon her claims to the districts in western Macedonia already assigned to her by her treaty with Serbia. On this



PEACE COMES TO TOWN.

SIR GREY—"Prithce, fair damsel, see to it that thou sit close, for I mind me that the last time we twain faced this way together thou didst have the mischance to slip off." —*Punch* (London).

point the whole nation is absolutely unanimous, from the King to the humblest peasant. The districts in question are the most thoroughly Bulgarian portion of Macedonia, and were recognized as such by the Turks in the creation of the Bulgarian Archbishoprics of Monastir, Ochrida, and Dibra. They were the scene of the Bulgarian insurrection of 1903, and have sent thousands of volunteers to the Bulgarian Army in the present war. It is felt that no Bulgarian Government could hand over these regions to another nation without dishonor, and should Serbia persist in occupying them, an armed conflict will become inevitable."

The same paper remarks elsewhere:

"The dangerous dispute between Bulgaria and Rumania was settled by the mediation of the Powers. The other controversies should also prove capable of adjustment if only dealt with in the right spirit. Serbia and Bulgaria have a definite treaty defining their future boundaries, any dispute as to the interpretation of which is to be referred to the arbitration of Russia. At present, however, they seem to be engaged in an attempt to solve their difficulties by independent negotiation. Bulgaria has also decided to send a special envoy to Athens to try to settle the questions arising out of the collision of Greek and Bulgarian troops. Should a direct settlement prove impossible of attainment, we hope that both parties will invoke the good offices of one or more friendly Powers."

A somewhat new face is put on the matter by a writer in the *London Standard*, who says:

"A deputation of Bulgarians is now on its way to London in order to lay before the Ambassadors' Conference a proposal that Macedonia shall be declared autonomous, as the only method of averting a calamitous conflict. A Greek deputation is also understood to be coming with the same object in view. The

proposal deserves consideration, tho it is a singular commentary on the fraternal disposition which was supposed to animate these Christian peoples in their contest with the Moslem Power. It reminds us that, with all their modern organization for war, the Southern Slavs have not so very long emerged from a condition of medieval disorder. Internecine tribal and racial combat has been the tradition of the Balkan lands for centuries, and perceptible remnants of primitive savagery still cling about these interesting nationalities."

Vienna is perhaps smiling at this Slav quarrel, and waiting an opportunity to step in and take part of the spoils. So St. Petersburg suspects. In all these complications Austria is regarded as the *tertius gaudens*, ready to pounce down, we are told, on any of them as she did on Scutari. Then comes in, says the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), the old question of the Teuton and the Slav. Russia desires the unification of the Slavs as against Teuton Austria and Germany and will never interfere between Serb and Bulgar. To quote this Slav view of it:

"We think that Russian public opinion can not be either Bulgarophile or Serbophile. It must be Slavophile. And from the Slavophile point of view the first and fundamental problem which must be faced now consists in the preservation of the Serbo-Bulgarian alliance. To this fundamental political ideal all other considerations must be subordinated. . . .

"If Serbia engages in a quarrel with Bulgaria, she will perish, notwithstanding all her victories at Kumanovo. But the Bulgars will not fare any better. Serbia constitutes the last stronghold to resist the pressure of the Teutons. On the day Belgrade perishes it will be necessary to raise the mourning flag over the other capital of the Slavs—over Sofia. . . .

"All this—and a great deal more—Russian diplomacy can and must say at Sofia and Belgrade. Russian diplomacy has constantly been reproached for its exaggerated desire for peace. This tendency, in our opinion, was wrong in the dealings with Austria. But it is right and desirable in the Serbo-Bulgarian dispute. You wanted and still want to be promoters of peace; here is a great and responsible task before you. Here every word that is conducive to the strengthening of amicable relations will be needful, useful, necessary. . . .

"Carrying out this mission, Russian diplomacy will be in harmony not only with its peaceful tendencies, but also with its formal right. The Serbo-Bulgarian treaty states categorically that all disputes which may arise must be submitted to Russia for arbitration. This stipulation must not be in vain. The



A THORNY GIFT.

NIKITA TO EUROPE—"I restore Scutari to your charge—but on condition that peace shall be kept in the future Kingdom of Albania." —*Fischietto* (Turin).

reference to great and powerful Russia must give real results. For no occupation of Scutari by the Austrians will compare, in its political consequences, with a Serbo-Bulgarian conflict. This conflict must be prevented by all means."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BULGARIA'S WASTE OF LIFE

A STANDING EXAMPLE of "how not to make war" is afforded by Bulgaria, says a military critic, who signs himself "Chasseur," in *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*. He is referring to the loss of life revealed in the official returns recently issued at Sofia, showing that 330 officers and 29,711 men were killed; 950 officers and 52,550 men were wounded; 3,193 officers and men are missing. Of Bulgaria's population of 2,200,000, one male in every twenty-five must thus be dead, wounded, or missing. The same percentage of males in the United Kingdom would be about 920,000; in the United States it would mount to 2,000,000. Speaking of Bulgaria's reckless valor and incautious exposure of her battalions, he cites the fate of two Sofia infantry regiments:

"These two units had comprised, during the original mobilization, almost the entire *litterati* of the capital. The very architect responsible for the most modern of the buildings had marched away with a rifle on his shoulder. Judges, magistrates, lawyers, actors, shopkeepers, seized in the great tentacles of universal conscription, had been spirited away to the field of battle. What had been their fortune? There is a cruel fate in war, which may spare one unit and proscribe another. The Sofia regiments found the latter fate. Extermination was their rôle in their country's victories. In the early battles of the war they marched with the 'valor of ignorance' upon the enemy, and paid the price. They were recruited again to service strength. The boys from the lyceum and the apprentices from the works were hastened, a year before their time, into the barrack-square, and after three months' training were drafted to the front. Again a cruel fate lay in store for them. The lions from behind Tehataldja crept out under cover of the night-mists, and for a second time the *litterati* of Sofia were practically annihilated."

An editorial in *The Evening Standard* (London) contains the startling statement that waste of life in the Bulgar lines made the mortality of this war, considering its duration, unprecedented in the world's annals, and we read:

"It is not surprising to learn that the Bulgarians have lost 30,000 men killed in the war. It was obvious from the first that their reckless gallantry would result in heavy losses. The Turks 'fought like lions' before Adrianople, and, shockingly led as they were at Kirk-Kilisseh, on October 24, and a week later at Lule Burgas, they still managed to inflict heavy losses on their dauntless foes, who advanced in serried ranks against the fire of shrapnel. The attacking side always suffers most severely, as the Japanese found to their cost, and to the 16,000 men put *hors de combat* in the final assault on Adrianople must be added the terrible struggle for the possession of that Spion Kop in the Tehataldja lines on March 28 and 29, when the Bulgarians were finally driven off through the rain and mist, leaving 1,000 dead behind them. Our own losses in the Boer War were nothing like so heavy as those of King Ferdinand's troops in this campaign, and the total will indeed be appalling when to these figures are added the terrible mortality among the Montenegrins in the attacks on Mt. Tarabosh, and the Servian losses, which in the taking of Pristina alone were officially declared to be 'extraordinarily large.' The Russians in the whole of the Manchurian campaign scarcely lost more men killed."

TURKEY'S SALVATION IN AMERICA

IT IS A BLUNDER for Turkey to import "experts" from European nations to reorganize her Army, Navy, Treasury or any other branch of the Government. That is the upshot of a frank talk that occurred recently at Lausanne, Switzerland, between the proprietor of the *Ikdam* (Constantinople) and an official of the Government of Chile. The Euro-

pean nations are interested mainly in plundering Turkey, and to put the Government into the hands of European advisers is like putting the sheep-fold in charge of the wolves. After listening to these troubles of Turkey as related by the proprietor of the *Ikdam*, the Chilean official strongly urged the acquisition of advisers from the United States as the best solution, and the following dialog ensued, as reported in the Turkish daily:

CHILEAN: "Our military officers are educated in the Military Academy of North America, the best in the world. The United States is the only first-class Power against which we should be unable to defend ourselves if attacked by sea or land. We are all zealous patriots; proud of our Spanish blood."

TURK: "What degree of liberty have you?"

CHILEAN: "I assure you we are the freest people in the world. In religion we are Cath-

olics. Of religious controversy there is none. Liberty of worship is secured to all. Any infringement of this right is punished. You may come and build mosques if you like. Our commercial liberty is absolute, and we are growing richer thereby. I hear that Turkey also is a rich country."

TURK: "Turkey is rich, but we have not what you have. That is, commercial liberty. In this respect we are the slaves of Europe. For between the European states and ourselves there are treaties called capitulations which have made us slaves even in our own dominions. Without the consent of Europe we can not increase custom-house dues. This renders impossible the development of our own industries. Our most important export is rugs, and on those they impose heavy duties in their own countries. We demand 11 per cent. duty, but lose a third of that by all sorts of fraudulent dealing. The Balkan States are free to impose what duty they please. On the one hand, Europe demands of us reforms, yet on the other hand takes away our freedom of action. Especially in this matter of international trade, some states stir up sedition among our peoples and then force us to disburse the money loaned us in quelling sedition. The policy they follow with us is such as no people can live under, and then they complain of our backwardness in keeping the pace they set us."

CHILEAN: "Why is this?"

TURK: "It is a bitter truth, but as I understand it, Europe is absolutely unwilling to see Mussulman peoples make progress. They are troubled when they see Mussulman civilization gaining strength. The late war has proved this beyond the possibility of denial. 'You are strangers to our civilization,' they say, 'and we can't help you.' There are some Europeans more friendly, but missionaries and the press do all they can to make Europe loathe Mohammedans."

CHILEAN: "Why, then, do you not call upon Americans to help you? In your slavery under European tyranny and aversion the strong men of America are the men you need to help you accomplish the required reforms and renew your national life. Europe is old compared with North America, and trembles before



THE FUTILE SACRIFICES OF MONTENEGRO.

After the evacuation of Scutari: A Montenegrin widow and her son at the grave of the husband and father, who fell in the assault on the formidable fortifications around the city. A typical scene that must be multiplied by many thousands to approximate the actuality.

her. The English, the French, the Germans flatter North Americans, and there is South America, too, leaning on the North for moral support. In a few months the Panama Canal will be opened, and America will grow stronger. As the Chinese and Japanese become nearer to America, the importance of Europe will diminish. I tell you sincerely and earnestly that if you will appeal to America for men and for financial aid, your slavery to Europe will end. This is your sole resource. In the progress of civilized peoples you must share or perish. You are like a people that when a prophet appears, remains ignorant of his preaching and commands and spiritual guidance—that is, you remain strangers to the impelling stimulus of the civilization of the present age. You need men to guide you into and along the paths which this civilization has opened. Find these guides in America, and attain a new life. Then you may find friends in Europe, too. It is for the interest of both England and France to befriend you. Don't spend time in weeping over what you have lost. Find the reasons for the losses and let these stimulate you worthily to face the task and do the work in the immediate future to which your country and its peoples are calling you."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

JAPAN'S VIEW OF THE "WHITE PERIL"

WHILE THE ANGER and indignation of Japan against the United States on the question of citizenship and freehold possession of land seem to be held in check pending the efforts of diplomacy to reach a satisfactory solution, some of the leaders of thought in the Empire are not so calm about it and are uttering denunciation and imprecation against the white peoples who have proved so long a peril to the peace and prosperity of the rest of humanity. This white peril, says Professor Ryutaro Nagai, has long been the bane of the world, and in an elaborate article in the Government official publication, *The Japan Magazine* (Tokyo), he asks that Japanese immigrants be admitted to American citizenship. The white races are told "to put away their race prejudice and meet Japanese on equal terms in brotherly cooperation." He accuses the white people, and especially the Americans, of "the shallowest hypocrisy" in talking peace, while provoking war by their injustice, altogether forgetting that Japan is building some of the largest dreadnoughts in the world. Comparing the Japanese with other naturalized foreigners in the United States, the professor remarks:

"In morals, Japanese compare favorably with those nations to whose aggression and greed we have with reluctance been obliged to allude in the past.

"If our immigrants be honestly compared with those of other nations, we have nothing to fear. The average yellow immigrant entering the United States is found to possess a larger amount of capital than those from other countries. As nations the yellow people have never waged war of any kind on the white races, nor in any manner provoked them to jealousy or resentment. When we fight it is always in self-defense.

"The white races preach to us 'Peace! Peace!' and the futility and waste of armament expansion, while all the time they are expending vast sums on armies and navies and enforcing discriminations against us. Now, if the white races truly love peace and wish to deserve the name of Christian nations, they will practise what they preach and will soon restore to us the rights so long withheld. They will rise to the generosity of welcoming our citizens among them as heartily as we do theirs among us."

He points to the "unedifying" experience of "the war between America and Spain and the seizure of the South African Republics by the British." Moreover:

"In addition to this, most of the nations of Europe have been carrying on a system of appropriating the lands of the more uncivilized races too weak for self-defense. The extent of territory taken by the white races in this way during the nineteenth century totals nearly 10,000,000 square miles, embracing a population of about 135,000,000. And it will be seen that even within the comparatively short space of time since 1860, the white races have taken nearly 10,000,000 square miles of land and enforced their rule over many millions of the darker-skinned races. At the present moment we are treated to the exhibition of another civilized white group of races making war on Turkey, demanding the cession of some 400,000 square miles of territory, with millions of population.

"In the face of all this we have been treated by the white races in recent years to tracts, treaties, and newspaper articles galore, on what they call 'The Yellow Peril.' Surely, in comparison with the white races, there is no indication of any peril of yellow aggression at least."

This writer declares that settlers in Manchuria and Korea are better treated, whatever their color or nationality may be. The "arrogant and unfair" attitude of the white races finds no parallel among the Asiatic peoples. He predicts that this attitude, if not modified in the near future, will lead to danger:

"Viewing the matter seriously, for it is a very serious matter indeed, it ought to be said that every defiance of justice must in the long run provoke revolt. Just as in the labor world, if the capitalist is unfair in his division of profits and the laborers are ground down, they will not forever submit; so in the international world, unless justice obtains between race and race, there will be trouble.

"In the case under review, then, who will be responsible for the trouble? If one race assumes the right to appropriate all the wealth, why should not all the other races feel ill used and protest? If the yellow races are oppressed by the white races, and have to revolt to avoid congestion and maintain existence, whose fault is it but that of the aggressors?"

It is just such utterances as these with which Japanese journals are overflowing that provoke comments in the European press, of which the following quotation

from the *London Saturday Review* is a specimen:

"Just as the tension between Russia and Japan on the eve of the ensuing war was minimized in this country, so is the tension between the United States and Japan at the present moment. In the first place, it is assumed that the dispute between them can easily be settled by diplomacy; in the second place, that, should it prove otherwise, the omens are favorable to America. It is hard to find the grounds on which either of these assumptions is based. Japan, whose aim is to rank with the great Powers without any reservation, must insist on satisfaction or suffer in prestige, which she can not afford to do. To say that the issue is one which, should it involve her in war, would not entitle her to general sympathy, will not do. In standing up to the United States for the observance of the spirit of a treaty she is championing everybody's cause.

"But the source of the trouble lies deeper, and there is the danger. Both countries are obeying the primal instinct of man, and neither could, in the circumstances, act in any other way. The prize is supremacy in the Pacific. . . . The inevitable explosion between them will come the moment either thinks she is ready, and suddenly after the manner of all modern war."



SEEN' THINGS.

The "Japanese Peril," as it looks to California and British Columbia.

—*Saturday Night* (Toronto).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



A WORLD WITHOUT END

IF IT IS A COMFORT to anybody to feel that life will exist forever on our planet, instead of lasting only a few million years after he is gone, he should by all means read the address of a German scientist who holds out this hope to the race. The eternity of matter has always been proclaimed by science, but she has denied the indefinite existence of the particular groups and systems of matter that we find in our own universe. Flammarion, in his "End of the World," enumerates many causes, any one of which, acting by itself, would bring the present world to its termination. It would seem to be only a question of which should achieve its end soonest. Now, however, comes Prof. Gustave Jaumann, of the Brünn Polytechnic School, Germany, and announces, in an inaugural address on "Modern Views of the End of the World," quite a different doctrine. The modern view, he asserts, is that the universe is stable. Disturbing forces act only to call into being other opposing forces which will restore the balance of things. Loss of heat is balanced by the inflow of gravitational energy. These views, he tells us, are the consequences of new theories of gravitation which take into account the fact that the gravitational impulse requires time to travel through space. Newton's law, on this view, holds exactly only for bodies at rest, whereas our system is in motion. We read, in a translation of Professor Jaumann's address into French, published in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, May 10):

"The anomalies of the field of gravitation are compensated, in cosmic space, according to a law analogous to that which governs the irregularities of distribution of temperatures in the mass of a conductor of heat. It is only for bodies at rest that Newton's law of effects at a distance follows exactly from the differential law of gravitation. The motions of the planets involve disturbances—a kind of accumulation, so to speak, of the field of gravitation in front of these bodies, giving rise to new gravitational forces which are added to the Newtonian forces.

"Altho very small indeed, these forces may be calculated with great precision; the most important of them is in the direction of the planet's motion and thus aids that motion. It increases with the planet's velocity and varies in inverse ratio to the distance from the sun. These new gravitational forces introduce into the movements of the planets disturbances that may be calculated without difficulty, and that determine the departures from Newton's law that have been noted above, such as abnormal rotations of the perihelion, abnormal accelerations, abnormal oscillations of the vertical, etc. Thus are explained all the peculiarities of gravitation, which Newton's law of action at a distance could not do. These new forces of gravitation, moreover, give to the planetary system a physical stability of practically unlimited extent. They preserve the present forms of planetary orbits, not only in spite of the considerable resistances due to friction with the cosmic ether, but despite huge accidental disturbances. If a perturbation of this nature, due, for instance, to the passage, near the solar system, of a fixt star at high speed, should completely change the form of the planets' orbits, the new gravitational forces would introduce into the elements of the orbits such variations that the orbits would return exactly to their present stable forms. Far from being fatal to us, the frictional resistance of the cosmic ether would appear only as a factor destined to give stability to the planetary orbits. The greater this resistance is, the more considerable are the new gravitational forces and the more obstinately will the orbits preserve their shapes, despite all disturbances. There can be no further question of the planets' falling into the sun. Instead of being unstable, instead of tending toward a more or less distant destruction, the planetary system thus finds itself established for a period which, estimated by notions of time that we are able to conceive, may be regarded as eternal."

These who hold this view of gravitation, Professor Jaumann

goes on to tell us, say that the reason why the sun has never cooled down is that it can not cool down, because the thermic energy which it is incontestably losing is restored by gravitational energy which it is continually absorbing from space in exactly equal measure. Waste of solar energy, he asserts, is not among the necessities of nature. The sun will not cool, he says; the human race will not perish. Its intellectual and physical evolution may continue indefinitely and will doubtless surpass anything that we are at present able to conceive. Truly, as Professor Jaumann claims, "a new philosophical conception." Will it make its way into universal scientific acceptance?—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

OTHER WORLDS THAN OURS

UNANSWERABLE QUESTIONS are the most fascinating. And just because they have no answers, they can be discussed as long as we like. Proctor's lectures on astronomy, which were the first books that some of us read on the subject, contained an essay with the title that heads this article. Walter Maunder, an English astronomer, and the Abbé Moreux, a French one, have just published books about it. And any one of us is ready, at a moment's notice, to discuss, at home or club, the probability that we might send signals to Mars or Mars to us. The following is what Mr. C. de Kirwan, a French writer, has to say on the subject in a review of the Abbé Moreux's book, contributed to the *Revue des Questions Scientifiques* (Louvain, Belgium, April 20), entitled "Worlds: Present, Past, or Future." Says this writer:

"What we call the sun is really, as we know, but a modest unit among the millions and millions of other suns which we call 'stars' because of their immeasurable distance. Now, if each of these is attended, as ours is, by eight or nine planets, as is the case with the former suns Jupiter and Saturn, the field of possible life is immense, one might almost say infinite. Even if we admit only a single planet to each star as the seat of possible life, this field would still be almost unlimited, since the total number of stars is estimated at several hundred millions. It can scarcely be asserted that, among such a prodigious number of suns, our own is the only one privileged to gather life about it. . . .

"However, before founding conjectures on assumptions or analogies, we should look for light to the facts. Now, it has been shown by recent discoveries, extended in unexpected degrees by spectroscopy and photography, that the stellar systems are generally very different from that of which our planet forms a part; so much so that it is rather the exception than the rule for a sun to keep within its sphere of action several small, dark bodies, revolving in almost circular orbits.

"A very large number of stars which, to the naked eye or even with the aid of powerful telescopes, appear simple have been discovered to be double . . . by spectroscopic observation. In these binary systems the two members of the couple revolve, according to Newton's law, around their common center of gravity, but it is a remarkable circumstance that the satellite star always describes about its principal not a nearly circular orbit, but a very elongated ellipse, like that of our comets. And orbits of this kind are traversed not in one year, like that of our earth, but in a century, or sometimes in several centuries.

"It would appear more and more probable that the far greater part of the stars that we have hitherto thought to be simple are really double, which seems to exclude the possibility of retinues of burned-out stars circulating around these couples. Supposing the satellite star to become dark in course of time, the great eccentricity of its orbit and the extreme length of its revolution are still obstacles to the development of life on its chilled and solidified surface.

"We must thus recognize that the more astronomical science progresses—the greater its acquired knowledge of what is taking

place in heaven's immensity—the smaller become the chances of seeing physiologic life extended therein.

"Is this to say that we must absolutely refuse to admit the possibility of other habitable globes than ours in the universe? Assuredly not. 'If,' as the late Hervé Taye says, in his fine book on 'The Origin of the World,' 'it would be puerile to pretend that there could be only one inhabited globe in the universe, it would be just as untenable to assert that all these worlds are or should be inhabited.'

"Science, however, is powerless to tell us anything in this connection. To reason about it, we must leave its proper domain and enter that of philosophy, and of that part of philosophy named by Leibnitz 'theodicy,' which is nothing else but natural theology. Thus the great astronomer Father Secchi said:

"It seems to me absurd to look upon the vast celestial regions as uninhabited deserts; they must be peopled by intelligent and reasonable beings, capable of knowing, honoring, and loving their Creator; and perhaps these dwellers in the stars are more faithful than we to the duties imposed on them by their gratitude toward him who has brought them up from nothingness."

"The illustrious Roman astronomer doubtless generalized his fine thought a little too far. But so immense are the sidereal plains, so innumerable the suns that fill them, that there is enough to justify the noble aspirations that the learned astronomer has suggested to the heart of the pious. God moves in the immensity of space as in that of time; or rather, the immensity of time is as nothing in his eternity, as the powder of suns that fills space is but a trifle for his omnipotence."

"What we see of most of these ethereal worlds, thanks to the luminous courier that travels 180,000 miles a second, corresponds to a past already far distant; the present escapes us and the future is unknown."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENTIFIC DEMOCRACY

THIS IS WHAT our system of government time-signals by wireless telegraphy is called by an editorial writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, April 24). Fine wireless installations are scientific, but not necessarily democratic. When to a powerful plant we add governmental arrangements for the people at large to make use of it, then there results what this Frenchman aptly terms "scientific democracy." The particular object of his admiration is our liberal legislation, which permits any one having the necessary apparatus to receive wireless signals, tho it does not accord the same free permission to send them out. By the end of the current year, this writer thinks, more than 10,000 American clocks will be receiving time-signals from the government wireless station at Arlington, Va. Says this appreciative French scientist:

"The hour signal at noon has been sent by radiotelegraphy, especially for the use of ships finding themselves in American waters, since January, 1905, and we believe that the Washington observatory anticipated all other observatories of the world by at least two years in the regular transmission of the time by this method."

"When the powerful naval radiotelegraphic station at Arlington is ready, the American wireless time-signals may be received by ships through the greater part of the North Atlantic, the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico."

"Owing to the extremely liberal legislation now obtaining in the United States on the subject of wireless telegraphy, which permits every citizen to receive radiotelegraphic signals, it is expected that between now and the end of 1913 more than 10,000 American clocks will be equipped to utilize the

time-signals from Arlington, with the aid of very simple devices."

"Thus, to quote the report of the Washington Observatory, 'the public service organized by the Navy will find new and unexpected means of reaching the people.'

"Here, surely, we have good scientific democracy!"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A GAGE TO FIND POISON IN THE AIR

A GAGE that will show the presence of poisonous gas in the atmosphere by as much as the proportion of one to ten thousand has been invented by a Frenchman named Guaseo, who has named it the "toximeter." It is described in *La Nature* (Paris, May 10) by G. Chalmarès, who notes that it is intended particularly to give warning of the presence of

carbonous oxid gas, otherwise called carbon monoxid—the gas that burns with a blue flame in a freshly made fire of anthracite. The greatest care, Mr. Chalmarès remarks, must be taken, in the installation of a heating or lighting plant, to avoid the production of this substance. He writes:

"Other gases, such as carbureted hydrogen and acetylene, happily betray their presence by their odor long before a fatal dose is reached."

"It is not so with carbon monoxid, which has no odor and is very poisonous, even in very slight quantities. For this reason many attempts have been made to discover means to make its presence known in air intended for respiration, before fatal consequences have been reached. Chemical reactions have generally been employed—a delicate process, sometimes too sensitive, necessitating manipulations which, altho simple enough, can not always be performed."

"Mr. Guaseo has conceived the idea of utilizing the property posessed by platinum sponge of becoming rapidly heated in the presence of carbon monoxid, which it absorbs in large quantities. This property has been practically utilized for several years for lighting gas-jets and for a long time past in the hydrogen briquet."

"He has thus invented a device necessitating no manipulation. It is formed of a Leslie's differential thermometer, which, as is well known, is a U tube ending in two bulbs full of air; a mercury column or a section of colored liquid is displaced in the tube at the slightest difference of temperature between the two bulbs. Mr. Guaseo fastens to one of the bulbs ten pastilles of platinum sponge; the corresponding side of the tube is covered and the other branch is graduated. When the apparatus is in a medium containing carbon monoxid, there is a difference of temperature, revealed almost instantly by a movement of the column, which is greater and more rapid the more of the poisonous gas there is in the atmosphere. Evidently other gases, illuminating gas, for instance, will have the same action, but they will also betray themselves by their odor. It is thus for carbon monoxid that the indications of the toximeter will be valuable. The [French] Inspector-General of Mines has presented the device to the Academy of Sciences, after having experimented successfully."

"On his part, Mr. Guaseo has made numerous experiments from which he finds that the movement of the gage in the U tube is about half an inch for the proportion of $\frac{1}{10,000}$ of carbon monoxid, which makes it possible to use graduations that will show $\frac{1}{10,000}$ of the toxic gas."

"In a special model, the inventor has used mercury for the indicating column and has placed a platinum contact-point in the tube. This closes an electric circuit and operates either a bell or an incandescent lamp, thus giving notice, even at a distance, by sonorous or luminous signal, that there is danger from the abnormal presence of poisonous gas."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



GUASEO'S POISON-GAGE.

At the right, the U tube with its bits of platinum sponges.

WASTEFUL ELECTRIC FANS

THE POSSIBILITY of running an electric fan too fast is pointed out by Prof. H. B. Brooks, in an article contributed to *The Electrical World* (New York, May 17). Beyond a certain speed the fan, instead of driving the air forward, simply stirs it up, using its power wastefully. We are reminded that the principal purpose of an electric fan is to increase the flow of air in contact with the body so as to promote evaporation of the perspiration. The result is a cooling of the body and a sense of comfort on a hot summer day. But, it appears on investigation:

"When the power consumed by an ordinary small fan-motor is measured as the speed is increased, it is found that, deducting the losses in the motor, the power increases substantially as the cube of the speed until a certain critical speed is reached, depending on the dimensions and design of the fan, when the power increases only slightly with the speed. This means that up to the critical speed the fan, of ordinary good design, moves the air forward, screw-fashion, in direct proportion to the speed of rotation, but with a power necessarily proportional to the speed cube, but when the critical speed is reached, the air column, passing through the fan, 'breaks' and churning commences. At higher rotary speeds the fan simply churns harder, but adds little to the critical speed of the emitted air.

"But the mere net efficiency, or ratio of air-power delivered to electric power consumed, is not all of the story. The net efficiency of a fan may be high, and yet the machine may be relatively unsatisfactory for particular cases of service. Some fans are so designed that they can throw a small jet or column of air with considerable velocity to a great distance. Others are so designed that they can throw a large jet or column of air to a lesser distance. The first type may be compared to a rifle and the latter to a shot-gun, both using the same powder charge. Each type has its own advantage in particular cases. The question whether the fan has its axis fixed or moving in space has an obvious bearing on the relative advantage of the two types. The case is like that of an incandescent lamp supplied with different types of reflectors. With a condensing reflector the

A SUBMARINE SLED

THE NOVEL SENSATION of riding in an automobile, or rather in a sleigh, on the floor of the ocean, or of moving in three dimensions, as in an aeroplane, but in water instead of air, is provided by a newly devised apparatus known as the *Unterseeschlitten*, or submarine sled, which we find described in the *Technische Monatshefte* (Stuttgart). This



DIVER EMERGING ON SUBMARINE SLED.

apparatus, which is driven by compressed air or oxygen, is intended for divers. It does away with the use of the tube which ordinarily connects the diver with the outer air, and it also permits perfect freedom of motion, so that he is able to examine, in a given time, a far larger area of the sea bottom than was formerly the case. The submarine sled is taken out by a boat to the desired locality and then descends by means of its vertical rudder or by alteration of the air-pressure in its tanks. There is telephonic connection between the diver on the sled and an observer, or signal-man, in the boat, who is thus able to direct the former's movements advantageously. It is confidently expected that the device will render great service in future naval wars, in addition to its obvious uses in time of peace. As we read:

"The object of the submarine sled, in the first instance, is quick change of base on the part of the diver, as is necessary in the search for and recovery of lost torpedoes, in the location of submarine mines, and in the service of torpedo-batteries.

"Of like importance is this sled for the location of sunken wrecks. With the newest apparatus the diver is in a position to investigate a large area of the ocean-bed in depths extending even to 120 feet. . . . The diver can mount the sled on board the boat if he chooses and be lowered to the water by means of an inclined plane or railway or a ship's crane.

"Upon two long sledge-runners, which are curved in front and unite in an elliptical bow, are placed the diver's seat and a shell-shaped 'guard.' On each side is a tank for compressed air, which is stored in 'built-in' steel cylinders.

"The vertical rudder is placed inside the bow, the horizontal rudder at the stern. Steering is done from the driver's seat by means of levers. The inflow and outflow of the air in the tank are regulated by the use of the free exit-valve.

"So long as the tanks are filled with compressed air, the sled (with the diver on board) swims in the upper portion of the water. In this position it can move forward with perfect ease. To descend to the bottom, it is necessary either to let out some of the air in the tanks or to depress the rudder. The sled will instantly descend and reach the bottom without a jolt. Upon renewing the compressed air in the tanks, or raising the rudder, the craft rises to the surface.

"During a state of rest at the surface or on the ocean-bed, maneuvering is done by filling the air-tanks or letting the air escape. Hence compressed air is not required during the trip unless great depths are to be penetrated or left. The duration



SIDE VIEW OF THE SUBMARINE SLED

lamp is enabled to throw a powerful illumination over a small area at a considerable distance. With a diffusing reflector it is able to scatter a weaker illumination over a larger area. Each has its own proper applications."

of the trip depends on the fact that the capacity of the potash cartouche used for absorbing the carbon dioxide exhaled by the diver is exhausted in about three hours. The diver must then ascend to have a fresh cartouche inserted. . . .

"Disturbance of the diver's comfort by variations of pressure is not to be feared even when the sled is being rapidly towed. A shell-shaped guard behind the diver's seat has the effect of keeping the seat in calm water, while the spiral upward-rising brake runs out behind the wall of the guard.

"For night work there are submarine lamps or search-lights fed by a cable from above."

Jolts or bumps against stones or roughnesses of the bottom are prevented by the inertia of the water, and the machine

ten-minute exposure. The result is that a heavy smudge appears before the words 'twenty-four,' clearly showing that something has been erased and something else written in. The explanation is that in removing part of what has been written a stain was left, invisible to ordinary light, but shown clearly by means of the ultra-violet rays.

"Dr. Wood's discovery will be of especial advantage in discovering changes made in documents, such as wills, where it is desired that the knowledge that anything is suspected and that an investigation is being made be avoided. It is now possible to discover if a certain sort of chemical has been used by making tests with other chemicals, but the result of these tests is to change the document. Dr. Wood's method makes absolutely no change in the document itself, but the change, if any has been made, shows plainly on the photograph taken by his method."

GREEK AS A SCIENTIFIC STUDY

THAT the earliest training in modern scientific method and spirit ever offered in Yale University was given in the freshman Greek class room was asserted by President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale, in an address before the National Academy of Sciences, printed in *Science* (New York, May 23). The professor of Greek at Yale at this time was President Hadley's father, Prof. James Hadley. President Hadley's statement was made in illustration of an assertion in his address that it is the method

rather than the subject that makes a course valuable—that Greek may furnish training in science under a proper teacher, while chemistry or physics may fail to do so. He said:

"You have been good enough, Mr. President, to refer to my father's connection with the [National] Academy, and I for my part am glad to take the opportunity to say that he regarded his election to membership in this body as the greatest honor he ever received. I feel sure, therefore, that I shall be pardoned if I illustrate the point I have just made by reference to my father's teaching.

"Fifty years ago the one course in the academic department of Yale College where modern science was really taught was the course in freshman Greek. For my father, tho he had the highest enjoyment of classical literature, was by training and temperament a philologist; and he taught the freshmen who came under him to take Greek verbs to pieces and compare and observe their parts and put them together again, and see what principles were involved in the analysis and synthesis, exactly as the botanist might have done with his plants or the chemist with his elements.

"In those days chemistry and physics were taught in Yale College, as distinct from the Sheffield Scientific School, solely by text-books and lectures. Philology was taught by the laboratory method; and for that reason the freshman Greek course was a course in modern science and meant that to the pupils. The courses in chemistry and physics widened the boys' knowledge of facts and doubtless encouraged many of them to get scientific training for themselves afterward; but the course in freshman Greek was a course in science, because the boys learned to do the things, both easy and hard, which are the heritage of the man of science. Science is not a department of life which may be partitioned off from other parts; it is not the knowledge of certain kinds of facts and the observation of certain kinds of interest, as distinct from other facts and other interests; it is a way of looking at life and dealing with life; a way of finding out facts of every kind and dealing with interests as varied as the world itself,

Where each for the joy of the working, and each in his separate star,
Shall draw the thing as he sees it, for the God of things as they are."



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HARVARD YARD, EAST SIDE.

In all the glory of its majestic elms, that might have been saved.

moves as lightly and answers its rudder as readily in its element as the aeroplane does in the air. It is even suggested that submarine sledding may become a popular sport!—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

AN ULTRA-VIOLET DETECTIVE

A WAY TO DETECT the "raising" of checks by photography with ultra-violet rays has been discovered by Prof. R. W. Wood, of Johns Hopkins University, whose success in using the extreme upper and lower rays of the spectrum for photographic purposes has already been noted in these columns. *The Scientific American* (New York, May 24) believes that Dr. Wood has put the forgers out of business. Skilful check-raisers use a chemical ink-eraser to remove portions of the written matter upon a check and then insert what they want in a handwriting that closely imitates the original. The chemical eraser leaves no trace of what has been written and makes no change in the texture of the paper. This, of course, refers to what may be seen with the human eye, with or without optical aid:

"However, Dr. Wood has found that the change may be detected by photographing the suspected check by means of ultra-violet rays. He has a piece of paper on which the words 'Twenty-four hundred dollars' appear. The words were originally 'Twenty-four dollars.' The change was made by an expert who had erased the word 'dollars' and the line after the 'twenty-four' with a chemical ink-eraser and had written the words 'hundred dollars' in a manner so perfect that it was impossible to discover any change in the line, even with the aid of a high-power magnifying-glass. Dr. Wood took the slip of paper and put it under his ultra-violet rays and photographed it, giving it a



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HARVARD YARD, WEST SIDE.

After the spreading branches had been repeatedly cut back in a vain attempt to rid them of their insect enemies.



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WINTER VIEW OF THE DEHORNED TREES.

Their glory has departed, never to return, and in a short time the Yard will be shadeless.

DOOM OF HARVARD'S ELMS

THE GLORY of "The Elms of Dear Old Yale" is mostly a thing of the past, except in song and story. Some were cut down to make room for new buildings, others have fallen victims to moth and worm. And now, apparently, it is Fair Harvard's turn. Her elms, tho not, perhaps, as famed as New Haven's, were still glorious, but she has been unable to save them. Frederick E. Olmsted tells, in *Country Life in America* (June), how the elms on Boston Common have been saved, and hints that a famous university might have commanded the necessary interest, skill, and cash to do as much for her own dooryard. Apparently, however, it is now too late. He says:

"Half a dozen years ago the elms in the Harvard Yard were remarkably beautiful trees. To-day, with a few straggling exceptions, they stand crippled, withered, and dying, lingering for the ax. The Yard has lost its glory.

"The story of their downfall is typical of the struggle for existence which many shade-trees in the vicinity of Boston have made in recent years. The fight has been not against a single enemy, but against many. The gipsy and brown-tail moths, the elm-leaf beetle, the elm-bark borer, and the leopard-moth followed one another in quick succession as if leagued in a well-planned campaign of destruction, striking repeated blows without allowing intervals for recovery.

"It is probable that if the elms had been able to draw from the soil the nutriment needed to restore their weakened vitality, many of them might have survived. Unfortunately, however, the Harvard Yard is little better than a gravel-pit covered with a few feet of dry, closely packed sand, an impoverished soil through which the rains escape as through a sieve. While the insect attacks were at their worst the rainfall was exceptionally low for several consecutive seasons, making a combination of unfavorable conditions which was remarkable.

"In spite of all this, and in the light of present knowledge, is it not possible that a large number of the old trees might have been saved? Did the University fully realize the seriousness of the situation? Did it apply remedies promptly, systematically, and vigorously? When one remedy failed, did it experiment with others in a way that was worth while? Did it spend money ungrudgingly and in a manner proportionate to the great esthetic values at stake?

"When the gipsies, brown-tails, and elm-leaf beetles descended for their more recent academic feast, successful protective measures against their ravages had been in practical use for some time. The eggs of the gipsy and nests of the brown-tail are visible to the eye and accessible to treatment for destruction. The caterpillars, moreover, feed upon the leaves and may be prevented from doing serious damage by thorough and repeated spraying. The trees in the Yard were successfully protected against the gipsy and brown-tail, but work against the elm-

leaf beetle was tardy, insufficient, and at times entirely omitted. The possible damage even from this insect alone was not fully realized. A feeling was evident that the elms had always been there and always would be there in spite of various setbacks, and perhaps this feeling was responsible for the failure to supply adequate treatment with the most improved equipment, even if such a course proved expensive. Not only in this instance, but also later on in the fight, the University seemed reluctant to spend the money needed for thoroughgoing work."

But then came the leopard-moth, a much more dangerous invader than the gipsy and brown-tail, for it does not work in the open. It was fought by amputating infected branches, but this was carried so far as not only to mutilate the trees, but to sap their vitality. On Boston Common, meanwhile, conditions were very similar. Here powerful sprays checked the leaf-eating swarms before much damage had been done, and study of the leopard-moth's habits showed that 98 per cent. of the borers could be killed by clipping off little twigs, with no wholesale amputation. Soil renovation was also carried on to a large degree. Altogether Boston has spent, so far, nearly \$8,000 on the preservation of the elms on her Common alone. To quote Mr. Olmsted again:

"Is it worth while? . . . Is it unreasonable to add \$7,650 to the capital expense in order materially to increase the value of the land for the purpose desired? What would be the recreative value of a Boston Common strip of trees? What would the alumni of Harvard University give at the present time if they could be reasonably sure of restoring the elms of the Yard to their former glory? Would they quibble over the amount? As conditions are to-day, we may hope again to see trees of size about the college grounds, in from fifty to one hundred years. . . .

"Is it not rather odd that an American municipality, a body not scientifically governed, should bid fair to find the practical solution of a technical problem which Harvard University, with the best of experts available, gave up? At Cambridge was it lack of far-sighted policy, poor organization, drifting responsibility, or too many cooks? Perhaps a little of each.

"It seems fair to assume that something is wrong, for a university ought to be able to plant and grow trees successfully, if nothing more. In the spring of 1912 numerous young red oaks were set out about the grounds to take the place, in time, of the departing elms. It might be questioned whether their roots were in proper shape upon arrival. However that may be, it is beyond doubt that the trees were left to shift for themselves the following summer, that they suffered severely from drought, were damaged slightly by our old friend the leopard-moth, and that now by far the greater number of them are dead and gone. Is there not some room for improvement in the tree business at Harvard University?

"In conclusion, it is hardly necessary to point the moral. There is a practical lesson here for all who own shade-trees, whether individuals or communities."

LETTERS AND ART



A PEACE BOOK SUPPRESSED BY THE KAISER

SO VIVIDLY are the horrors of modern warfare depicted in "The Human Slaughterhouse," by Wilhelm Lamszus, that the Kaiser, fearful lest Germany's spirit of militarism should be undermined, has prohibited the sale of the book within the Empire, and the Crown Prince himself has written and published an antidote in the form of a handsome volume, setting forth in eloquent phrases and glowing pictures the charms of a soldier's life. Altho Mr. Lamszus's book was suppressed within three months of its date of publication, it had already circulated to the extent of a hundred thousand copies, and is still continuing its career beyond the German boundaries. The author was further reproved by removal from his post as a master in one of the great German public schools, but he has since been reinstated. Modern conditions, argues Mr. Lamszus, have reduced war to an inhuman conflict between man and machinery,

blood leapt hot from its neck, I could see nothing but the big eye, how it enlarged in its head to a fearsome stare, until at last it turned to a dull glaze.

"All the bodies lying about here, as if bleating up to heaven, have got these glazed eyes; they are lying as if they were outstretched in the abattoir. Well, to be hit and to fall down dead—there's nothing to make a fuss about that! But to be shot through the chest, to be shot through the belly, to burn for hours in the fever of your wounds, to cool your mangled body in the wet grass, and to stare up into the pitiless blue heavens because your accursed eyes go on refusing to glaze over yet—

"I turn away from them. I force myself to look past these mocking, grotesque *poses plastiques* of Death."

The narrator's baptism of fire comes when his regiment is ordered to charge a wood defended by machine-guns. We read:

"But as we rise to our feet the machine-guns in the woods begin to buzz and to rain lead into our ranks, until right and left of me men yelp and drop twisted and tumbled to the ground.

"Down! Rapid fire!"

"The line is prone, and again we are blazing desperately into the wood, and can catch no glimpse of our enemy. Never a single arm raised against us, never the eye of a single man to challenge us. The wood, the green wood, is murdering us from afar, before a single human face comes in view.

"And while to the right and left of me the rifle fire chatters incessantly, the grim mockery of it maddens my blood, and makes me see red before my eyes. I see scale-armor and visors . . . high in their stirrups the knights burst blazing out of the wood, and I, a reckless horseman of the past, I leap into the saddle—my broad sword flashes clear and kisses the morning breeze—and now up and at them like a thunderbolt. Then eyes are flashing into mine and hands are raised for the *mêlée*—and stroke for stroke, breast to breast, the pride of youthful, virile strength

. . . Ha-ha-ha-ha! What has happened? Where have horse and rider vanished? Where is my sword? We are not even charging men. Machines are trained on us. Why, we are only charging machines. And the machine triumphs deep into our very flesh. And the machine is draining the life-blood from our veins, and lapping it up in bucketfuls. Those who have been hit are already lying mown down in swathes behind us and are writhing on their wounds. And yet they are racing up behind us in their hundreds—young, healthy human flesh for the machines to butcher.

"Up! Get on! At the double!"

"The gallant young subaltern dashes on . . . he is waving his sword above his head recklessly . . . a picture for a painter. I am rushing after him . . . his cheer in my ears . . . then the gallant vision begins to sway . . . the sword flies from his grasp—the subaltern stumbles and falls face forward in the short, stiff stubble . . . then I race past him. . . I can hear nothing except the uncanny buzz coming out of the wood. . . I literally feel how the lead is splashing into our ranks, how men are breaking down to the right and left of me. . . 'Down! Rapid fire!' . . . I throw myself on my face, my rifle at the ready. . . Why does the order fail to reach us? No shout comes from the subaltern, none



MAKING WAR ATTRACTIVE.

Full-page illustration from the book written by the German Crown Prince to stimulate the war-spirit in Germany and counteract the peace ideas of such works as the one the Kaiser suppresses.

thereby stripping it of its glory and terribly increasing its horror. As a foreword to the English edition puts it, "the romance and glamour of warfare in the past are grinning lies when transferred to latter-day warfare, where long-drawn fronts of flesh and blood are opposed to machines of precision and the triumphs of the chemical laboratory." The book takes a soldier through a campaign. His regiment reaches the front on the heels of a battle, and his first impression of the battlefield with its unburied corpses is thus recorded:

"They have grown rigid in death in grotesque postures, as if Death had been trying to pose figures here. There are certain schemes of Death that are always recurring. Hands outstretched—fingers clawing the grass—fallen forward on to the face—that fellow over there lying on his back is holding his hand prest tight against his abdomen as if he were trying to stanch the wound.

"In the country I was once watching them killing sheep. There a beast lay, and was waiting for the butcher, and as the short knife cut through its windpipe and jugular vein, and the

from the non-coms. . . . the nearest man a good twenty paces away . . . and then one other . . . only we three. . . .

"The first line is lying shot down in the stubble . . . what's the next thing? The ground becomes alive behind us . . . and clattering, panting, and shouting . . . and again the wood rumbles sullenly . . . there they are, lying flat, breathing hard . . . never a word . . . rifle to the ready . . . and shot after shot . . . those are the sixth and seventh companies . . . they have filled up our gaps.

"Up, up! At the double!"

"The head is plunging on, the body after it, into the zone of bullets, and dashing forward with eyes fixed greedily on the ground to spy out the nearest molehill when we fling ourselves down. And when the excited 'Down!' o'erleaps itself, we, too, tumble down as if we had been swept away. And look, it is advancing to meet us, that murderous wood . . . 'Up! At the double!' . . . who can tell whether he has been hit or not? . . . behind there, out of the undergrowth—that's where it came from . . . that's where the streak of bullets flashed . . . there between the white larch trunks the beam of lead leaped out to meet us . . . over there, behind that green wall, that's where Murder is sitting, and shooting our arms and legs away from our trunks."

This charge, however, ends in victory. Later comes a ghastly picture of a rout, and then the description of a night attack over ground that has been mined. The signal for the assault has sounded, and the soldiers, in closed ranks, "are rolling with a roar over the field," when the explosion comes—

"The earth has opened her mouth . . . lightnings, crashes, and thunderings, and the heaven splits in twain and falls down in flame!—the earth whirls upward in shreds . . . men and the earth blaze and hurtle through the air like catharine wheels . . . and then . . . a crash, a maddening uproar, strikes us full in the chest, so that we reel backward to the ground, and half-consciously struggle for breath in the sand . . . and now . . . the storm is over . . . the pressure of the atmosphere relaxes off our chest . . . we breathe deep . . . only scattered, dancing flames now and squibs . . . fireworks . . .

"There rises a noise of screams and yells, an uproar so unnaturally wild and unrestrained that we cringe up closer to one another . . . and, trembling, we see that our faces, our uniforms, have red, wet stains, and distinctly recognize shreds of flesh on the cloth. And among our feet something is lying that was not lying there before—it gleams white from the dark sand and uncurls . . . a strange dismembered hand . . . and there . . . and there . . . fragments of flesh with the uniform still adhering to them—then we realize it, and horror overwhelms us.

"Outside there are lying arms, legs, heads, trunks . . . they are howling into the night; the whole regiment is lying mangled on the ground there, a lump of humanity crying to heaven."

More poignantly terrible are his descriptions of individual instances of mutilation and agony which emerge from the general background of horror—so much so, in fact, that we refrain from quoting them. Yet according to a writer in the *New York Times* (from which we take these extracts), the story does not owe any of its effect to exaggeration. Indeed, we are assured by Alfred Noyes, who supplies a preface to the American edition, that "it is appallingly reticent, and for every touch of horror in its pages the actual records of recent warfare could supply an obscure and blood-stained mass of detail which, if it were once laid before the public, would put an end to militarism in a year."

WHAT IS NEEDED FOR NOVEL-WRITING

SOMETHING OF AMATEURISHNESS and much of autobiography, according to Mr. Arnold Bennett, are among the attributes which separate the work of the really great novelists from the output of those of lesser rank. Supremacy in the art of novel-writing has almost never gone hand in hand with a supreme mastery of technic. Indeed, "with the single exception of Turgenev, the great novelists of the world, according to my own standards, have either ignored technic or have failed to understand it." And since a writer can invent plots and select characters from life, but "can not



THE "POMP AND CIRCUMSTANCE" OF IT.

Another military scene from the Crown Prince's work, which was treated in our issue for May 24, page 1169.

invent psychology," when it comes to the vital tissue of his creations "he must dig it out of himself"—a process which is possible because in the personality of a born novelist "there is something of everybody."

This age has temporarily set the novel higher than any other art form, says Mr. Bennett, and "notoriously the novelist (including the playwright, who is a subnovelist) has been taking the bread out of the mouths of other artists." In short, "there is not any aspect of the interestingness of life which is not now rendered in prose fiction—from landscape-painting to sociology—and none which might not be." Wherever the novel ought to be ranked among the great traditional forms of art, he says, "it has, actually, no rival at the present day as a means for transmitting the impassioned vision of life." It is the form to which the artist with the most inclusive vision instinctively turns, because "it is the most inclusive form, and the most adaptable."

Mr. Bennett defines the novelist as "he who, having seen life, and being so excited by it that he absolutely must transmit the vision to others, chooses narrative fiction as the liveliest vehicle for the relief of his feelings." Therefore in considering his equipment "two attributes may always be taken for granted"—namely, "the sense of beauty" and "a passionate intensity of vision." Without these he would not be moved to write. But these are not enough. The attribute "whose absence renders futile all other attributes" is "fineness" or nobility of mind. On this point Mr. Bennett—writing in *The Metropolitan* (New York) for June—goes on to say:

"A great novelist must have great qualities of mind. His mind must be sympathetic, quickly responsive, courageous, honest, humorous, tender, just, merciful. He must be able to conceive the ideal without losing sight of the fact that it is a human world we live in. Above all, his mind must be permeated and controlled by common sense. His mind, in a word, must have the quality of being noble. Unless his mind is all this, he will never, at the ultimate bar, be reckoned supreme. That which counts, on every page, and all the time, is the very texture of his mind—the glass through which he sees things. Every other attribute is secondary, and is dispensable. Fielding lives unequalled among English novelists because the broad nobility of his mind is unequalled. He is read with unreserved enthusiasm because the reader feels himself at each paragraph to be in close contact with a glorious personality. And no advance in technic among later novelists can possibly imperil his position. He will take second place when a more noble mind, a more superb common sense, happens to wield the narrative pen, and not before. What undermines the renown of Dickens is the growing conviction that the texture of his mind was common, that he fell short in courageous facing of the truth, and in certain delicacies of perception. As much may be said of Thackeray, whose mind was somewhat incomplete for so grandiose a figure, and not free from defects which are inimical to immortality."

Turning to the subject of technic, Mr. Bennett makes the remarkable suggestion that "great writers of fiction are by the mysterious nature of their art ordained to be 'amateurs':"

"With the single exception of Turgenev, the great novelists of the world, according to my own standards, have either ignored technic or have failed to understand it. What an error to suppose that the finest foreign novels show a better sense of form than the finest English novels! Balzac was a prodigious blunderer. He could not even manage a sentence, not to speak of the general form of a book. And as for a greater than Balzac—Stendhal—his scorn of technic was notorious. . . . And as for a greater than either Balzac or Stendhal—Dostoevsky—what a hasty, amorphous lump of gold is the sublime, the unapproachable 'Brothers Karamazov!' Any tutor in a college for teaching the whole art of fiction by post in twelve lessons could show where Dostoevsky was clumsy and careless. What would have been Flaubert's detailed criticism of that book? And what would it matter? And, to take a minor example, witness the comically amateurish technic of the late Mark Rutherford—nevertheless a novelist whom one can deeply admire."

"And when we come to consider the great technicians, Guy de Maupassant and Flaubert, can we say that their technic will save them, or atone in the slightest degree for the defects of their minds? Exceptional artists both, they are both now inevitably falling in esteem to the level of the second-rate. . . ."

"I begin to think that great writers of fiction are by the mysterious nature of their art ordained to be 'amateurs.' There may be something of the amateur in all great artists. I do not know why it should be so, unless because in the exuberance of their sense of power, they are impatient of the exactitudes of systematic study and the mere bother of repeated attempts to arrive at a minor perfection. Assuredly no great artist was ever a profound scholar. The great artist has other ends to achieve. And every artist, major and minor, is aware in his conscience that art is full of artifice, and that the desire to proceed rapidly with the affair of creation, and an excusable dislike of recreating anything twice, three, or ten times over—unnatural task!—are responsible for much of that artifice. We can all point in excuse to Shakespeare, who was a very rough-and-ready person, and whose methods would shock Flaubert."

Another interesting point is raised by Mr. Bennett, when he uncompromisingly declares that "first-class fiction is and must be in the final resort autobiographical." As he says:

"The novelist may take notes of phenomena likely to be of use to him. And he may acquire the skill to invent very apposite illustrative incident. But he can not invent psychology. Upon occasion some human being may intrust him with confidence extremely precious for his craft. But such windfalls are so rare as to be negligible. From outward symptoms he can guess something of the psychology of others. He can use a real person as the unrecognizable but helpful basis for each of his characters. . . . And all that is nothing. And all special research is nothing. When the real intimate work of creation has to be done, and it has to be done on every page, the novelist can only look within

for effective aid. Almost solely by arranging and modifying what he has felt and seen, and scarcely at all by inventing, can he accomplish his end."

"An inquiry into the career of any first-class novelist invariably reveals that his novels are full of autobiography. But as a fact, every good novel contains far more autobiography than any inquiry could reveal. Episodes, moods, characters of autobiography can be detected and traced to their origin by critical acumen, but the intimate autobiography that runs through each page, vitalizing it, may not be detected. In dealing with each character in each episode the novelist must for a thousand convincing details interrogate that part of his own individuality which corresponds to the particular character. The foundation of his equipment is universal sympathy. And the result of this (or the cause—I don't know which) is that in his own individuality there is something of everybody. If he is a born novelist he is safe in asking himself when in doubt as to the behavior of a given personage at a given point: 'Now what should I have done?' And incorporating the answer! And this in practice is what he does. Good fiction is autobiography dressed in the colors of all mankind."

THE POET LAUREATE

SINCE THE NEWS of Alfred Austin's death is accompanied by word that King George regards the office of Poet Laureate as useless and out of date, newspaper surmises as to the identity of Mr. Austin's successor are generally prefaced with the suggestion that he may not have one. Thus the laureateship, which had not made any very imperative claims upon the public's attention during the seventeen years of Mr. Austin's incumbency, now gains a new interest from the rumors that it is to be abolished. A very prevalent misconception of the real meaning—or meaninglessness—of the office, is corrected by a writer in the *New York Evening Post*, who points out that because "great poets have also been poet laureates"—Dryden, Wordsworth, and Tennyson are on the list—the idea is still more or less common that the laureateship is "a certificate of poetic pre-eminence," whereas, in reality, "it is a gift of the Crown which does not necessarily denote anything more than the expected loyalty of the recipient." Even when first instituted, says the *New York Tribune*, the office was something of an anomaly, and in modern times it had become also an anachronism, an official singer at the royal court being "as much out of place in the nineteenth century as an official jester would have been."

In the death of Alfred Austin, *The Tribune* goes on to say—

"England has lost one of her most zealous and devoted patriots, journalism has lost a competent and indefatigable craftsman, and society has lost an agreeable and estimable member. The world of letters has lost an industrious and often interesting writer, of whose pen it may confidently be said that if it was not always guided by the loftiest genius, it was never made the tool of baseness or of an unworthy cause."

"It is probable that he would himself have been most ready to confess that his demise would not be an irreparable loss to poetry. His many volumes of verse contained some pleasing compositions, but none of the first rank. Of the seventeen consecutive poets laureate, and of the perhaps twice as many who were at times thus known since Henry III.'s first *Versificator Regis*, he was neither the most eminent nor the most obscure. Yet it may be that his appointment to the place was the most fitting that could have been made."

It was Mr. Austin's misfortune, remarks the *New York World*, "to lose in public esteem by the assumption of a public honor which made him too conspicuous." It was his further misfortune to succeed Alfred Tennyson, and in spite of the four years which were allowed to elapse between Tennyson's death and Austin's appointment, he could not escape comparison with his illustrious predecessor. Altogether, "something of injustice has been done him," thinks the *New York Sun*. In the *New York Globe* we read:

"It can not be said that the late Poet Laureate disappointed

popular expectations. He got the laurel by no natural selection, but rather as a reward for his persistent defense of things as they were and might be under conservative administration. The aspirations of his day, save as they reflected the narrow provincial pride of some of his countrymen, touched no responsive chord in his heart. Of pomp and rank he sang in fittingly stilted phrase. For the deep emotions of the people he had neither sympathy nor power of utterance. His lines on the death of Edward VII. were no less uninspired than his unfortunate attempt to glorify the Jameson raid.

"Yet Alfred Austin was not without distinction. Many of his critical essays were trenchant in style if unsound in substance, and his prose idylls, notably 'In Veronica's Garden,' breathe the breath of nature. The same is true of some of his earlier verse."

His career up to the time of his appointment to the laureateship is thus sketched in the *New York Times*:

"He was born at Headingley, near Leeds, May 30, 1835. His father was a merchant and magistrate of the Borough of Leeds, and his mother was the sister of Joseph Locke, a member of Parliament, and distinguished as a civil engineer. The family was Catholic, so Alfred was sent to Stonyhurst College, later to St. Mary's College, Oscott, and took his degree at the University of London in 1853. Throughout his youth he had scribbled somewhat, and at eighteen had progressed sufficiently to put forth a poem entitled 'Randolph.' But his parents wanted him to become a lawyer. He said of himself as a student:

"Once I studied law for a year at the Temple, the most miserable year of my life. I fear that I knew less law when I gave it up than when I began."

"He made the death of his father in 1861 an occasion for forsaking Blackstone and went to Italy. In the same year appeared his first acknowledged volume of verse, 'The Seasons: A Satire.' The following year 'The Human Tragedy' appeared, and thereafter volumes of verse, tragedy, and lyrics came forth at regular intervals.

"Austin also became a regular contributor to the *London Standard* and *The Quarterly Review* and qualified as a journalist. He was special correspondent for *The Standard* during the sittings in Rome of the Ecumenical Council. During the Franco-Prussian War he was assigned to the headquarters of King William. These and other experiences supplied him with material out of which he wrote, 'Russia Before Europe,' 1876; 'Tory Horrors,' 1876, which was a reply to Mr. Gladstone's 'Bulgarian Horrors.' In 1877 in the form of a letter to the Earl of Beaconsfield, his 'England's Policy and Peril' appeared. He founded the *National Review* in 1883 in conjunction with W. J. Courthope, and edited the publication until 1893.

"During the four years' campaign in search of a candidate for the exalted position made vacant by the death of Lord Tennyson, Austin was spoken of as a journalist, a novelist, a poet, and a critic, and in that order. Several men were credited popularly with outranking him as a poet, notably Sir Edwin Arnold, Swinburne, William Watson, Kipling, and Lewis Morris. But Queen Victoria considered Arnold less scholarly, Swinburne and Morris too radical, Watson and Kipling brilliant but unproved. Nevertheless, Austin's appointment provoked much surprise both in England and this country."

Of his literary output we read further:

"Austin published three novels, 'Five Years of It,' 1858; 'An Artist's Proof,' 1864, and 'Won by a Head,' 1866. Other of his productions are: 'Interludes,' 1872; 'Rome or Death,' 1873;

'Madonna's Child,' 1873; 'The Tower of Babel,' a drama, 1874; 'Leszko, the Bastard—A Tale of Polish Grief,' 1877; 'Savonarola,' a tragedy, 1881; 'Soliloquies in Song,' 'At the Gate of the Convent,' 'Love's Widowhood, and Other Poems,' and 'Prince Lucifer.'"

As an example of his unofficial verse at its best, we quote the following, composed on his return to England from Italy:

"How stern! How sweet! Tho fresh
from lands
Where soft seas lave on slumbering
strands,
And zephyrs moistened by the
South
Seem kisses from an infant's
mouth.
My Northern blood exults to face
The rapture of this rough embrace,
Glowing in every vein to feel
The cordial caress of steel
From spear-blue air and sword-blue
sea,
The armor of your liberty.
Braced by the manly air, I reach
My soul out to the approaching
beach,
And own, the instant I arrive,
The dignity of being alive."

Among those mentioned by the American press as likely to succeed Mr. Austin, if he has a successor, Alfred Noyes seems to be generally considered the most eligible. Thus in the *New York Times* we read:

"The ministry of Mr. Asquith now has the opportunity to honor a third Alfred, of larger stature and still growing. Alfred Noyes is assuredly a poet of whom all Englishmen should be proud. There are wholesome vigor and imperishable charm in many of the stanzas of 'Drake,' most of which is of the true epic quality. . .

"Love of country inspired 'Sherwood' and 'Tales of the Mermaid Tavern.' Alfred Noyes is still a young poet, he has never shocked royalty or offended those English folks who are sticklers for the conventions. Granted that Kipling is still to be deprived of the empty but coveted honor which so many of his countrymen would be glad to see him receive, and there is no reason now for Kipling's appointment which did not exist in the nineties, it is clear that the Government can do no better than to make Mr. Noyes the Poet Laureate, unless it is felt that the time has come to abolish the ancient office.

"If William Watson was not acceptable seventeen years ago, his deficiencies must be doubly apparent to the present Prime Minister. The 'Woman with the Serpent's Tongue' is not forgotten. Moreover, Mr. Watson's patriotism is tinged with pessimism. The star of Stephen Phillips sank some years ago; his friends predict that it will rise and shine more brilliantly than ever in his forthcoming 'Panama,' but that is of the future.

"Austin Dobson is only five years younger than Mr. Austin was, and in spite of his lyrical gifts he is the last man in the world to undertake to rise poetically to the occasion of royal weddings, births, and funerals. Perhaps, in this hour, John Masefield is England's most talked-of poet, but his style and his dominating moods do not suggest a laureate. . . .

"Mr. Noyes possesses all the requirements, if he is willing to accept the ancient laurel crown and perform the not very exacting duties associated with it."

A suggestion advanced by the *New York Evening Post* is that the requirements of the laureateship be made less cramping by changing its nature entirely. "Instead of being an office, whether party or national, the post might be made an honor conferred for artistic merit, carrying no obligations with it."



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IS HE THE LAST OF THE LAUREATES?

Alfred Austin's death is thought likely to end the line that omitted as many brilliant names as it included.

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



THE PROBLEM OF BILLY SUNDAY

BILLY SUNDAY, EVANGELIST, is no longer a novelty, nor a curiosity, in the judgment of various writers for the religious press, who consider him plainly a problem, and argue with spirit and vigor for or against the man and his methods. Indeed, such is the "divergence of opinion among men equally interested in the building up of the kingdom of God" that *The Congregationalist* (Boston) has seen fit to publish sundry articles on either side of the question whether Billy Sunday, as "one of the outstanding figures in religious life to-day," is doing harm to the dignity of the Christian religion, or whether he is in truth "a powerful instrument for righteousness" raised up for the American people in their day of need. "A sort of 'scourge of God'" he is called by Bruce Barton in this paper, employed by good men to stir stagnant consciences, and Mr. Barton asks: "Does the end justify the means?" For answer he gives the record of Billy Sunday's campaign in Decatur, Ill., where in a town of 31,000 and more inhabitants he made, in six weeks, 6,209 converts and collected free-will offerings to the amount of \$11,379.56. This was three years ago, and Decatur has grown rapidly in the interim, Mr. Barton reminds us.

Altho now the city is "wet" and the theaters are open on Sundays, yet the testimony of men of prominence living there is that "the civic life of Decatur is still on a plane appreciably higher than that of most of its sisters; and there is still visible—even tho in meager measure—a potential civic righteousness that gained materially in the Sunday meetings." Such is Mr. Barton's summing up of results three years after a Billy Sunday revival, and in comparing him with other professional evangelists on the score of results, he states that Mr. Sunday is supreme. A later and greater triumph—the city of Columbus, Ohio,—is also cited by this writer, in which campaign, as previously recorded in these pages, Sunday's conversions totaled 18,149, while \$18,590.98 was raised for expenses and more than \$21,000 for the evangelist himself. As for the criticisms, Mr. Barton observes:

"No criticisms are made of his results which are not equally pertinent to the work of all the other professional evangelists; the problem of Mr. Sunday, therefore, is really the broader problem of whether professional evangelism is a real service to the modern church."

That criticism is easier than explanation of the man is the opinion of Rev. Ernest Bowmer Allen, D.D., who contributes an article to *The Congregationalist* on "Toledo Two Years After" a Billy Sunday campaign. Altho "one can not agree with all

his theology," Rev. Dr. Allen does not believe that Sunday's views upset those of any church members, especially as, in his observation, they had very few views to be upset, and were, moreover, all engrossed in "the new enthusiasm and righteousness." Of the ultimate results he says:

"The millennium has not arrived in Toledo as the result of the meetings, but the air was cleared as by a storm. The fierceness of Billy Sunday's attack on sin, the hatred his preaching inspires among sinners in the upper as well as the lower classes, his intense passion for personal and public righteousness, the vivid illustration in his own life of a man redeemed from sin—all these unite to make his work vital and as permanent as that of other evangelists."

Not of the fruits of a revival months or years back, but of immediate achievement only is Rev. P. H. Brooks, D. D., able to speak in *The Presbyterian Examiner* (Chicago), recounting facts and figures of the Wyoming Valley, Pa., revival which lasted seven weeks, ending April 13, 1913. "The greatest religious revival that persons residing in this community ever saw," Dr. Brooks calls it, referring to Wilkes-



BILLY SUNDAY IN ACTION.

"God demands an unconditional surrender."

barre, Pa., the city that served as a nucleus for eighteen outlying towns. Only time can fully reveal the spiritual benefits resulting, Dr. Brooks tells us, yet we may examine certain features of the revival that class it ahead even of Billy Sunday's record at Columbus, Ohio. For example, 12,000 marched in the Sabbath-school parade at Wilkesbarre, and the witnesses and participants that filled a theater and a church afterward for service numbered 30,000. The free-will offering to Mr. Sunday amounted to \$23,188.90, which is \$2,259.32 more than the offering at Columbus, Ohio. Dr. Brooks is impressed also with the systematic methods of Sunday and his "harmonious and very earnest staff of ten expert coworkers," in illustration of which he furnishes this account of the advance movement of the Billy Sunday forces on a town:

"Several weeks before the arrival of the evangelist the Wyoming Valley Evangelistic Society was organized, and a number of stockholders subscribed sums of money amounting to \$15,000 for the building of a tabernacle and the necessary expenses of the campaign, and two weeks before the meetings closed this amount had been collected in the ordinary collections, and in addition to this, offerings have been given to several local charitable institutions. The tabernacle was quickly and economically built, with considerable voluntary work and growing enthusiasm."

At this tabernacle the total attendance was 668,300, or "an average a little over 7,300 for each of the 94 services," we are informed in *The Christian Advocate* (Meth., New York), by Rev. Charles E. Guthrie, who shows furthermore how broad is

Billy Sunday's appeal from the church preferences signed on cards by his converts. Only the churches of Wilkesbarre are used in this classification, we are advised:

"Baptist, 521; Disciples, 214; Congregational, 366; Evangelical, 547; Methodist, 2,919; Presbyterian, 1,862; Reformed, 281; Catholic, 104; Hebrew, 4; Lutheran, 240; Salvation Army, 39; Grace Mission, 9; Universalist, 1; Protestant Episcopal, 183; undecided, 65."

Admiration and praise incline thus toward Billy Sunday from writers of various denominations at the same time that strictures precise and spirited are laid upon him by others equally various. At this juncture it is of especial interest to have the opinion of an outsider, Rev. Donald MacLean, a prominent Australian Baptist, who is quoted in *The Baptist World* (Louisville) as saying of the evangelist:

"America seems not to have made up her mind yet in regard to him, but that he is a tremendous force for righteousness there can not be the shadow of a doubt. I heard him preach twice, and never heard anything like it. I believe there is on the side of the intellectuals a tendency to look down upon him and to speak of his preaching as so much claptrap, but no one could possibly take that view after having heard him."

After which Rev. Mr. MacLean remarks that here in the United States the "leaders are very diverse," a statement easily demonstrable if what has gone before be compared with Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden's calm but acute analysis. In *The Congregationalist* (Boston), Dr. Gladden charges Billy Sunday with intolerance and violence, first of all, and maintains that "every man whose opinions differ from those of Mr. Sunday is a liar." Dr. Gladden continues:

"Every day he mounts the judgment-seat of the universe and sends men by scores to the right hand and to the left—mostly to the left. Statistics—of a sort—were kept of the number of 'conversions'; but of the number of those sent to hell, by name, no record, I believe, was made. It is a great omission; for that is a large part of the business."

"All evolutionists are consigned to hell. Mr. Sunday names, one by one, those whom he supposes to be evolutionists, and with a dramatic gesture flings each of them into perdition. 'There goes old Darwin! He's in hell, sure!' And the enraptured audience yells its applause, as one evolutionist after another is dropt into the fiery pit. A staid Methodist preacher, who watched this performance, said afterward, 'I would never have believed, if I had not seen it, that an audience of civilized Americans could show such a spirit as that.' The scene at a Spanish bull-fight is really, when you think of it, less horrible."

And as a particular instance of Mr. Sunday's intolerance, Dr. Gladden recites as follows:

"One of Mr. Sunday's ministerial supporters in Toledo, Rev. Dr. Wallace, after listening to this sermon about the evolutionists, ventured to remonstrate with him privately. The next day on the platform Mr. Sunday turned to the protesting minister, shook his fist in his face and yelled: 'Stand up there, you bastard evolutionist! Stand up with the atheists and the infidels and the whoremongers and the adulterers and go to hell!' I have these words from Dr. Wallace himself, who adds, 'It is impossible to describe the venom with which these last words were uttered.'"

Next in the indictment of this sort of evangelism, Dr. Gladden finds its "commercial feature" a matter for concern, remarking that "it is notorious that he is making himself rich in this business of evangelism," and, adds Dr. Gladden:

"Mr. Sunday takes out of every considerable city which he visits, for an eight weeks' service, money enough to pay the average Congregational minister's salary for twenty years; and his year's accumulation would support one hundred foreign missionaries. He is not reticent about this; he preaches about it frequently and defiantly; he insists that it is nobody's business how much money he makes or what he does with it."

On the lack of real religion in Sunday's revivals, there is

testimony in the remark of an earnest church-worker quoted by Rev. Henry Arthur Kernen in *The Congregationalist*:

"I saw no one by word or act showing any excess of religious feeling. Good music, a splendid organization, a bowling mountebank to call in the crowd, an usher to every six seats, a personal worker to every three make it easier to go forward than to go out into the open air. I do not think that any discerning intelligence can justify giving this man the sanction of the approval of any religious organization."

Of similar mind is a writer of Columbus, Ohio, who holds, in *The Lutheran* (Philadelphia), that true followers of Christ "can not encourage Mr. Sunday's evangelism."

THE "HERESY" OF UNION SEMINARY

THE FLASHES of controversial lightning evoked in the recent Presbyterian General Assembly by the report on "closer relations" with Union Theological Seminary failed to clear the surcharged atmosphere enveloping the subject, and consequently that institution is expected to remain a theological storm-center for another year at least. By a certain element in the Presbyterian ministry, it seems, Union Seminary is regarded as a very hotbed of heresy, and the New York Presbytery, largely recruited from its graduating classes, does not escape the same suspicion. Thus when the New York Presbytery recently accepted for ordination four Union graduates whose views on certain doctrinal matters lacked the uncompromising definiteness and finality demanded by the orthodox, the Presbyterian press began to echo with warnings against the ominous peril threatening the Church, and more than one demand was made that the young men be tried for heresy. "If a large proportion of our Presbyterian Church endorses the action of the New York Presbytery," wrote one perturbed minister, "it is time for the Church to be divided in half." And this division of the sheep from the goats, he went on to say, "should also be made in other denominations, where similar heretical conditions prevail, and a new Church organized, . . . or truth will perish from the earth."

One view of the situation, together with certain facts involved, is thus set forth by a writer in the *New York Sun*:

"Union Theological Seminary of New York has captured the New York Presbytery, and in effect puts up the question to the General Assembly of Presbyterians, so all agree, whether it and New York shall rule or whether the supreme body of the whole Church shall rule. This is the surface battle. The real conflict is doctrinal. The controversy includes such questions as 'Did Christ have virgin birth? Did he rise from the dead in bodily form? Did Lazarus rise? What part of the Bible is to be believed and what not?'"

"Union Seminary was organized on a liberal basis. It went into the General Assembly and then went out again. Now it is out, altho there exists a committee to see how it may be got in again, a committee named at the instance of the New York Presbytery and its members. In a controversy growing out of the views of Prof. Charles A. Briggs, a member of its faculty, the whole Presbyterian Church was for years upset. Then followed the McGiffert heresy cases, also coming from the Union, and later the disturbances over the acceptance by the New York Presbytery of Union graduates who were in doubt as to the virgin birth of Christ and other things declared vital by the Confession and the Assembly."

Among the four graduates accepted by the New York Presbytery in spite of their admission to the examiners that they desired more evidence before they could form definite opinions concerning the virgin birth of Christ, the authenticity of the Pentateuch, the canonical standing of the Gospel according to St. John, and the Resurrection, was Tertius Van Dyke, son of the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke. In a sermon preached at his son's ordination, Dr. Van Dyke, referring with deep feeling to the protests registered against these candidates, demanded that if the



THE REV. TERTIUS VAN DYKE.



UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.



THE REV. DR. FRANCIS BROWN.

Union Theological Seminary, New York, has been called "the greatest theological storm-center in America." Dr. Brown, himself a graduate of the Seminary, has been its president for the past five years. Mr. Van Dyke, who follows in the steps of his father and grandfather in entering the Presbyterian ministry, is one of the latest graduates to be challenged on the subject of his orthodoxy.

Assembly wanted a heresy trial they should "try it on a grown man," and not on "eager-hearted, sensitive boys." Taking as his text, "For the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life," he said in part:

"You know that a new attempt has been made lately in the Presbyterian Church to exalt the letter above the spirit in judging of the fitness of men for the Christian pulpit. Four true-hearted and devoted young men, among whom is my dear son, who is to be ordained to-night, have offered their lives to the service of Christ in the ministry. They have confessed their faith in God the Father as the almighty ruler of the universe, in the Holy Spirit speaking in the Bible as the supreme authority in matters of religion, and in Jesus Christ as the Divine Redeemer. But a protest has been made against their acceptance because they can not give a literal affirmation to certain test questions proposed by a theological inquisitor.

"The Presbytery of New York has warmly welcomed the young men and disregarded the protest. But it is being pushed in public and private, and the effort is made to produce a judgment that these young men are heretics and that the Church ought not to receive them as preachers of Christ.

"Well, whatever comes of the protest, I wish to take my stand with these young men. They are my brothers in the faith. If they are unfit for the ministry, I am unfit. . . .

"Heresy trials are the delight of the ungodly and the despair of religion. But if such a thing must come, let it be fair and brave and open. Do not try it on eager-hearted, sensitive boys. Try it on a grown man who stands with them in the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free."

The general impression seems to be that Dr. Van Dyke's challenge will not be accepted, but that the conflict between Presbyterian conservatism and Presbyterian liberalism will continue to center around the Union Theological Seminary rather than around any one of its graduates. While the conservatives, for the time being, seem to be withholding their fire, the liberal view of the situation is thus presented in the press by a New York Presbyterian minister whose name is not published:

"Throughout the East this opposition of the conservatives amounts to practically nothing, but in the West it is, may I say, more strongly developed, altho in both the East and the West it is rapidly dying out. Just as soon as any honest and intelligent man becomes acquainted with the facts he ceases his opposition. These facts are that Union Theological Seminary and what it stands for are not the unholy terrors that have been imagined. . . .

"There are in New York many good and worthy Presbyterians, both clerics and laymen, who, figuratively speaking, can not see further than their noses. . . . They are steeped in their own religious conceit; they are surfeited with the conviction that theirs is the only way; they are bound up by narrowness, in-

tolerance, and an irreligious selfishness which do not accord with the character of true Christians.

"And yet these men refuse to listen to reason, to argument, or to what those who may look at things in a different light may have to say. Obstinaey is one of their chief characteristics."

When the General Assembly met in Atlanta last month, it was found that the committee on closer relations between the Church and Union Seminary had failed to agree on a unanimous report, and the lack of unanimity in the Assembly being even more marked, a new committee was appointed and the matter carried over to 1914. This postponement of the issue was not accomplished, however, until after some hot shots had been exchanged. Thus the Rev. Dr. W. S. Plumer Bryan, of the Church of the Covenant, Chicago, said that the relationship of the Presbyterian Church to Union Seminary had been one of "pain, embarrassment, and shame for the last twenty years," and he demanded that the "intolerable situation be terminated so as to preserve the property rights of the Presbyterian Church and to safeguard the young men who are entering her ministry." The venerable Dr. Francis C. Montfort, editor of the Cincinnati *Herald and Presbyter*, and a member of the committee on "closer relations," denounced "the Baal of Hindu philosophy" as enthroned in Union, and called on the Church to choose between that philosophy and the gospel of Jesus Christ. Dr. Montfort, who is practically the only one we can find to quote on this side, said in part:

"The time has come for the Church to draw the line. The issue lies between true faith and Hindu philosophy masquerading in the guise of Christianity. Here is a Hindu philosophy in a modern theological school—shall we allow this to continue?"

In reply, Dr. Francis Brown, President of Union Seminary, denied the charges of Hinduism and rationalism, and said that the seminary was conforming strictly to Christian and evangelical beliefs in its teaching. He also reminded the Assembly that Union was not a Presbyterian institution. "About one-third of our students are Presbyterian, one-fourth Methodist, and the others belong to different denominations." He said in part:

"In deference to the members of our board and faculty who are Congregationalists and Methodists, we can not and we will not adopt a statement of faith which will be strictly Presbyterian, but we are an energetic institution and Christian in our teaching. We are concerned first of all in the life of God, in the souls of men, and the training of men whose hearts have been changed by the spirit of God in Jesus Christ, without which the world can not be saved."

MOTOR CARS

THE POSSIBLE CYCLE-CAR INVASION

DIVERSITY of opinion prevails as to just how much success awaits the coming to America from Europe of the cycle-car. Its success over there has been much exploited, but experts in America question if it will be liked here, because of its narrow tread and the many dirt roads that exist in America, these conditions making ease of propulsion and riding difficult. *Motor Age* notes that this type of car is "expected to be very soon on the roads and in the hands of thousands of American drivers." *Motor World*, on the other hand, insists on the fact that a cycle-car "can be used with comfort only where paved roads prevail; elsewhere it must prove a sorry failure." This writer's conclusion is that this vehicle "may be viewed as a will-o'-the-wisp." While a campaign of publicity "may cause a sizable demand for it, the demand will not endure."

Just what a cycle-car is few Americans outside the motor-car trade clearly understand. It has been described by one writer as "a four-wheeled car built on motor-cycle lines." The first one was built in France. It was called the Bedelia, and had the same motor as a motor-cycle has. It was chain-driven to countershaft, and had a belt drive to rear wheels without differential. Its tread was only 36 inches. Such a car could probably be produced in America for a selling price of not more than \$300, while one seating a single person could be produced to sell for about \$250.

Motor Age believes that in this type of car "lies the future hope of the masses for a fast, safe vehicle to carry them to and fro with cleanness and comfort at a cost within reach of the average person." It adds that this car is "perfectly applicable to American conditions" when it has been properly adapted to meet these conditions. Criticism of it "has been largely based on ignorance of the real significance of the movement." Many things possible now to high-priced cars can be done by the cycle-car "at a greatly lowered first cost and upkeep." This is accomplished, not by sacrificing fine material or first-class workmanship, but by simplicity in construction and the elimination of many unnecessary parts.

The first cycle-car ever built, the Bedelia, a French invention, has a track record of fifty-five miles an hour. In a road-race it has averaged thirty-eight miles an hour. Details in its construction are given by *Motor Age* as follows, the references being to the cut in the center at the bottom of this page:

"The body part forms also the frame of the car and has no side doors; the car being so low, one can step in as easily as into a rowboat. The tread is narrow—but 36 inches—and the front axle pivots at the center on the spring tube B, which gives easy suspension. Steel cable running from the axle on either side runs back through pulleys and up to a drum on the steering-post, so that the turning of the wheel pulls the cable on either side and steers the car. Car owners who have driven this type of steering-gear say it is as sweet a control as any fitted to big cars—while it is cheap to make."

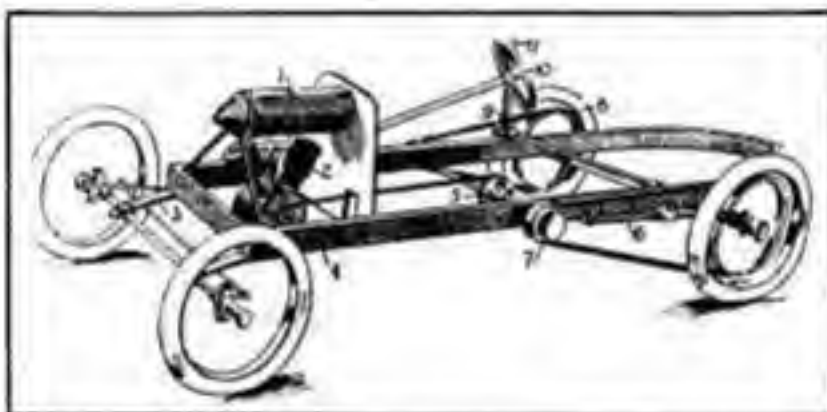
"The motor is fitted in the frame just

fitted to be moved fore and aft by the lever L, thus, by tightening and loosening the belts, furnishing a smooth clutch action—and cheaply.

"Note the advantages of this transmission. Here two speeds are obtained by pulleys of two diameters on the counter-



MOTORED UNDER DIFFICULTIES IN MEXICO.



From "Motor Age."

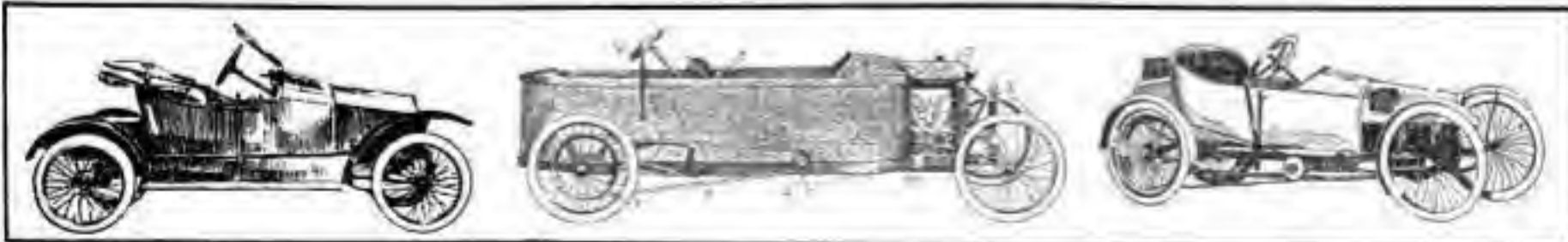
Diagram showing the mechanism of the real cycle-car, taking the simplest and cheapest means of accomplishing a result. 1 is the gasoline tank situated over the motor (2) motor-cycle fashion. From the motor-shaft sprocket a chain runs back to a countershaft sprocket at 5, on the ends of which are pulleys (7) of two sizes, furnishing two speeds. Motor-cycle V belts, which have proved more ideal for the work of these light cars than on motor-cycles even, connect these pulleys with the rear wheels. The rear axle fastens to the side springs (6), which connect with a lever (11) pivoted at 9, which moves the rear axle backward and forward to tighten and loosen the belts, thus giving a clutch effect. In French types the frame runs under the axle at the rear.

back of the front axle, set fore and aft without clutch, a chain A running from the engine-shaft sprocket to the sprocket S on the countershaft. On the ends of the countershaft are V motor-cycle belt pulleys C, and from these run belts D to the rear wheels, around pulleys fastened directly to the wheels. The rear is supported on Lanchester-type springs, and the rear axle is

shaft at C; there are clutch-action without the expense of a clutch, differential action without the cost of a differential, there are efficiency of drive and sweet action which are easy on machine and rider. The steering is done by inexpensive means, yet is as fine in action as expensive constructions. The gasoline tank T is directly over the motor as on a motor-cycle, so there always is feed even on the steepest hills.

"The French car was the result of road conditions, and temperament; of the necessity of traveling over side roads full of ruts, coupled with the French temperament demanding speed. The British development followed English road and temperament conditions, coupled with trade requirements. England was producing no small cars like our Ford or Hupmobile, and was waked up to the fact that there was a field for small cars by the sight of this Bedelia. Thus the Bedelia started in England not so much a cycle-car movement as a small-car movement, as 75 per cent. of the so-called cycle-cars produced in England to date—and there are over 100 makes—are small cars and not cycle-cars at all. Many machines in England with four-cylinder water-cooled motors, three speed-and-reverse gear boxes, shaft and worm drive, with differential and side-by-side seating are called cycle-cars. Even the tyro, however, can see that they are only small cars and just as expensive to build. They sell for as high as \$1,000."

Motor World, in its article declaring the cycle-car to be "a will-o'-the-wisp," says



From "Motor."

AN ENGLISH CAR SEATING TWO SIDE BY SIDE,

But more like a motor-car than a cycle-car. In England are over 100 makes of small cars which have come in as results of the influence of French cycle-cars.

THE ORIGINAL CYCLE-CAR, OF FRENCH MAKE, AND CALLED THE BEDELIA.

TYPES OF FOREIGN CYCLE-CARS.

A SINGLE-SEAT CYCLE-CAR, CALLED THE PONTY.

Of which it is predicted that it will take the place of the motor-cycle in this country.

further of the unlikelihood that cycle-cars will ever become generally popular in America:

"It requires more than mere enthusiasm to share the belief that any light, toy-like, narrow-gage vehicle ever will prove practicable for use on American highways; it matters not if it costs four hundred cents or four hundred dollars, nor if it can be run into the owner's back yard and covered with a tarpaulin at night. Any vehicle that needs must run with one wheel in a rut and the other in a horse track will not be used very long by any very considerable number of people in any very considerable number of places. As the rut or wheel track usually is lower than the horse track, it means that no cycle-car, or other narrow-gage vehicle, can run on an even keel. Consequently it must run 'lopsided,' and riding 'lopsided' for any great length of time is calculated to induce curvature of the spine, spinal meningitis, or something of that sort, in those who occupy such vehicles."

"The cycle-car is neither a cycle nor a car; it has all of the disadvantages of both and none of the advantages of either, and it will prove just about as popular as its prototype, the narrow-gage railway."

Motor Age, however, recognizing the differences in conditions between this country and Europe, discusses at length the point made by *Motor World* and some others. It sees that not only are road conditions different here, but that we already produce small motor-cars cheaply, and our temperament dictates some things different from the things that satisfy Europeans. In order to make cycle-cars successful, the following problems must be met and solved:

"The American cycle-car must be able to go on rutty roads used by 56-inch-tread wagons and cars, chopped up by horses and leveled in spots by motor-car tires. This demands special tread and a standard, and possibly a new kind of spring suspension. The roughness also demands a lower center of gravity than in most foreign cars, and a long wheelbase. Bad roads and steep hills demand more gear-change range than on foreign cars. Good

engineering and common sense in combination can produce a car that can meet these conditions at 25 miles an hour at least with a motor-cycle motory."

"The cheap cars now made here certainly would hinder the production in America of any of the English-type cycle-cars with



INDIAN SPEEDING A TRUCK IN THE FOOT-HILLS OF THE ROCKIES.

gear-boxes, shaft drive, and the like, for Ford or other concerns can produce a big car more cheaply. The small car of standard tread will not go in America. It must be a new vehicle. It must be sold for at least \$100 less than any cheap runabout of the car type, and have less than half the upkeep cost. The advantage of the real cycle-car as against the small-car type is that the owner himself can fix anything that may get wrong with the machine unless some engine part gives out, which is a rare thing in these days.

"The temperament of the American will have its effect on the sales end of the cycle-car for our use. The average American will want better looks in his car than the Bedelia gives, and will not want a machine that looks like a toy motor-car. He wants a machine that proclaims itself a new vehicle, and while a narrow tread will not bother him, he will appreciate a long, low, rakish craft such as the tandem machine is. A body, say 24 inches wide, formed stream-line, and set on a 100-inch wheelbase, will appeal to the American."

"There is no doubt but that a small car weighing in the neighborhood of 400 pounds can be built and sold for a very low price and, being capable of performing the feats of a big car, will command a large sale. Since it is a new type of car, there will be no interference in sales with the bigger motor-cars. The motor-cyclist who now takes his sweetheart on the back seat of his motor-cycle will find her next year too proud to mount the two-wheeler, and will buy a cycle-car if he can get one for a price."

"A dozen cycle-car firms have been organized and are to produce their new cars for the American trade. The movement is here. The cycle-car is an accomplished fact."

Motor World learns that serious efforts have been made to arouse the motor-cycle industry in this country to the advantage and possibilities of the cycle-car. While some makers have condemned the cycle-car, others, including one large maker and several small ones, already have in contemplation its production. Others not already identified with the motor trade "see millions in it." *Motor World* believes that the agitation for this car has already become "a doubtful means of serving the interest of the automobile industry." One of the present needs of the trade "is not more cars, but fewer of them."

Some of the advantages of the cycle-car other than first cost are set forth by *Motor Age*. While its parent, the motor-cycle, is

a dirty vehicle as well as a fast one, and hence not a vehicle on which one may ride to business, a cycle-car can be made to "house the driver comfortably behind the windshield and cover him with a top when it rains." Unlike the motor-cycle, it can

be used all the year round instead of six months. It need not involve any garage charges, since it can be run through an ordinary door, kept in a shed or even a cellar, not to mention in the back yard under a tarpaulin. An entire set of tires can be bought for the cost of one automobile tire. A single gallon of gasoline will propel a cycle-car from forty to fifty miles, and has been known to propel one 59.6 miles. *Motor Age* hears that four companies in Detroit have already been incorporated for making cycle-cars, and several others have been incorporated in Chicago and elsewhere. These are "the practical beginnings of an infant industry, destined with proper fostering, to grow to enormous proportions in a few years."

LOWER-PRICED CARS

Coincident with promises of an invasion by the cycle-car is discussion as to the production next year of substantial runabout automobile cars at prices as low as \$300. A daily contributor to *The Wall Street Journal*, who uses the name "Holland," and who is respected as an observer of conditions in business, dwelt recently at length on this as a probable innovation in the trade. His letter is discust in *The Financial World*, which remarks that such



From "Motor." MOTORING ON A PHILIPPINE BOULEVARD.

a development would not be at all a startling feature of the industry, but rather a natural evolution. The writer says further:

"The automobile is fast losing the novelty it once enjoyed. No longer is it classed as a toy of pleasure for which people are willing to pay from \$2,000 to \$6,000 to possess and be the envy of neighbors. In its day the bicycle enjoyed popularity similar to the automobile, and wheel enthusiasts willingly paid, from \$125 to

(Continued on page 1342)



From "Motor Age."

THE LATEST DESIGN IN WOMEN'S MOTOR-COATS.

You Can Go *Everywhere* in a Detroit Electric

HERE are a few of the places you can go in a Detroit Electric, quickly, comfortably, silently, surely:—

To the office
To the shops and stores
To school with the children
To the parks
To make calls
To the ball game

To the farm
To your down town club
To the country club
To the theatre
To church
To a picnic in the country

In fact there is no place within a radius of 30 to 50 miles where you can't go with a Detroit Electric. (And that means 60 to 100 miles round trip without recharging).

Observe that by no means are all the places listed above on city boulevards. Detroit Electric automobiles are for much more than city driving.

These are the days that call you out into the open, away from asphalt pavements and level drive-ways. In a Detroit electric you can answer the call and go out where the violets bloom—confident that you

have ample power, free from worry over punctures or mechanical troubles.

For city use nothing approaches a Detroit Electric for convenience, luxury and privacy. It is the Ideal Town Car.

Detroit Electrics offer many exclusive and desirable features, such as Clear Vision body with curved glass rear panels, silent, direct shaft drive "Chainless," aluminum body panels, special Detroit Electric motors, our own Detroit Electric lead battery and other points of superiority.

Let our dealer demonstrate to you Detroit Electric merit

Anderson Electric Car Company Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

Boston
Buffalo
Cleveland

BRANCHES:
New York—Broadway at 80th St.
Chicago—2416 Michigan Avenue

Evanston
Kansas City
Minneapolis

Selling representatives in 175 leading cities



MOTOR-CARS

(Continued from page 1340)

\$175 for a wheel that is now made and sold for about \$25 and at a profit.

"When the statement is made that a good automobile can not be manufactured for less than \$3,000 for a seven-passenger touring-car and stand heavy wear and tear, the exponent of that theory is outside the facts, and the declaration represents more the disinclination of the makers to recognize the inevitable and squarely face it than real conditions. Were that statement the truth then there would not be any necessity for owners of high-price cars to sell them at a figure representing from 30 to 50 per cent. less than the cars originally cost. Such bargains are of every-day offering and the facts are incontrovertible, for the writer has had offered to him during the last half year any number of high-cost cars at sacrifice figures.

"Holland's" statement is significant. Still it reflects what *The Financial World* has contended for a year past, that a price readjustment from a fancy to a reasonable basis in cost of automobiles was inevitable. The readjustment in the industry, however, will not be brought about easily. Only long-headed automobile makers, such as Henry Ford, of Detroit, foresaw the inevitable change and prepared themselves, for now he is profiting immensely through his wise and correct judgment in marketing a car at a figure within reach of the average man of means while the majority of his competitors were asleep."

QUOTED PRICES FOR AUTOMOBILE STOCKS

On the New York Stock Exchange are quoted the market prices of stocks of several corporations or companies which manufacture motor-cars or accessories. Among them are the American Locomotive Company, the General Motors Company, the Goodrich Company, and the United States Motor Company. A firm of stock brokers in Cleveland has compiled a list of automobile securities in which are included, besides those sold on the New York Stock Exchange, many others, the bid and asked price being given. Following is the list:

	Bid	Asked
Ajax-Grieb Rubber Co., com.	153	155
Ajax-Grieb Rubber Co., pref.	95	100
Aluminum Castings, pref.	98	100
American Locomotive, com.	32 1/4	33 1/4
American Locomotive, pref.	100	103
Chalmers Motor, com.	125	135
Consolidated R. T. Co., com.	16	20
Consolidated R. T. Co., pref.	65	75
Firestone Tire & Rubber, com.	258	265
Firestone Tire & Rubber, pref.	105 1/2	107
Garford Company, pref.	99	101
General Motors Co., com.	25	29
General Motors Co., pref.	70	72
B. F. Goodrich Co., com.	30	32
B. F. Goodrich Co., pref.	93	94
Goodyear Tire & Rubber, com.	320	330
Goodyear Tire & Rubber, pref.	100	101
Hayes Manufacturing Co.	...	90
International Motor Co., com.	...	7
International Motor Co., pref.	22	20
Knight Tire & Rubber Co., com.	...	100
Lozier Motor Company	12	19
Miller Rubber Company	138	148
Packard Motor Company, pref.	...	101
Peerless Motor Car, com.	40	50
Peerless Motor Car, pref.	...	96
Pope Manufacturing Co., com.	14	16
Pope Manufacturing Co., pref.	49	51
Reo Motor Truck Company	...	12
Reo Motor Car Company	...	21 1/4
Studebaker Company, com.	27	28
Studebaker Company, pref.	89	92
Swinehart Tire Company	85 1/2	89
U. S. Rubber, com.	62	63
U. S. Rubber, first pref.	104 1/2	105
U. S. Rubber, second pref.	75	90
U. S. Motor Company, com.	2	6
U. S. Motor Company, first pref.	25	50
U. S. Motor Co., second pref.	8	25
*White Company, pref.	104	110
Willis Overland, com.	65	71
Willis Overland, pref.	85	92

* Ex. dividend.

MOTOR SPIRITS AND OTHER CHEAP FUELS

An interesting feature of a recent trial of a suit in Chicago against one of the Standard Oil subsidiaries was some testimony given by the general superintendent of the refineries of that company as to the rapid increase in the use of motor spirits, the new and cheaper product obtained from petroleum as a substitute for gasoline, its use being especially recommended for motor-trucks. This superintendent informed a correspondent of *The Wall Street Journal* that, since last February, when the company first began to make motor spirit on a commercial scale, the sales of it have reached 1,000,000 gallons in one month, this month being April. Orders had come in from all over the United States. In Northwestern Canada a single landowner had ordered two railroad tank loads.

Motor spirits sells for three cents less than gasoline. The wholesale price in Chicago is 12 cents per gallon. It is claimed for it that, in actual efficiency, it is better than gasoline by about 20 per cent. A car may be started more easily when run by it, especially in cold weather. It produces more power than gasoline, and there is a saving in the price of about 25 per cent. Objections have, however, been found to the odor. P. C. Crenshaw, who is connected with a large producing firm as general manager of its sales department, has written an interesting statement as to the process used in producing motor spirits, which is printed in *The Automobile*:

"Motor spirit is made from what was formerly known as fuel oil. It is extracted by the process of pressure distillation. Under this process it is possible to secure about as many gallons of motor spirit from a given amount of crude run as now are obtained of gasoline. Thus the total production of fuel suitable for gasoline engines can be practically doubled. Of course, this takes time. The process requires an extremely expensive plant installation—several times as expensive as is necessary in the ordinary refining process.

"Motor spirit could be refined further, deodorized, and a product could be obtained therefrom that would be identical in every way with gasoline; but to do this would bring up the cost of the product to the present price of gasoline. This would accomplish no good purpose. The odor, while pungent, is not necessarily disagreeable; it is simply a distinctive odor that is noticeable only when handling the liquid. The exhaust from an engine is not as offensive as is the exhaust from gasoline. You can ride in an automobile using motor spirit and not detect it. The color is of but little moment. We have learned to expect gasoline to be water white. The fact that the new fuel is slightly yellow has no bearing on its efficiency for power purposes, any more than if it were green or blue. There are other disadvantages in further refining this product.

"There are certain inherent properties in motor spirit that are desirable for power purposes that would be taken out in refining, principally the low boiling points, which make the starting of the car easy, for it is a fact that in cold weather a car can be started more easily with this fuel than with gasoline. There is also more power in it than there is in gasoline, and further refining would destroy this advantage, so that there is everything to be lost and nothing gained in seeking a product that

(Continued on page 1344)



Good For Both

Parents frequently deny children the table beverage they drink themselves, because "coffee and tea aren't good for the little folks."

It's different with

INSTANT POSTUM

This new food-drink, made entirely from wheat and the juice of sugar-cane, is genuine nourishment, and has fine color and aroma.

It tastes much like high-grade Javas, but is absolutely free from caffeine (the drug in coffee and tea) or any other harmful ingredient.

Instant Postum is regular Postum so processed that a level teaspoonful in an ordinary cup of hot water dissolves instantly and makes it right for most persons.

A big cup requires more and some people who like strong things put in a heaping spoonful and temper it with a large quantity of cream.

Experiment until you know the amount that pleases your palate and have it served that way in the future.

For a summer "cooler" add cracked ice, sugar and a little lemon juice.

Instant Postum is sold by grocers. 45 to 50 cup tins, 30c. Larger tins (90 to 100 cups), 50c.

Regular Postum (must be boiled 15 to 20 minutes) large package—about 50 cups—25c.

"There's a Reason"

for

POSTUM

Sold by grocers everywhere.

Pupils range
in age from
14 to 92



Swoboda

The
Originator
of personal mail
instructions in Phys-
iological Exercise.

heart, lungs and all internal organs and thus promotes
ideal health?

The Swoboda System with the Least Expenditure of Time, Energy and Money and with no inconvenience
Builds vigorous brains, superb, energetic bodies, develops great reserve
force, strong muscles, creates a perfect circulation, by vitalizing and developing the body, brain, and nerves
to their highest power.

When I say that I give something different, something new, more scientific, more rational, effective, and immeasurably superior to anything ever before devised for the uplifting of the human body to a higher plane of efficiency and action, I am only repeating what thousands of prominent men and women of every country on the face of the earth, who have profited by my system, are saying for me voluntarily.

WHAT OTHERS HAVE TO SAY

"Can't describe the satisfaction I feel."
"Worth more than a thousand dollars to me in increased mental and physical capacity."
"I have been enabled by your system to do work of mental character previously impossible for me."
"I was very skeptical, now am pleased with results; have gained 17 pounds."
"The very first lessons began to work magic. In my gratitude I am telling my croaking and complaining friends, 'Try Swoboda.'
"Words can not explain the new life it imparts both to body and brain."
"It reduced my weight 20 pounds, increased my chest expansion 5 inches, reduced my waist 6 inches."
"I can not recommend your system too highly, and without flattery believe that its propagation has been of great benefit to the health of the country."
"My reserve force makes me feel that nothing is impossible, my capacity both physically and mentally is increasing daily."
"Your system develops the will, as much as the muscle."
"I have heard your system highly recommended for years, but I did not realize the effectiveness of it until I tried it. I am glad indeed that I am now taking it."
"Your system developed me most wonderfully."

The Swoboda System is the result of a discovery I made in the human body which has absolutely revolutionized the possibilities and effect of exercise. The results are startling in their extent, and are noticeable from the first day. You never will know what it is to be really well and vigorous, or to comprehend what the **SWOBODA-KIND** of health and energy of body and mind actually is until you give the **SWOBODA SYSTEM** a trial.

Join the Army of the Vigorous, Strong and Happy

You can be physically just what you wish to be. You can have reserve vitality for every emergency. I guarantee it. I offer my system on a basis which makes it impossible for you to lose a single penny. My guarantee is startling, specific and positive.

My new book "EXERCISE REVOLUTIONIZED," is free. It tells of the dangers of exercise and conscious deep breathing and explains how the "SWOBODA SYSTEM" is making vigorous and strong men and women out of weak and poorly developed individuals. The evidence it offers is most convincing. My free book will be a revelation and an education to you. Write for it and my complete guarantee today, before it slips your mind. ADDRESS

ALOIS P. SWOBODA, 229 Victor Building
Washington, D. C.

Are you as healthy, strong, well developed, vigorous, cheerful, hopeful, pleasant and as happy as you can be? Are you satisfied with yourself? Have you reason to be, or are you satisfied because you do not realize your deficiencies and fail to comprehend how much better life actually can be for you?

Remember Nature never helps the man who is satisfied with himself, even though he be the most inferior of beings.

You represent two beings: one is what you are mentally and physically, and the other what you may be. The Swoboda System can make you better than you are at present, as it has helped thousands of others to become better, mentally and physically.

If you will write for my free book, I know that I can easily and quickly prove to you that you are only half as alive as you must be to realize the joys of living in full, and that you are only half as well as you should be, half as vigorous as you can be, half as ambitious as you may be and half as well developed as you ought to be. The fact is, that no matter who you are, I can prove to you positively, by demonstration, that you are leading an inferior life, and I want to show you the only way in which you may speedily and easily, without inconvenience or loss of time, come into possession of real health, vigor, energy, development and a higher realization of life and success.

Why lead an inferior life when
the Swoboda System quickly
and positively strengthens the

The Swoboda System is no Experiment. I am giving it successfully to pupils all over the world. I have among my pupils hundreds of doctors, judges, senators, congressmen, members of cabinet, ambassadors, governors, thousands of business men, farmers, mechanics and laborers and almost an equal number of women.

"I believe it will do all you claim for it; it has certainly made me feel ten years younger."
"I consider your system the finest thing a man can take, and would not take anything for the benefit I have received."
"Ten minutes of your exercise is equal in value to three hours of horseback riding."
"Effect was almost beyond belief."
"Chest measurement increases 5 1/2 inches in 60 days."
"All your promises have been fulfilled."
"Swoboda system an immense pleasure."
"Muscles developed to a remarkable degree."
"Gained 20 pounds in weight."
"Did not expect such wonderful results."
"Best system I ever tried."
"Thought it impossible to get such results."
"Increased 16 pounds in 60 days."
"Gained 17 pounds, sleep better, muscles larger."
"Your system is a recreation."
"Can not speak too highly of your system."
"Considers it a great discovery."
"Ten minutes of your system better than hours of any other."
"Very first lesson worked magically."
"Although I have only been performing the exercises four days my muscles are much firmer already."



Why is the **SWOBODA SYSTEM** so successful—because it does not stop with mere primary physiological effect, but it proceeds beyond the effect of ordinary exercise, into the realm of organic evolution, through the secondary and tertiary effects. It energizes, develops, recreates and causes the body internally and externally to adapt itself, for greater success in promoting the realization of perfect health and physical organization.

Most physiologists know only of the primary effect of exercise. If any system were limited to the primary effect alone it would be no different from ordinary exercise, but the **SWOBODA SYSTEM** is based upon a fundamental evolutionary principle. It creates, by its secondary and tertiary reactions, results which are impossible for other exercises—results, too, which seem impossible to those who do not understand.

I not only want you to know what the **SWOBODA SYSTEM** can do for you but I also want you to know of the high standard of my business methods. Read

MY UNCONDITIONAL GUARANTEE In Every Sense a Government Guarantee

When you read the testimonials you may have come to the conclusion that while no doubt the **SWOBODA SYSTEM** has been of benefit to others still it may not necessarily benefit you. If you have reasoned thus, I can quite agree with you that your conclusion is logical and reasonable because very often it is true that what is of benefit to one is not always of benefit to everybody.

In order that you absolutely avoid even the possibility of risking a single penny and yet have the opportunity of demonstrating to your own satisfaction that MY SYSTEM will benefit you, and you alone, I want to say to you that I agree here and now to refund every penny which you pay me, if after ninety days' trial you do not feel that MY SYSTEM is all I claim it to be and that you are not benefited accordingly as I promised. All I ask of you is that you comply with my terms, absolute honesty and thorough cooperation, such as you expect of me, also full opportunity to do my best for you. After ninety days' trial if you are not completely satisfied I want you to say so, that you honestly believe MY SYSTEM is not what I claim, and I will refund to you your money.

Nothing could be more fair than for me to send you my instruction—let you use it—experiment with it upon yourself—demonstrate its adaptability to yourself—obtain the results and be satisfied, or find that you cannot obtain benefit, and that MY SYSTEM is not as represented without risking or losing a penny. All that you have to do, if you are dissatisfied, is to write me and say: "Mr. Swoboda: I have given your system an honest trial—have been faithful to your instructions—have taken your treatment as you prescribed and I find it is not as represented by you. It is a failure in my case, therefore, I return your instructions, and you please return the money I sent you." Is not this fair?

You have a guarantee of the United States Government that I will do as I promise, for if I did not I would be obtaining money from you under false pretenses, in other words, using the mails for unlawful purposes, and I would be, therefore, subject to imprisonment if I in any way violated my contract with you.

I GUARANTEE, first, that my instructions to you will be personal and that I shall answer any question you may ask during the progress of the course.

I GUARANTEE that there is no other expense beyond the charge which I make for the instructions, to make a better human being of you than you could ever hope to be without my system.

I GUARANTEE to give you great reserve energy, and put new vigor into your system, to give you greater recuperative powers and more vitality.

I GUARANTEE to make you much better, no matter how well and strong, or developed you are.

I GUARANTEE better, quicker and more permanent results than can be had from drugs, tonics, food combinations, dieting, faith cures, electricity, patent devices, breathing systems, or appliances, athletics, gymnastics, heavy weights, etc.

I GUARANTEE that my system does not in any way overtax the heart, or nervous system, on the contrary I guarantee that it strengthens both quickly.

I GUARANTEE that my testimonials are all genuine. Etc., etc., etc.

The above is a part of my full UNCONDITIONAL GUARANTEE.

Equalized

(Advertisement)

MOTOR-CARS

(Continued from page 1342)

would look a little prettier and smell a little sweeter. As is the case with gasoline, it is desirable to use a chamois filter for filling to avoid the presence of moisture."

Motor periodicals continue to discuss various phases of the cheaper fuel question. That motor spirits alone will not meet present conditions, with gasoline selling so high, and with further advances in prospect, seems to be regarded as beyond question. The use of kerosene is still under much discussion. Some experimenters have become convinced, according to *Automobile Topics*, that kerosene is "almost, if not quite, impracticable under the limitations of present designs in carbureters." At the same time, men are found who declare that they have been running cars on mixtures of gasoline and kerosene, while using only standard types of carbureters. New designs of carbureters especially adapted to kerosene are frequently heard from, but thus far "almost without exception such devices are not on the market." While some of these may soon be put out in commercial form, many designs are known to have been failures; "the trail is strewn with remnants of kerosene handling appliances that have come to naught."

HOW FRANCE WILL IMPROVE HER NATIONAL ROADS

Motorists who have toured in France, where the roads are so fine, will scarcely be prepared to learn that the Government has just undertaken to provide for still larger expenditures for the maintenance of the national highways. A credit of \$6,800,000 has been allowed this year for the upkeep of 38,337 kilometers of roads. This is an increase of \$400,000 over the sum set apart a year ago, and means an allowance of \$243 per mile each year for maintenance alone. Moreover, it is proposed that for next year the sum set apart for maintenance be increased by another \$400,000. These expenditures will be made exclusively for the maintenance of such highways as are under the direct control of the central Government. There are in France three other classes of roads, more or less controlled and maintained locally, the mileage of which is nearly ten times greater than that of the national highways. A Paris correspondent of *Motor Age* says further of these matters:

"Recent events have shown that the credit for the upkeep of French national highways is insufficient, not having kept pace with the increase of traffic, and particularly motor traffic. Even the progressive increases made since 1910 are hardly sufficient to cover the increasing wear and tear. A proposal is now before parliament to make a special allowance of \$1,600,000 for the reconstruction of roads in most urgent need of repair. With a grant of this proportion and the projected increase for maintenance expenses, the roads can be got back to their original perfect condition."

"To meet the additional demands made on the highroads, the authorities are in favor of granite paving on a cement foundation. Granite blocks are small, have a smooth surface, and are set very close, the result being a perfectly smooth highway on which motor-cars can travel at the highest speeds without vibration. These

(Continued on page 1346)

Private Water Supply Plants

THE KEWANEE SYSTEM OF WATER SUPPLY

SEND FOR CATALOGUE
KEWANEE WATER SUPPLY CO.
NEW YORK CITY
KEWANEE, ILL.
CHICAGO

THERE ARE TWO REASONS



Why we send our Back Improved Tip Top Dynamite in 15 lb. cans. First—a proven old confidence in the machine. Second—its personal use, and can positively tell whether it meets your requirements. 100 copies from our written and 10 copies from typewritten original. Complete Dynamite with "Dynamite" Office. Parhamet Back copies will \$5

PERL P. BAUN DYNAMITE CO., Box Bldg., 111 John St., N. Y.



Anywhere You Go This Summer

You will find a dealer with Whitman's Chocolates and Confections. He has the unique Sampler—choicest of holiday sweets. Generous assortments from ten famous Whitman's packages. Look for the Whitman agency near you.

If no Whitman agency is convenient, we will send the Sampler direct by mail on receipt of \$1.00.

A postpaid request, with mention of this paper, will bring our "List of Good Things" to return mail.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Inc.

Philadelphia



**Make
Your Office
the Coolest Spot
in Town**

After the hot sun and the dusty street pavements, the refreshing, invigorating breezes from a Western Electric fan over your desk will add to the credit side of your ledger as surely as "short-cut" business systems, good lighting and modern machinery. Their low first cost, long life and economical use of current make

**Western Electric
Fans**

a good investment—not only for this season, but for the next, and the next, and the next. The well-known Western Electric trade mark is your guarantee of this.

The many types and sizes of Western Electric Fans make it easy for you to select just the fan you need.

Our booklet No. 101-D will assist in the selection of proper type of fan for office, factory or store. We will send it with name of nearest agent on request.

**WESTERN ELECTRIC
COMPANY**
Manufacturers of the
7,000,000 "Bell" Telephones
NEW YORK CITY
Offices in All Principal Cities of
the United States and
Canada

HIGHEST IN QUALITY

FOR YOUR
MOTOR CAR

HARRIS
OILS

FOR YOUR
MOTOR BOAT

They are *distinctly better* than other oils. Not only do they make the motor run smoothly, quietly, efficiently, but they actually *reduce* the cost of maintenance. They do this because they are carefully made from the finest Pennsylvania Premium Crude Oil. Scientifically tested for quality. We've been making them for 28 years and know how.

"A Little Goes a Long Way—and Every Drop Counts"

If your dealer does not sell Harris Oils, send 50 cents for 1-gallon can or \$1.75 for 5-gallon can and we will ship same prepaid.

WRITE FOR
BOOKLET

A. W. HARRIS OIL COMPANY

326 S. Water St., PROVIDENCE, R. I. 143 N. Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.



MOTOR-CARS

(Continued from page 1344)

roads are practically indestructible when used by rubber-shod vehicles, and offer a fairly good hold for horses. Their only disadvantages are that they are noisy when used by horses, and their cost of construction is \$12,400 per mile.

"A considerable quantity of this kind of road has been laid in the neighborhood of Paris, where fast traffic is so intense that all other road-dressings perish. Owing to cost it is not intended to apply this system except in special cases. A considerable use also is being made in the metropolitan district of tar macadam roads, the road material being prepared in special mixers and laid hot without the use of water as a binder. This is a system employed to a certain extent in America and very common in England. Obviously it differs radically from the tar-painted road.

"The cost being higher than for an ordinary macadam road, it is proposed to include this system in the reconstruction scheme and obtain special grants for it. Under this plan France obtains three distinct types of road-dressing: granite blocks on cement foundation for intense traffic on national highways in the neighborhood of towns; tar macadam for heavy and fast traffic, and ordinary macadam for the main roads."

The French Government meanwhile has undertaken to give to every highway in the country a distinctive name and number and to place names and numbers on all kilometer stones and direction posts. Of the importance of this reform to motorists the same correspondent in another letter says:

"It appears but a slight reform, but in reality it is one of immense importance to motorists. All the roads in France are divided into classes: national highways, departmental highways, chemins de grande communication, etc., and each road bears a number. This classification is made use of by the authorities, who never speak of a highway as the road between Dieppe and Rouen, but as 'National Highway No. —'. To indicate the position more accurately, they have only got to add 'Kilometer stone No. —' or 'Hundred-meter stone No. —' to make it possible for any person to find a desired spot as easily as he would pick out a numbered house in a numbered street.

"This system of numbering is to be given full amplification. Every kilometer post in France and every direction post under Government control will have the name and the number of the road on which it stands painted in big letters and figures. This work has already been begun and will be completed before the present touring season is in full swing.

"As all the Government and most private maps now bear the name and number of each road, it will be possible for a motorist to plan out a tour by merely writing down the names of the roads he has to follow, and there will be practically no need for a map when on the road. This system has been applied to a limited extent for a number of years, and has been made use of by experienced travelers. It was not, however, sufficiently extensive to give all the help of which it is capable.

"Under the new system, a motorist wishing to make a straight run from Havre to Nice, crossing France in its greatest length, would have need of no other instructions than 'R. N. 14, Paris, R. N. 7, Nice.' He will keep on R. N. 14 (Route Nationale 14) until it brings him to Paris; on leaving the capital he would pick up R. N. 7, and would follow it until it brought him to Nice, thus accomplishing a journey of 900 miles without any need for a map and without any necessity for asking a ques-

tion. As the name of the road on which he is traveling is brought before him every five-eighths of a mile, it would be practically impossible to make a mistake. Should he take a wrong turn in a village, his mistake would be revealed to him, at the most, five-eighths mile farther on. Under this system a stranger totally ignorant of the language could make a run from one end of France to the other just as easily as a foreigner could follow Broadway from Bowling Green to Yonkers."

GROWTH OF THE TRUCK INDUSTRY

It is estimated that in the present year there will be produced in this country 51,586 motor-trucks, representing the output of 170 makers. The figures are based on reports made to the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers. Last year the total output of trucks by the same number of companies was 21,939. In the previous year the output of eighty-five companies was 10,655. Reports have been received for the first three months of this year only, but they are believed to be fairly indicative of the results that will come for the entire year. *The Horseless Age*, commenting on the figures, says:

"This is a rate of growth of approximately 200 per cent. annually. Reports from the 170 companies are classified as follows: Gasoline vehicle makers, 140; electric, 20; mixed systems, 3; gasoline fire apparatus, 7; tractors, 3; tractors, 2; steam, 1. The gas-electric vehicles and the tractors are made by the electric- and gas-vehicle makers.

"There has been a notable tendency to change models, particularly among the gasoline-vehicle makers. Taking account only of companies making full reports for both years, 1912 and 1913, it is found that 35 models have been dropped by the gas-car makers and 44 new models added, while the electric-vehicle makers have dropped 12 models and added 5. The changes are most pronounced in the 2,500, 3,000, 5,000, 7,000, 8,000, and 12,000-pound sizes in gasoline vehicles, and in the 1,500, 2,000, 3,000, and 7,000-pound capacities in electrics.

"The mean average price of all the commercial vehicles produced in 1912 was \$1,957.37; that of the gasoline cars, \$1,868.95, and of the electric vehicles \$2,465.18. In 1911 the average value of all gas trucks sold appeared from the records to be \$2,079.16, and for all preceding years combined was \$1,955.70, while in 1911 the average price of all electrics reported was \$2,759.66, and for all preceding years was \$3,369.72.

INCREASING EXPORTS OF CARS

The Government report on international trade in automobiles shows for March a gain of 37 per cent. in cars exported. The most notable gain came from Great Britain, where in value it was 47 per cent. There were losses in three countries only, and these were of a minor nature. The greatest gain was made in Mexico, where the increase was 200 per cent., but this means an increase in the number of cars of only twelve. In England the increase in the number of cars was 264. Meanwhile, the decrease in imports of cars continued. As compared with March, 1912, the decline in imports in March of this year was 29 per cent. France and Great Britain lost heavily—the former 62 per cent., the latter 55 per cent. Italy and Germany, however, sold us more cars than in former years.

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How did you pick your car?

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Why not size up the various brands point by point and pick the tire that combines all those strong features that a good tire ought to have.

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Strong fabric means not only high mileage but protection against blow-outs. By a process which we have perfected and control exclusively we have practically doubled the strength of United States Tires and reduced blow-outs proportionately.

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CURRENT POETRY

SOME months ago we quoted from *The Masses* a poem called "At the Aquarium." We see it again in Mr. Max Eastman's "Child of the Amazons, and Other Poems" (Mitchell Kennerley). The title poem is too long for quotation in full and extracts from it would give little idea of its sustained power, so we content ourselves with quoting two brief lyrics. Mr. Eastman's book is interesting in itself, and as an illustration of a tendency evident in much modern verse, the tendency toward what may be called the social interpretation of nature. For generations poets have taken the message of the sky, and trees, and the ocean as directed personally to them; they have seen their own moods and emotions reflected in the sunshine and the rain. Now some of them are so full of social consciousness that they can not see nature without a thought of its relation to all mankind. They are consistently democratic, having little of that egotism which was once characteristic of the lyric poet. So in the two poems which we quote Mr. Eastman socializes his theme, ending both of them with addresses to mankind. His verse has a splendid pictorial quality and he writes with vigor and sincerity:

One Day in the Year

BY MAX EASTMAN

How suddenly the day is warm when Winter yields.

And Spring blows her first breath over the lonely fields!

The drifts are sinking.

The soaked earth is drinking

Their coolness in.

And all farm sounds begin:

All fowls and cattle their strange praise renew,
And a more quiet worship wakes in you.

Have you cried unto memories fleeing so fast?

This day they will answer you out of the past!

Coming Spring

BY MAX EASTMAN

Ice is marching down the river,

Gaily out to sea!

Sunbeams o'er the snow-hills quiver,

Setting torrents free!

Yellow are the water-willows,

Yellow clouds are they.

Rising where the laden billows

Swell along their way!

Arrows of the sun are flying!

Winter flees the light,

And his chilly horn is sighing

All the misty night!

Lovers of the balmy weather,

Lovers of the sun!

Drifts and duty melt together—

Get your labors done!

Ice is marching down the river,

Gaily out to sea!

Sing the healthy-hearted ever,

Spring is liberty!

It is many years since Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts gave us any verse, and to those who remember the strength and beauty of the poems he wrote in his youth this has been the cause of genuine regret. So it is pleasant to find, in a recent issue of *The Pall Mall Magazine* the thoughtful and courageous lines which we reprint below. The years have not daunted this poet's

Why Bonds?

You no doubt have asked yourself many times, "How shall I invest my surplus money?" There are various forms of investment that can be recommended, but did you ever wonder why it is that well-to-do men, insurance companies and banks are large holders of bonds? Why not you?

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Adopt the only
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Tailors, Dressers and Side Line
Business are invited to write out.

heart, it seems, nor have they lessened the cunning of his hand. Particularly in the second half of this poem the phrasing is memorable for novelty and felicity.

On the Road

By CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS

Ever just over the top of the next brown rise
I expect some wonderful thing to flatter my eyes.
"What's yonder?" I ask of the first wayfarer I
meet.

"Nothing!" he answers, and looks at my travel-
worn feet.

"Only more hills and more hills, like the many
you've passed,
With rough country between, and a poor enough
inn at the last!"

But already I am a-move, for I see he is blind,
And I hate that old grumble I've listened to time
out of mind.

I've wandered too long not to know there is truth
in it still.

That lure of the turn of the road, of the crest of
the hill.

So I breast me the rise with full hope, well assured
I shall see

Some new prospect of joy, some brave venture
a-tiptoe for me.

For I have come far, and confronted the calm and
the strife.

I have fared wide, and hit deep in the apple of
life.

It is sweet at the rind, but, oh! sweeter still at the
core.

And whatever be gained, yet the reach of the
morrow is more.

At the crest of the hill I shall halt the new sum-
mits to climb.

The demand of my vision shall beggar the largess
of Time.

For I know that the higher I press, the wider I
view.

The more's to be ventured and visioned, in worlds
that are new.

So when my feet, falling, shall stumble in ultimate
dark.

And faint eyes no more the high lift of the path-
way shall mark.

There under the dew I'll lie down with my dreams,
for I know

What bright hill-tops the morning will show me,
all red in the glow.

Realistic poetry is not necessarily vulgar and harsh. Some writers are able to express homely thoughts in homely language, and thus produce things of beauty. Robert Burns did this, and so, in his humbler way, did the late Will Carleton. The *London Spectator* prints this good example of the sort of verse we have in mind, verse that is colloquial and simple, but yet has its poetic dignity.

Angels Unawares

By W. M. LETTS

She minds the childer all the day,
A baby tucked inside her shawl;
Faulting the young ones when they stray
Along the street beyond her call.

Her mother has not time to spare
For sittin' under chick or child,
So Katey has the lot to care,
The lads to keep from running wild.

The sense comes soon to thim that's poor—
Herself could scarcely walk when she
Made room for younger ones galore,
And rocked the baby on her knee.

Barefooted, with her share of dirt,
But steadfast for her years is Kate;



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The likes of her don't come to hurt,
Tho sure she's only rising eight.

You'll meet her strutting through the rain,
The baby sleeping on her breast,
Or by some big shop-window pane
Lookin' how quality is drest.

Happy as little kings they stand,
Staring at cakes or sweets or toys:
She has a sister by the hand,
Her skirts are clutched by two small boys

Their faces press against the glass,
They do be lettin' on to choose
The best of everything they pass—
Toy soldiers, dolls, or scarlet shoes.

Then through the chapel door they stroll,
When Katey bids to say a prayer;
Hand clasped in hand the young ones kneel
To beg God have them in his care.

There's other girls in this same street
As careless as the breeze of June;
They do be dancing on their feet
The time the organ plays a tune.

A skipping-rope is their delight,
The lamp-post serves them for a swing.
You'll say that Katey has a right
To jump with them and dance and sing.

You think her life is hard maybe?
You'd have her playing bat and ball?
But sure the best of games, says she,
Is playing mother to them all.

There is something suggestive of Browning in the wording of the following poem (from *Harper's Magazine*), but the thought of it is more like that of Mrs. Browning.

"Sweet When Life Is Done"

BY ANNE BUNNER

Sweet, when life is done, what of love?
You might leave me first—by what sign
Shall I know you then, there above?
Tho my heart should storm heaven's door,
Would the angels teach, evermore
Teach you to forget you were mine?

Tho my heaven turned hell, I would keep
Memories of earth, nor forget—
Tho the angels plead—how to weep,
Watch the tearless dead, dear, until
One shall pass with eyes quick to fill—
Mine will be the eyes that are wet,
Eyes no heaven could teach to forget.

Miss Mackellar has put a tragic intensity into this poem and she has expressed a general truth in the symbol of a personal experience. We take it from *The Spectator*.

Sorrow

BY DOROTHEA MACKELLAR

My sorrow, O my sorrow, when first you came to rest,
Crouched huddling on my hearthstone, I held you to my breast
And cuddled and caressed you, and rocked you o'er and o'er,
My sorrow, like a baby that creeps upon the floor!
I showed you to my neighbors, I made you rimes to sing,
For I was proud to have you, the delicate small thing;
And so I nursed you always, till you are come to-day,
My sorrow, like a tiger tense-crouching for his prey.

For silently and swiftly, my sorrow, you have grown
Till you are waxed so dreadful I dare not be alone,
Alone I dare not face you, lest I be slain outright—
I pray you, monster sorrow, to sheathe your claws to night!

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KENTUCKY'S PIONEER APPLE-GROWER

THE Bluegrass State is becoming famous for more desirable things than mountain feuds, "moonshining," horse-racing, and oratory of the "silver-tongued" variety. Like many of the other older commonwealths, Kentucky is rapidly developing its natural resources, and one of the men leading the work for the general betterment of the State is Edwin McCollom. Mr. McCollom has proved to the people of his section that the soil there is splendidly adapted for apple-growing—proved it by making money out of the industry himself—and, with no thought of gaining any notoriety, he has become even more than a State celebrity. The story of what he has done is told in *The Woman's Home Companion*:

Mr. McCollom, who is now sixty-nine years old, was pastor of a Presbyterian church in Henderson, one of the principal towns of the Pennyroyal district of Kentucky, when his physician convinced him that he must give up his sedentary life and the obligations of the ministry; so he went into the country and bought an eighty-seven-acre farm. It happened that the farm contained two acres of old apple orchard, and that for some obscure reason—apple-growing for profit being at the time unknown in the district—the former owner had also set out thirty-two acres of young trees, now two years old. Evidently the other farmers had convinced him that his judgment was bad, for he sold the property to Mr. McCollom for five thousand dollars, its value without the trees.

Mr. McCollom knew as much about farming as an Eskimo. His neighbors assured him that nobody had ever made money growing apples in Kentucky, and that he had better cut down his orchards and plant field crops. He compromised by cutting down ten acres of the trees, and managed to make a living by raising corn, wheat, and tobacco on his sixty-three acres of cleared ground. However, being a man of intelligence, he read up on apples and concluded that he might be able to make his despised orchards worth something. The trees had not been selected, and some proved worthless, but others were of good quality. Gradually he learned how to tend them to the best advantage, and when the young trees were eight or nine years old he was selling apples by the carload and his orchard was paying dividends. Nine years ago he replanted nine of the ten acres that he had cut down. Then the people of his immediate vicinity and of three or four neighboring counties sat up and took notice. Thousands of acres of trees were planted the same year in that section of the State, and in each succeeding year the apple acreage has been increasing to an extent that has taxed the facilities of the tree nurseries of the Middle West. So Mr. McCollom, a "tenderfoot" with no practical knowledge of farming, has taught hundreds of hard-headed, experienced farmers a most profitable lesson. His own replanted nine-acre orchard is regarded as one of the finest in the South, and he could sell his property for ten times



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what he paid for it. In short, he is one of those who can appreciate the old benediction that was pronounced upon a king of the Anglo-Saxons when he was crowned among his free-born people, "May he be blessed with the blessing of grapes and apples!"

ABOUT HAYWOOD

IF pieced together, the newspaper editorials denouncing William D. Haywood would probably reach from Lawrence, Mass., to Paterson, N. J. The popular impression of the I. W. W. leader, given by the hostile papers, is that he is the roughest kind of a "rough-neck," and that he is given to making melodramatic appeals to the prejudices of what is more or less vaguely described as "the mob." So, in view of this fact, it is somewhat interesting to have a picture of Haywood from the pen of a friendly writer. André Tridon, a Socialist, describes the champion of the Industrial Workers of the World in *The New Review*, a New York Socialist monthly, and as we must take the extreme views on one side with a grain of sugar, perhaps we should take this with a few drips of lemon-juice:

Haywood is simple. His speech and manner are simple. So are his clothes and his get-up. Some of the youngsters in the labor movement cultivate flowing manes and affect flowing ties, anathematize stiff collars and all but clerical, black clothes. They are burdened by their prophetic mission. Haywood's huge stature and his one damaged eye are the only things that make him conspicuous in a crowd. A Western soft hat, the collar, the tie, the suit, the overcoat that a million working-men wear; neither foppish nor slatternly.

Almost seven foot tall and with ample girth, he lets his appearance proclaim his strength; he does not stamp or pound, he does not act the bully; he does not use invective, he never damns or swears. Having been jailed perhaps a hundred times, he does not harp on his martyrdom. He does not whine. He does not boast. He is not a hero, nor an apostle. Just a big, strapping fellow, who came from far away to do some work that had to be done, and who is going to do it regardless of what may befall him. If the police interfere with his plans he will neither be cowed nor will he provoke them to acts of violence. He will, once more, go to jail without uttering the empty words which text-books record as historical sayings.

His many encounters with the representatives of organized capital have not embittered him; he is too healthy to be bitter. Familiarity with the woes of struggling mankind has not hardened him.

Haywood is not mysterious, nor mystical; he is not distant with strangers nor unduly familiar with close associates. In a word, a poor subject for the dramatist. "Clever, shrewd, a Machiavelli," thus speak those who watched him once or twice adapting himself to the mood, the temper, the level of a thousand miners, ten young children, a group of artists, a cultured woman. Watch him some more and you will find something more humanely inter-



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esting than Machiavellian shrewdness or cleverness: the faculty of sympathetic response. Uncover the strings of a piano and every sound in the room will call forth a sympathetic vibration of the sounding-board. Haywood vibrates sympathetically.

Haywood adapts himself to the audience, but that adaptation is the result of a reflex action, not of a conscious effort. The other day I watched him conducting a risky movement. He asked a crowd made up of perhaps twenty-five nationalities to select as many delegates, whom he sat on the stage in a row, calling upon them in turn to say a few words. The crowd had been on strike several weeks; which means that for several weeks those men, women, and children had slept their fill, rested their limbs, listened for hours to argumentation, read pamphlets; their bodies and their minds were undergoing a crucial change; races were commingling, united by the same hopes; bold, energetic men with a halo of romance had come from the ends of the continent to lead their fight. Bellies were empty perhaps, but hunger is not so fierce in idleness as in times of factory speeding. A carnival spirit pervaded the hall; and the twenty-five were lined up on the platform, self-conscious, with the weak jaw of the scared or the swagger of the panicky.

Some of them rushed to the front when called upon and repeated stock phrases; these Haywood encouraged, in order to give heart to the others. Some launched upon a lecture. Some stuttered in a choked whisper; Haywood repeated their words, editing them a little, for the benefit of the last row in the audience. Some were ridiculous and called forth a storm of mock applause and giggling; Haywood reminded the audience of the fact that the hardest workers are not the best talkers. When a sweet-faced, childlike girl, the Italian delegate, almost ran off the stage in a fit of fright, Haywood, with the attitude of a father to his young daughter or of a courtier to a princess, came to her, took her hand and with a bow presented her to the audience. And the girl, feeling safe under the protection of the tall Cyclops, found something to say and the voice to say it. But for the strong restraining hand of Haywood the audience would have jeered the poor inarticulate delegates, shouted the little girl off the stage, and then delegates and crowd, the former humiliated, the latter ashamed, would have all borne a grudge against the organizer of the performance.

As it was, the representatives of twenty-five nations gathered on the platform and, affirming the solidarity of their races in the present strike, felt thankful to Haywood and impelled thereafter to justify by deeds the trust placed in them. The crowd felt that from twenty-four men and the girl thus singled out a new activity would radiate.

Lunching once in a little restaurant patronized by Orientals, Haywood turned around and, looking into the men's faces, began to speak. The dark-eyed men laid down their cards or their forks, listened, asked questions in broken English. Haywood answered the questions slowly, in a simplified English which his Armenian or Greek audience could understand. Children drifted in. They were not boisterous, not intrusive, nor familiar. They, too,



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there was a remarkable and a powerful personality which it ought to capture. London is always on the look-out for captures, especially of the rich, the powerful, and the brilliant—tho its love for brilliancy, especially literary brilliancy, is less ardent and wide-spread than its adoration of wealth and power. Modest, unambitious, except in the development of his business, shy, Sir Thomas for a long time resisted all these blandishments, and continued to come every morning to his office at eight and to leave it at eight in the evening; and neither the theater nor society knew him or saw him. But at last he was approached on what is his soft side; and that is his love of the poor—those poor with whose wants his own early experiences gave him all the sympathy that comes from common experiences. And charity came in a very beautiful and irresistible embodiment in the person of Queen Alexandra—that fascinating figure which has held the whole-hearted admiration of England for two generations, and is as fresh to-day after half a century as on that first day just fifty years ago when her divine beauty of youth first captured every London heart. There were all kinds of festivities—especially for the children of the poor—to celebrate the jubilee of Queen Victoria; and Sir Thomas took a magnificent hand in them by a princely gift of £100,000 to one of the charities which Queen Alexandra was particularly interested in establishing.

Sir Thomas had at last taken the plunge into the tempestuous seas of London social life; and he was not allowed to turn back. It was one of the advantages, in contrast with the disadvantages, of the length of time he had to traverse before he reached the throne, that King Edward learned to know every section of society in his kingdom; that he was thus trained in affability, in social knowledge, in experience of life; and that he was able to recognize a real man in all classes. His predecessors had been brought up in the narrowness of the eighteenth century, in its limitation of acquaintance, in its strait-jacket of antique etiquette; he was a modern man born into a democratic epoch; and he had the nimble intelligence to realize his epoch and to move with it. And thus there were around him and close to him the great trader as well as the great nobleman; and Sir Thomas Lipton entered the charmed circle.

There was some curiosity—there was even some anxiety, at first—as to how this simple business man, who had spent his life in such retirement, who was the child of poor Irish peasants, would bear himself in this giddy and novel atmosphere of high society and courtly circles. Sir Thomas then first revealed that extraordinary social tact which is one of his most marked gifts. Modest and unpretentious, but quietly self-confident and quietly proud, he exhibited an ease and a perfect composure in these new circles, and won respect and won hearts in an ordeal so trying.

When, finally, Sir Thomas resolved to unburden himself of a little of the cares of a great and gigantic business, and when he went to the public for additions to his business, there was one of

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the most curious booms that have ever been seen. People of every class tumbled over one another in their eagerness to get an allotment. Sir Thomas forgot none of his old friends in the allotments; and they got their share in the rush for the valued shares; and many of them were able to sell the shares at 100 per cent. profit, and to add welcome thousands to their fortunes. It was thus a boom which pleased everybody—the stockbroker, the jobber, the general public; and it did not leave—for the money was a good investment, too—as many booms do, any bad taste behind.

After relieving himself of some of his responsibilities, Lipton became a great yachtsman. Every summer, his boats were seen at the regattas in Germany and France as well as at home. He also became a globe-trotter, and here is a story which Mr. O'Connor got from him:

If you want some strange and curious stories of all parts of the world—and especially of the mysterious East—you have only to spend an hour or two with Lipton in his office in the City Road—stories made the spicier by the keen sense of humor which Lipton has inherited from his Celtic blood. I laughed heartily as he told, for instance, the story of the Buddhist monk he met, let us say, in the center of China, who glared at him so fixedly that Lipton began to apprehend the rush and the knife of some fanatical enemy of the Christian and the foreigner, and then, a little later, when the monk could separate himself from his fellows with their shaven heads and their habits and their beads, Lipton's surprise when he heard in excellent English, with a slight brogue, the astounding inquiry, "What the d—l has brought you here, Lipton?" and soon found that the shaven and habited Buddhist monk was as much an Irishman as himself!

Rude Interruption.—On a certain Southern golf course the sand pits are famous for their difficulty. A New York man played into one of the pits, and then cursed, none the less malevolently, if silently, while he took six ineffectual strokes, raising only clouds of sand and fairly burying the ball. Presently he was aware of an interested and incredulous darky watching him.

"Whar you see dat snake you's tryin' to kill, man?" he demanded.—*New York Evening Post.*

Tricking Her.—The editor of a great magazine sent for a certain author who had submitted an unsolicited manuscript.

"I am glad to make your acquaintance, sir," said the editor, enthusiastically. "The story you sent us is perfectly splendid. But why use a nom de plume? Let us publish it over your own name and it will make you famous."

"I'm not after fame," objected the author. "It's money I want."

"But you'll get just as much money in either case."

"No, I won't. If I publish it over my own name, my wife will get the money."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

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A Chance.—The society for the prevention of useless noises might make a start by reducing the number of cheers from three to one.—*Atchison Globe.*

Or Behind the Barn.—PARSON—"Do you know where little boys go to when they smoke?"

Boy—"Yes; up the alley."—*Cleveland Leader.*

The Cheerful Thinker.

I'd love to pay the income tax,
I'd pay it with delight;
I'd pile the stuff in precious stacks—
I'd sit up half the night.
I'd try to be the first to pay—
I'd be it if I could;
And then I'd go my cheerful way—
At least, I think I would.

Of course, I'd want an income big,
So I could pay the more;
The deeper down I had to dig
The richer stream I'd pour.
If I had coupons piled in racks,
With millions to the good,
How joyously I'd pay the tax—
At least, I think I would.

—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Altruistic.—ROSE—"He said he would kiss me or die in the attempt."

MARIE—"Well?"

ROSE—"He has no life-insurance, and I pitied his poor old mother."—*Ohio State Sun-Dial.*

Tillie's Nightmare.—Tillie Clinger says she dreamed last night that she died and went to heaven in a Balkan blouse, and when she woke up she found she had been sleeping with her left hip on her hair brush.—*Dallas News.*

Tabooed Subject.—"Speaking of those campaign funds—"

"Let us not do so," replied the man who had subscribed. "There is no use of looking last year's band wagon in the taximeter."—*Washington Star.*

Getting Even.—"We are somewhat musical, and now the family next door is having the daughter take singing lessons."

"Emulation, eh?"

"Looks more like revenge."—*Washington Herald.*

No Relief.—The cynical person was standing in front of a part of an exhibition of local art talent labeled "Art Objects."

"Well, I suppose Art does object, and I can't blame her, but there doesn't seem to be any help for it," he finally said.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

One of Many.—FELLOW GUEST (who has just told humorous artist an appalling chestnut)—"Aw—thought you might illustrate it, you know. It happened to my father!"

ARTIST—"Many thanks; but what makes it even more interesting is that I must have met twenty or thirty of your brothers."—*Punch.*



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His Thought.—SHE (after the quarrel)—
"Leave my presence!"
HE (confused)—"Why—er—you've got them all!"—*Judge.*

It's Human.—Tell a man that there are 270,169,325,481 stars and he will believe you. But if a sign says Fresh Paint, he has to make a personal investigation.—*Charlottesville Enquirer.*

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"Send it collect," advised the practical friend.—*Buffalo Express.*

East-Side Version.—If you invent a really good joke, it stands a fair chance of coming true. One of the best Du Maurier ever did, that of the small boy, the porter, and the grandfather's clock, had itself almost repeated on Stuyvesant Square the other day.

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So Punch had it. The scene is now in Stuyvesant Square. A janitor is making small headway under the burden of a chiffonier, which he is carrying on his back. A boy on roller-skates goes by.

"Say, bonehead," he yells, "hire a room and then youse won't have to park your clo'es aroun' wid' youse!"—*New York Evening Post.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

May 30.—The peace treaty between the Balkan Allies and Turkey is signed.

The Spanish Cabinet, headed by Premier Romanones, resigns, following an attack by former Premier Maura.

June 1.—Count de Romanones resumes the premiership at the request of King Alfonso.

The Pope celebrates his seventy-eighth birthday.

June 2.—Japan announces that it favors the Bryan peace plan, which is already endorsed by ten nations.

Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate of England, dies.

June 4.—Following the announcement that he and his cabinet had resigned, Premier von Lukacs is wounded by a sabre in a riot in the Hungarian Parliament.

Japan again asks that the California Alien Land Ownership Law be not enforced.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

May 29.—Superintendent Sylvester and the Washington police are absolved by the Senate of blame for disorders during the suffrage parade on March 3.

Reports show that American exports increased \$217,165,302 in the past ten months.

May 31.—In compliance with a request of President Wilson, the Senate decides to make a sweeping investigation of the alleged lobby in Washington.

Secretary of State Bryan and Ambassador Spring-Rice sign a renewal of the five-year general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

The President, in a letter to Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, urges early action on the proposed currency legislation.

June 3.—Richard L. Metcalfe, editor of *The Commoner*, is appointed Civil Governor of the Panama Canal Zone.

Attorney-General McReynolds says the dissolution decree in the Tobacco Trust case has proved to be a failure, and recommends a special graduated tax as a remedy for monopoly evils.

GENERAL

May 29.—The New York City Board of Health issues an order which prohibits the use of the Friedmann tuberculous serum without special permits.

Governor Fielder, of New Jersey, signs a compromise jury-reform bill.

May 31.—The Roosevelt libel suit at Marquette is ended with a nominal verdict for the plaintiff after George A. Newett, the defendant, apologizes and retracts.

Negotiations for a foreign loan of \$100,000,000 to Mexico are concluded in New York.

June 2.—The Curran Aldermanic Committee, which recently investigated vice conditions in New York City, recommends the dismissal of Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, on the ground of inefficiency.

Ex-United States Senator Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan, dies at Detroit.

June 3.—Ex-Congressman Victor Berger, Eugene V. Debs, and Adolph Germer, representing the Socialist party, exonerate Governor Hatfield of blame for conditions resulting from the strike in the West Virginia coal fields, and criticize ex-Governor Glasscock.

Police Commissioner Waldo, of New York, denies the charges made by the Curran Committee.

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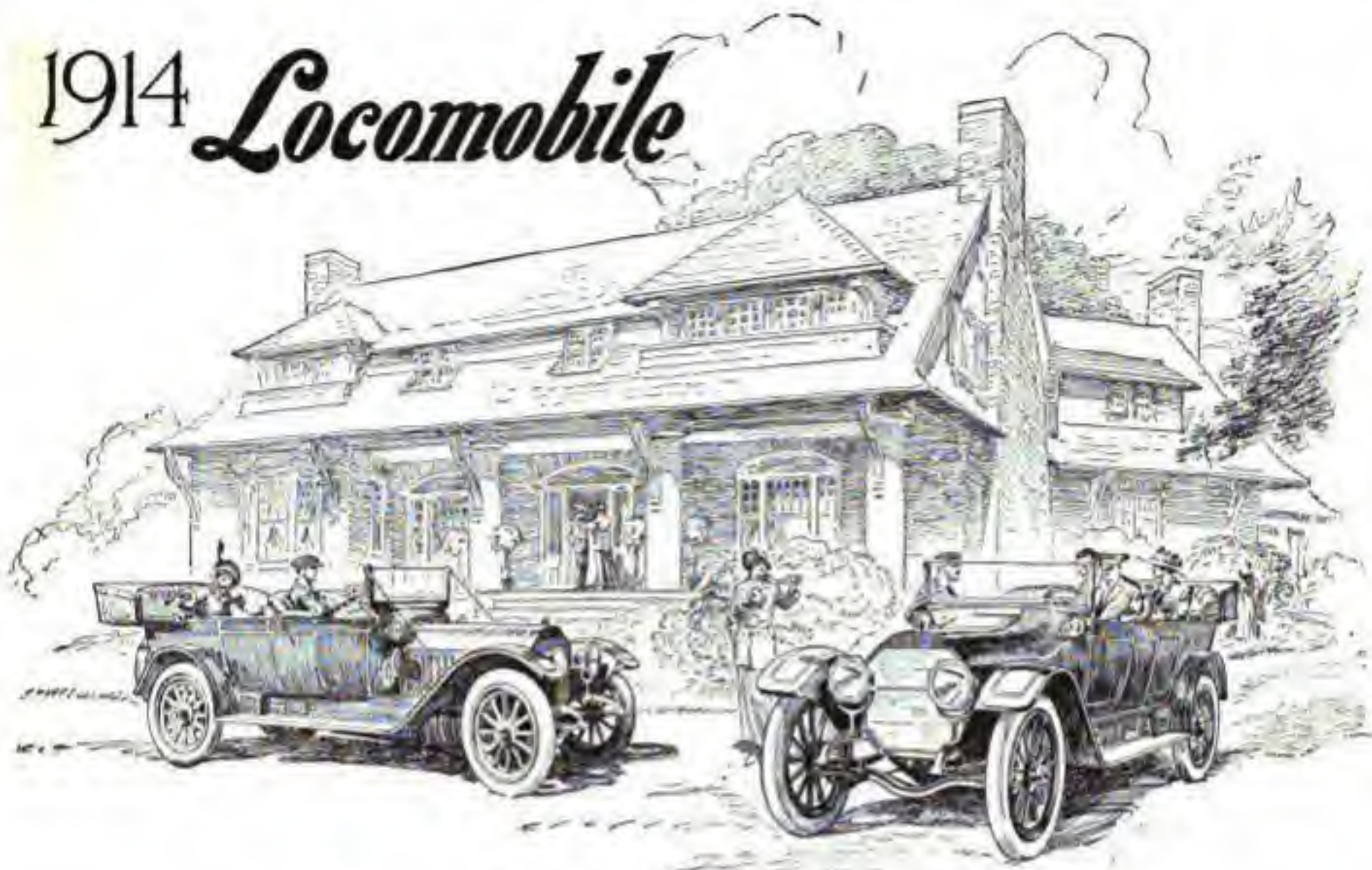
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No medicine will help Tommy. What he, his mother and the other children need are: a chance to breathe something pure and fresh,—a taste of sunshine and outdoor freedom,—an outing in the country or at the seashore. But between Tommy and his needs stands poverty, the result of misfortune. He must suffer just as if it were all his fault.

And that is why Tommy appeals for a square deal. Nor does he wish you to forget his mother, or his "pals" and their mothers,—all in the same plight.

This Association every summer sends thousands of "Tenement Tommies", mothers and babies to the country and to Sea Breeze, its fresh air home at Coney Island. A dollar bill, a five dollar check, or any amount you care to contribute, will help us to answer Tommy's appeal.

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY



THE MINNESOTA RATE DECISION

THE RAY OF LIGHT shot through the "twilight zone" between State and national jurisdiction by the Minnesota rate decision fails to bring all our editorial watchers into agreement as to what they see there. For more than a year, State and national officials, the railroads, and Wall Street have awaited the Supreme Court's decision in this case, which was to illuminate finally that dim and shadowy borderland in the regulation of commerce. Now that the Court, in the unanimous opinion read by Mr. Justice Hughes on June 9, apparently "declines to admit that there is a twilight zone," editors and public men are somewhat at variance in deciding who is the winner. The decision reverses the lower court and upholds most of Minnesota's specific contentions, declaring valid her two-cent passenger rate and freight schedules, even the interstate traffic may be indirectly affected. But the Court emphatically declares this regulation to be valid only because Congress has not seen fit to enact legislation covering this point, but which Congress has the power to do whenever it pleases. Hence, since the Court in practice leaves the State's right of regulation intact, we find papers like the *Washington Post* and *Chicago Post* agreeing with the *New York Commercial*, which believes that "the United States Supreme Court has handed the railroads of this country over to the tender mercies of the various States of the Union, which can now go as far as they please, so long as what they do to the railroads does not amount to confiscation." That Congress may exert its latent powers seems "much like a pleasant dream," for "a Congress that is committed to the principle of State rights is not likely to do much for the railroads." This view is supported by many Democratic Senators and Representatives, who approve the decision and see no need for further legislation.

But a careful reading of the opinion, say the *Boston Transcript*, *Springfield Republican*, and *New York Press, Tribune*, and *Evening Mail*, will find that it contains, to quote *The Tribune*, "a pretty complete assertion of the Government's paramount right to go into a State and upset local regulations inimical to the conduct of interstate commerce on a just and fair basis." Sooner or later, says *The Republican*, Congress must enact laws asserting its jurisdiction. Thus the Supreme Court's decision is declared by *The Press* to be for the railroads—

"a signal of hope for the future, when Congress shall assume

the paramountcy of the national authority, and the bewildered owners of the more than \$16,000,000,000 invested in American railroad properties—to say nothing of other corporate investments—may look for justice and fair dealing to one authority rather than to forty-eight."

We are reminded by several newspapers that the history of the Minnesota rate cases began when in 1907 Minnesota, through its Railroad and Warehouse Commission, and subsequently through its legislature, ordered certain reductions of freight and passenger charges within the State. Stockholders of railroads directly affected brought suit to enjoin the rates as an unconstitutional exercise of power, as interference with interstate commerce, and as confiscatory. In April, 1911, Judge Sanborn, in the Federal Circuit Court, upheld all three of these contentions; in similar Missouri cases, the Circuit Court sustained the argument as to confiscatory rates, but not the argument of interference with interstate commerce. Now the Supreme Court reverses the Sanborn decision, to the great joy of the Governor of Minnesota and other State officials interested in the case.

It is a victory for Minnesota, says Attorney-General Smith, but a victory whose results "are of unmeasurable value to every State in the Union." Taking the same broad view, the *Minneapolis Journal* thinks the ground is now cleared "for a complete readjustment of the relations between the railroads and the public on a national basis." It continues:

"There were two branches of the case—first, the question of State control over rates wholly within the State; second, the question whether the rates prescribed by the State were confiscatory, as complained by the stockholders of the railroads. This second branch of the case naturally involves the principles on which railroad property is to be valued in determining the reasonableness of rates.

"Reduced to its simplest terms, the decision as to the first branch of the case is that the State does at present control intrastate rates, but that Congress at any time may in its discretion take away that power. There is, in short, no 'twilight zone' where neither State nor nation controls rates."

And the *New York World*, *Baltimore News*, and *Chicago Tribune* agree that the "twilight zone" now disappears, or, at least, "can be made to disappear whenever Congress decides to act."

The basis for their belief is found in these passages in the memorandum read by Justice Hughes:

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"The authority of Congress extends to every part of interstate commerce and to every instrumentality or agency by which it is carried on; and the full control by Congress over the subjects committed to its regulation is not to be denied or thwarted by the commingling of interstate and intrastate operations. . . .

"Where matters falling within the State power, as above described, are also by reason of their relation to interstate commerce within the reach of the Federal power, Congress must be the judge of the necessity of Federal action, and until Congress acts the States may act. The paramount authority of Congress enables it to intervene at its discretion for the complete and effective government of that which has been committed to its care, and for this purpose and to this extent, in response to a conviction of national need, to displace local laws by substituting laws of its own.

"State regulation of railroad rates began with railroad transportation. The authority of the State to prescribe what shall be reasonable charges for intrastate transportation is State-wide, unless it be limited by the exertion of the constitutional powers of Congress with respect to interstate commerce and its instruments. As a power appropriate to the territorial jurisdiction of the State it is not confined to a part of the State, but extends throughout the State, to its cities adjacent to its boundaries, as well as to those in the interior of the State. If this authority of the State be restricted it must be by virtue of the actual exercise of Federal control, and not by reason merely of a dormant Federal power—that is, one which has not been exerted.

"Congress, in an act to regulate commerce, expressly provided that the provisions of the act should not extend to transportation 'wholly within one State.' Having regard to the terms of the Federal statute, the familiar range of State action at the time it was enacted, the continued exercise of State authority in the same manner and to the same extent after its enactment, and the decisions of this Court recognizing and upholding this authority, the Court finds no foundation for the proposition that the act to regulate commerce contemplated interference with the authority of the State to prescribe reasonable rates for the exclusively internal traffic throughout the extent of its territory. . . .

"Under the established principles governing State action, Minnesota did not transcend the limits of its authority in prescribing the rates here involved, assuming them to be reasonable intrastate rates. It exercised an authority appropriate to its territorial jurisdiction and not opposed to any action thus far taken by Congress."

Then follows a paragraph which several editors look upon as a "hint to Congress":

"The interblending of operations in the conduct of interstate and local business by interstate carriers, and the exigencies that are said to arise with respect to the maintenance of interstate rates by reason of their relation to intrastate rates, are considerations for the practical judgment of Congress. If the situation has become such that adequate regulation of interstate rates can not be maintained without imposing requirements with respect to such intrastate rates of interstate carriers as substantially affect interstate rates, it is for Congress to determine, within the limits of its constitutional authority over inter-

state commerce and its instruments, the measure of the regulation it should supply."

Ex-President Taft, who, as lawyer, judge, and President, has had much to do with rate cases, thus gives, in a statement prepared for the *New York Sun*, his view of the effects of the decision:

"The railroads that deem themselves prejudicially affected by the State regulation of State business can find no remedy for their complaint in the Interstate Commerce Act or in any judicial proceeding based upon that act. To this extent the issue is decided against the railroads.

"But the judgment of the Court is a broad declaration in favor of the plenary power of Congress to vest the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal courts, or some other appropriate instrumentality, with the authority to regulate and restrict such improper or prejudicial interference with interstate commerce as the fixing by a State railroad commission of merely State rates may involve. . . .

"The result of the main issue is a great victory in principle for the national control of interstate commerce and the possession by Congress of the right to use every appropriate means to render that control effective and uniform, even where the means may include an investigation and restriction under Congressional authority of State-fixt rates on State business.

"The only recourse of the interstate railroads which have complaints of this kind, therefore, is to Congress for new legislation adopting some proper

means to permit the railroads to secure consideration of their complaints by Federal authority and the restraint of such State action as may interfere with the uniform and proper regulation of their interstate commerce."

Railroad officials and railroad lawyers receive the decision with disappointment, which, however, is in some cases moderated and even overcome by the hope that Congress will make use of the broad powers it is declared to possess. Presidents Mudge of the Rock Island, and Delano of the Wabash, are reported as saying that it is the general opinion among railway men that the decision is bad for the railroads. Others are more optimistic, thinking that Congress is now aware of the hard lot of the roads, and is likely to take action giving the Interstate Commerce Commission complete charge of the railways of the country. Sentiment in Wall Street, according to the *New York Times*, is now drifting strongly in favor of such centralization, and it is taken for granted that the railroads will, as advised by ex-President Taft and many others, memorialize Congress to pass the necessary legislation. And this task is urged upon the Washington lawmakers as their bounden duty by such papers as the *Springfield Republican*, *New York Tribune*, *Minneapolis Journal*, and *Chicago Tribune*. "The national function of transportation" must be "regulated by the national Government, fully and consistently," declares the *Chicago daily*. Naturally, comments the *New York Evening Mail*, "this means all



HAUNTED. — Kirby in the *New York World*.



'LIZARD LOBBY' CROSSING THE ICE.
—Gage in the Philadelphia Press.



YOU DIRTY BOY!
—Coats in the New York Sun.

EXTRA HORRORS OF AN EXTRA SESSION.

railroads, and it is not difficult to see that it may also mean ultimately all industrial corporations."

Judging from Washington correspondence, this question may become a political issue at the next session of Congress. Representative Willis (Rep.), of Ohio, is said to be at work upon a bill to bridge the gap between Federal and State control of railway rates. On the other hand, no Democrat has been found who favors such action. Representative Adamson, Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, remarks for instance:

"Believing in good government, I accept the Supreme Court's decision without additional legislation on this particular phase of the interstate commerce question."

It is the portion of the Minnesota rate decision dealing with the charges of confiscatory rates and the allied problem of valuation that is deemed of most immediate importance from the railroad standpoint by the *New York Journal of Commerce* and *The Wall Street Journal*. In the case of three roads, the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, and the Minneapolis and St. Louis, the lower court had adjudged the Minnesota rates confiscatory. The Supreme Court reverses this decision in the case of the two first-named roads, but upholds it in the case of the Minneapolis and St. Louis. This part of the opinion dealing with the question of valuation is exceedingly technical, and can not here be quoted at length. The *New York Sun* explains that:

"In asserting that the rates were confiscatory, two sets of valuations of railroad property were offered to the lower court, which rejected the State valuation and accepted those of the railroads. The railroad valuations were in excess of their capitalization, and Judge Sanborn's doctrine that capital invested in railroad property was entitled to a return of 7 per cent., on the value of the property, was translated marketwise to mean minimum passenger and freight rates which would guarantee a wide margin of return above 7 per cent. on the par value of the common stocks of railroads similarly undercapitalized or overvalued. It was this translation which more than anything else raised the exaggerated hopes that went to smash in Wall Street yesterday."

"In arriving at his findings about railroad values, Judge Sanborn sustained the argument of the railroads that they were entitled to the present value of property *valued for railroad purposes* as distinct from the value of land adjacent to terminals or right of way."

The Supreme Court "refused to sustain either the values or the methods adopted," notes *The Sun*, but it also declined to

offer any substitute method, being content with laying down a few general principles. To quote the opinion again:

"It is not admissible to attribute to the property owned by the carriers a speculative increment of value over the amount invested in it and beyond the value of similar property owned by others by reason of the fact of public service. . . . Assuming that the company is entitled to a reasonable share in the general prosperity of the communities it serves, and thus to attribute to its property an increase in value, still, the increase so allowed, apart from any improvements it may make, can not properly extend beyond the fair average of the normal market value of the land in the vicinity having a similar character. Otherwise we enter the realm of mere conjecture."

Apparently, then, says *The Wall Street Journal*, "the actual real estate of the railroads must be estimated at the local value of farm land in parts of the system, and at the improved real-estate value where the surrounding real estate is also improved." Herein this financial daily, and likewise the *New York Globe* and *Journal of Commerce*, *Sun*, and *Springfield Republican* see a distinct gain in the solution of the difficult valuation problem.

President Erb, of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, is pleased with the decision, partly perhaps because the Minnesota rates were deemed confiscatory in the case of his road. Yet he bases his satisfaction on general grounds, saying:

"The United States Supreme Court now holds that the State can not make a rate that is confiscatory or that fails to yield a reasonable return on the value of the property. . . ."

"The decision will, in my opinion, go far to establish confidence the world over in American railroad investments and should be helpful in the present condition in restoring confidence and general prosperity."

The effect of last week's decision on the Shreveport rate cases, which have been held over till October, is a subject of some interesting newspaper speculation, but Assistant Attorney-General Dennison, who represents the Department of Justice in the Commerce Court, and who drew the petition of the Federal Government intervening in the State rate cases because of their effect on the Shreveport case, is quoted in the *New York Tribune* as saying that the Supreme Court decision leaves the issue open:

"The Minnesota cases relate to an indirect effect upon interstate commerce, while the Shreveport case involves a direct and intentional interference with interstate commerce by the State of Texas."



WITH AND WITHOUT.

—Kirby in the *New York World*.

"HEAVY, HEAVY HANGS—"

—Murphy in the *San Francisco Call*.

HOPES AND FEARS IN TARIFF REVISION.

"PUBLICITY" FOR PUBLISHERS

OBJECTIONS to publicity about their affairs continue to come from our organs which exist by making public the affairs of others. Not that they have anything to conceal, they hasten to explain, but they fear that this piece of governmental coercion may lead to others, till finally the "freedom of the press" will be in danger. The Supreme Court, however, appears to have no such apprehension, and by its unanimous decision the "Newspaper Publicity Law," enacted as part of the Postal Appropriation Act of 1912, is affirmed as constitutional and described in the opinion, press reports say, as a measure "for the public good" and "not an abridgment of the freedom of the press." The particular section of the law whose validity was contested in the suit brought by the *New York Journal of Commerce* in conjunction with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, requires that every newspaper and periodical having mailing privileges of the second class shall file with the postal authorities semiannual sworn statements, giving the names of the editors, owners, stockholders, bondholders, mortgagees, and other security-holders, and the average circulation in the case of daily papers, which statement must also be published in the newspaper or periodical. Also, it is forbidden under penalty of a fine to publish paid-for articles without marking them "advertisement." This law applies to 52,000 publications, some reports estimate, and exempts only "religious, fraternal, and scientific publications." About 88 per cent. of the newspapers already have complied with the law, "many under protest," because they believe it seeks to "regulate journalism" and to enforce "censorship of the press."

On this point the Court's decision, announced by Chief Justice White, maintains—

"that in considering this subject we are concerned not with any general regulation of what should be published in newspapers, not with any condition excluding from the right to resort to the mails, but we are concerned solely and exclusively with the right on behalf of the publishers to continue to enjoy great privileges and advantages at the public expense, a right given to them by Congress upon condition of compliance with regulations deemed by that body incidental and necessary to the complete execution of the public policy lying at the foundation of the privileges accorded."

If the methods of this law, which "many competent authorities" deem "excessively inquisitorial," says *The Journal of Commerce*, were applied to other than second-class matter, "it is difficult to see to what extremes this form of government espionage might not go," and this paper argues:

"The law was inspired partly as a matter of spite by legislators who wished to punish the newspapers for their hostile criticisms. There was no public demand for such a measure. It escaped discussion because that was rendered impossible through the haste in which it was rushed through Congress as a rider upon the Post-Office Appropriation Bill. Some of its provisions are ridiculous, and the law should be amended or repealed to bring it within the limits of reason. Of course *The Journal of Commerce* will very cheerfully comply with the mandate of the Supreme Court as soon as the requirements of the law are clearly understood. As for the policies and actions of *The Journal of Commerce*, they require neither explanation nor defense, being absolutely open and independent in all respects."

Nor has the *New York Times* anything to conceal in its affairs or its circulation, but it does consider the law "odious" and "of no benefit whatever to the public." As for the requirement that all paid-for matter shall be marked "advertisement," says *The Times*, as it does not do a "reading-notice" business, the provision can have no personal application, yet—

"We have denounced the law because it is base in origin and detestable in principle. It is a bad and harmful law, and as soon as the people show sufficient interest in the affairs of the nation to elect a Senate and House of a higher intellectual level than that recently attained, it will be repealed."

The harm of the publicity law, in the view of the *New York Evening Post*, lies in "the possibility of using the postal laws in a punitive way and not only against the newspapers," because the Court's decision "rests the whole question on the right of Congress to specify the conditions under which newspapers and periodicals shall be admitted to the privileges of second-class matter."

But the fears of the *New York* dailies are not shared by the *Springfield Republican*, which remarks that the law "is to most papers an academic matter," and "there seems no reason for fearing that there is to be any serious abridgment of the freedom of the press along this line."



THE SQUEALERS.
—Donshey in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.



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"WHO'S GOING TO TAKE CARE OF US?"
—Kneble in the *New York Evening Sun*.

TARIFF INFANTS.

INDICTING A "LABOR TRUST"

THE INDICTMENT of nineteen officials of the United Mine Workers of America for violation of the Sherman Law in connection with the West Virginia strike puzzles the Washington correspondents, coming at the time it does. Why start such a suit, they wonder, on the very eve of the United State Senate's investigation of charges much the same, in a general way, as those carried in the indictment? Furthermore, as the *Washington Times* points out, "President Wilson's difficulties deciding whether to sign or veto the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill," with its proviso forbidding the use of its appropriation, for prosecuting labor unions and agricultural associations under the Antitrust Law, "will not be lessened by the action of the West Virginia Federal Court." The President's plan, according to the well-informed *Washington Post*, is "to accompany his signature of the Sundry Civil Bill with a statement deprecating the proviso, and explaining that the Department of Justice had other funds available for punishing violators of the law regardless of their affiliations." But it was hardly expected, continues *The Post*, "that any active move against labor men would be used as a practical illustration of that statement." Any political significance in the indictment, however, declare several editors and correspondents, is obscured for the present by the fact that it came about solely on the initiative of the local district attorney, without even the knowledge of the Attorney-General and the other officials of the Department of Justice in Washington. But later, says *The Post*,

"If the prosecution is pushed forward, it will be understood that the President approves the indictment. If the case is dropped, the inference will be drawn that the President's interest in the proviso in the Sundry Civil Bill goes deeper into its merits than has been surmised heretofore."

Nor is it in Washington alone that this action has caused surprise and started questionings. Labor leaders gathered informally in Indianapolis let it be understood, according to a press dispatch, that in their opinion "the conviction of the defendants would put a stop to organizing across State lines and would practically destroy labor organizations unless they confined themselves within State lines and thus escaped the inhibi-

tions of the Sherman Antitrust Law." And it was to escape just such conditions, they explain, "that they urged the passage of an act exempting them from prosecution under the Antitrust Law."

The indictment charges that the nineteen persons named, as agents and members of "an unincorporated, voluntary organization of individuals as a labor union known as the United Mine Workers of America, having many thousands of members, unlawfully combined and conspired together with the object and intent of unionizing and making members of said organization the laborers employed in and around the coal mines of the State of West Virginia," with the intent that the organization, "by regulating the wages to be paid to those laborers, could and would fix and control prices at which the coal mined in West Virginia could compete with the coal mined in the western part of Pennsylvania and in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois." Or, as the press generally understand it, tho the mine owners are not named, the officials of the Mine Workers are indicted "for conspiring with coal operators in other States who are friendly to union labor to unionize the miners of West Virginia and introduce into that State the higher union scale of wages." This, declares President John P. White, one of the nineteen indicted Mine Workers, "is absurd and ridiculous."

"We will be amply able to make clear that no such collusion existed, or was even thought of. If we conspired with the operators, as the dispatch says, why did they not indict the operators? There are operators in the four States mentioned—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois—who own mines in West Virginia. They would hardly be conspiring against themselves."

"The whole story is a pure fabrication of the wildest imagination."

It may be that the full strength of the case against these Mine Workers has not appeared in the dispatches, suggest the *Washington Post* and the *Springfield Republican*, but, says the latter, if all they have done "is to bring about, or to seek to bring about, the raising of wages, then it is impossible to offer any defense whatever of the use of the Antitrust Law in prosecuting them," and "the sooner that law is amended, the better." Yet after all, *The Republican* feels confident that if such is the case, the highest Federal courts are not likely to sustain the charges

brought in West Virginia. Likewise it appears to the Washington *Times* that "to decide the West Virginia case against the union would seemingly be to decide against all unions whose program might affect the price of anything entering into interstate commerce." And it concludes emphatically: "It is impossible and unthinkable that the labor organizations shall now be adjudicated out of existence under a law that was never meant to apply to them."

To the New York *Times*, however, which looks at the situation from a slightly different viewpoint, a conspiracy of the kind charged "is about as obnoxious a conspiracy in restraint of trade as could well be imagined," and is a "perfectly apparent" violation of the Antitrust Law. If that statute, it continues, "is applicable in any case, it is applicable to this one." Finally,

"The West Virginia indictment supplies a very good test of the attitude of the Executive Department of the Government toward the remarkable theory adopted by Congress that crime is not punishable when committed by labor unions and farmers."

The New York *Globe*, speaking as a friend of organized labor, welcomes the prosecution "because sooner or later some court must squarely pass on the question of whether or not labor unions are obnoxious under the Sherman Law." And the New York *Commercial*, noting that another set of indictments handed down by the same grand jury charges a coal-mining company with peonage, deems it well that the prosecution of the two cases will enable the various interests concerned "to join issues upon which the Supreme Court may pass judgment in the end."

The indictments came "as a complete surprise to me," says Governor Hatfield, of West Virginia, who, as the Senatorial investigation begins, declares that "in the Paint and Cabin Creek coal fields, the civil authorities have absolute control and have had for some time." In view of the wide-spread criticism of the Governor in connection with the use of martial law in West Virginia, it is but fair to say that the report of the Socialist committee of inquiry practically exonerates him. To quote from this document, as appears in the Milwaukee *Leader* (Soc.)—

"He had inherited martial law from Governor Glascock, his predecessor, and the reason he permitted it to remain effective was because he was requested to do so by the union miners themselves to prevent them and their organizers from being assaulted and beaten up by the Baldwin-Felts thugs in the employ of the mine owners. . . ."

"We have no desire to exculpate Governor Hatfield for any act he is justly responsible for, but it is undoubtedly true that he has been accused of wrongs which were committed under the administration of Governor Glascock, his predecessor, to whose official spinelessness and subserviency to the mine owners are mainly due the outrages which so long disgraced West Virginia in the eyes of the nation."

"It was under the administration of Glascock and not Hatfield that martial law was declared; that the military commission was created; that Mother Jones, John Brown, C. H. Boswell, and numerous others were court-martialed and convicted."

The Socialist Committee state in this document that the Governor had "unconditionally released" these persons from prison, and quote him as saying "that not in a single instance had he affirmed a conviction of the military commission, that the suppressed Socialist papers were at liberty to resume publication, and that he believed in the rights of free organization, free speech, and free assemblage."

NEW JERSEY'S JOURNALISTIC PERILS

AN UNEXPECTED DEVELOPMENT in the Paterson strike—the conviction of a Socialist editor for daring to impugn the Paterson police in his *Weekly Issue*—has resulted in a change of the popular temper toward the strike-ridden Jersey city and bids fair to bring up the question of free speech as a national topic. Alexander Scott is the name of the convicted editor whose sentence is indeterminate at from one to fifteen years at hard labor, with a fine of \$250. The New

York Socialist *Call* announces the formation of a "Scott Defense Fund" by the Passaic County Socialists, to carry the case to the highest courts. The contest will be fought out on a proper legal basis, says *The Call*, and there will be "no anarchy, even if the anarchists are the police," for Scott is not to be railroaded and his fight "will persist when the strike in the silk-mills is ended." The statements on which Scott was indicted were directed against the chief of police and his men, and some of them are quoted by the Kansas City *Star*, which says that "every interest, big or little, that fears publicity" is always ready with the cry: "Send the editor to jail; teach him a lesson so he won't interfere with our game." Once Scott wrote, *The Star* tells us: "Helpless men, women, and children are brutally clubbed, cuffed, and manhandled right on the streets." And again: "The police anarchists not only believe in lawlessness, but they practise it. They don't waste words on the workmen—they simply crack their heads." It is of remarks like these that the New York *Tribune* says the Curran Report makes "quite as serious charges against the police of New York" and counsels the higher courts of New Jersey to show disapproval of "the perversion of justice now being practised in Paterson," for—

"If they do not check the infringement on the rights of the press and of free speech now going on there, Congress will properly step in and inquire whether citizens and residents of New Jersey are enjoying the full protection of the guarantees of the federal Constitution."

Just what rights of citizenship have been violated in Paterson are touched upon by the New York *Globe* in a résumé of the progress of the strike in which it holds that the whole trouble has been that "Haywoodism on one side has been met by Haywoodism on the other," and it adds that "anarchism is not prevented, but stimulated, when public officers, losing their heads and forgetting their oaths, become anarchistic." Also *The Globe* points out that it has been the game of Haywood and his associates to tease "a stupid chief of police" into making "illegal arrests," thus giving support to "the Haywood theory that the present government is all wrong." Then follow instances, such as the conviction of Haywood in April "by a foolish magistrate"—a judgment reversed in a higher court; then the conviction of Patrick Quinlan "for an offense which it is seemingly conceded he did not commit," and finally, the conviction and sentencing, as above stated, of the Socialist editor of *The Weekly Issue*, who, as *The Globe* says, was found guilty of criminal "hostility to government" by a jury consisting of "two county officers, two farmers, and eight business men." Continuing, *The Globe* tells us that altho "nine-tenths of the voting citizens of Paterson are employees," not one of them was on the jury, and it sums up the Scott verdict in these words:



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ALEXANDER SCOTT.

The editor whose imprisonment for printing unkind words about the Paterson police raises the "free-speech" issue in New Jersey.

"Free speech was first suppressed in Paterson. Then free assemblage. Now freedom of the press is attacked. It is to be hoped there is enough virtue left in the press and among the friends of free government to protect this Jersey editor in his constitutional rights. A poor man, he should not be asked to bear the sole expense of his defense. He should be furnished with competent counsel and a prompt appeal taken. In the meantime it is proper to repeat one of the statements for which this Jersey editor has been convicted as a criminal—namely, that the anarchism of the worst kind is the anarchism of public officers who flagrantly violate the law by disregarding constitutional rights."

The statute by whose provisions Scott was convicted, the *Springfield Republican* informs us, was passed soon after the assassination of President McKinley "in sympathy with the popular excitement of the hour over the criticism of governments and public officials by the press," and observes:

"That it is a statute which might be used outrageously by the authorities is evident enough. Whether it has been in the case referred to we do not undertake to say without having seen the text of the articles in the *Passaic* paper on the Paterson police. But it is a law which, having now been enforced in a special instance, should be made to stand the test of the judgment of the highest tribunals to which the individual may appeal for the safeguarding of his liberties."

But the *New York World*, which disclaims any sympathy for the I. W. W., says it has read carefully Editor Scott's criticism of the Paterson police and concludes that—

"If New York had such a law and it was interpreted as the New Jersey law has been interpreted, most of the inhabitants of this city would be in jail. Indeed, except for Mayor Gaynor and Commissioner Waldo and the police force, the town would be practically depopulated."

"Not an ornament to Jersey justice," remarks the *Boston Transcript* on what it calls a "gag law," and believes the Socialists will be duly grateful to the court for having provided them with an asset so valuable as "a fully fledged martyr." *The Trans-*

the city and State of New York had been compelled to keep silence, that situation would have continued to fester and expand under the immunities of enforced secrecy. It was the publicity that followed that gave justice its opportunity and helped the



THE PATTERSON ATTEMPT.

—Robinson in the *New York Tribune*.

authorities to discover and punish at least a few of the guilty parties. The delight of men high up in the police department at finding themselves protected by a law of the State against criticism and the detection to which it led, for their parts in an infamous conspiracy, can well be imagined.

"It is fortunate that the case is to be considered by a higher or probably the highest court in the State. If there has been an inadequate or too technical interpretation of the law, the court will doubtless find it out. If the terms of the law compel the verdict that has been given, then it is so much the worse for the law. When a public servant, from the highest to the lowest, is protected against criticism, we may look for bad and oppressive service. Publicity is the safety-valve. Public sentiment is a better regulator of public service than any other influence that can be invoked, but it is impossible to know what public sentiment is if it is deprived of the right of free expression."

Similarly the *Cleveland Press* holds that "free government is impossible without free discussion," and that "the right of free speech in a democracy is basic," but, because of certain recent infringements of this right in various parts of the country, *The Press* is moved to ask:

"What is meant by free speech as the term is used in the constitutional guaranty? Does it mean that one may at any time and in any condition say whatever comes into his mind to say? Does it mean that he may say only what the police or military authorities say he may say? Or does it mean intermediate shadings difficult to define, not clearly understood and therefore so uncertain as to make clashes inevitable? There is needed, now more than ever before, in view of the prevalence of social unrest, a clear and compelling statement of just what this guaranty covers. Since the subject in controversy goes to the very base of free government, the intelligence brought to its consideration should be the best that the nation can summon."

"Let the President, therefore, when he deems the time fitting, take action on the free-speech petition, not with a view to conditions in Paterson merely, or any other area of passing controversy, but broadly, fundamentally. Let us have a standard definition of what free speech is. Let us know where we stand."

The *New York Sun* is astonished at the "loose and hasty" talk over an "agitator" who happens also to be an editor, while the *Providence Journal* reminds Scott that there are sufficient court decisions on "the freedom of the press" to ensure him every opportunity.



UNITED THEY STAND.

—Kirby in the *New York World*.

script does not believe Scott guilty from the evidence of his editorials, and defends criticism of public officials with this argument:

"A great deal has happened within the year so close to New Jersey that the courts of that State should have seen that the literal application of the law under which they were working was hardly in accord with the public welfare. Suppose that when Rosenthal was shot down the newspapers and people of

THE "TEN-PER-CENT." IMMIGRATION BILL

TO BAR OUT undesirables on a percentage basis is the adroit plan of Senator Dillingham in his Immigration Bill, as the press interpret it. A simple application of arithmetic is to limit the influx from southern and eastern Europe. Mr. Dillingham is remembered as chairman of the late Immigration Commission and author of an immigration bill, vetoed by President Taft, in which the feature most opposed was the literacy test. There is no such test in the present Dillingham Bill, the press accounts tell us, but in place of it is a provision that the number of aliens of any nationality, exclusive of temporary visitors, who may be admitted into the country during a year must not exceed 10 per cent. of the number of persons of that nationality "resident in the United States at the time of the United States census next preceding," while the minimum number of any nationality admissible in any fiscal year shall not be less than 5,000. The probabilities are said to be against the bill's coming up for consideration during this session, altho, as *The Journal of Commerce* notes, it is the third in the cause of restricted immigration that has been introduced in this Congress, and its provisions are more severe than those of the other bills, except for the omission of the literacy test.

It is provided in the Dillingham Bill that when the maximum number of any nationality has been admitted, all other aliens of that nationality who apply for admission during the fiscal year shall be excluded. However, "aliens returning from a temporary visit abroad, and aliens coming to join near relatives, as well as members of professional and business classes," may be admitted regardless of the maximum number. A further provision empowers the Secretary of Labor to admit aliens in excess of the maximum number when, "in his opinion, such action is justifiable as a measure of humanity." According to information compiled by Senator Dillingham, based on immigration experience of the last ten years, the *New York Sun* reports, the Dillingham Bill, if it became a law, would reduce the immigration from southern and eastern Europe by about 130,000 annually, and "the number of aliens coming from northern and western Europe might be increased two-thirds." Apparently this is a consummation that is widely wished, as the *Indianapolis News* says:

"Frankly, immigrants from northern and western Europe are more to be desired than those from any other part of the world. Most of what is recognized as true American stock to-day traces its ancestry to peoples of Great Britain, Germany, and other states of the same grade. Immigration laws should be just not

only to the home-seeker, but to those whose homes are to be shared by the newcomers. The need for stricter regulation is recognized. Perhaps the Dillingham proposals will open the way for a solution."

The absolute need of legislation to reduce the present flow of immigration to a minimum is insisted on by the *Labor Clarion*, San Francisco, which argues in this fashion against the alien laborer who pauperizes the American workman:

"The great bulk of the immigration we are now receiving consists of Lithuanians, Magyars, Polish, Portuguese, Rumanians, Russians, Servians, Slovaks, Slavonians, Syrians, Turkish, and South Italian males. They are unlike the old immigration which came in family groups looking for a home and a chance to educate their children and advance their general conditions. Everywhere this cheap labor has been coming in and crowding out the American workman."

On the other hand, many newspapers can see no virtue in such restrictions of immigration as Senator Dillingham proposes, as, for example, the *Philadelphia Record*, which thinks "there is much less excuse for excitement about immigration now than there was sixty years ago," because in proportion to the population our immigrants form hardly as large a percentage as they did then.

"The persons of foreign birth in this country in 1860 were 13.2 per cent. of the total. In 1900 they were 13.7. The largest percentage in any intermediate census year was 14.8 in 1890."

The *New York Evening Post* attributes the falling off of immigration from northern and western Europe to the fact that countries in that section have become more attractive to the people born there, owing to improvement in social and political conditions, and it consequently foresees a decrease in immigration from southern and eastern Europe when such conditions have ameliorated there. As for Mr. Dillingham's bill, *The Post* calls it "a device which smacks somewhat of the governmental methods found by *Gulliver* on the island of Laputa." Nor has the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* any admiration for the proposal, which is illogical, might prove absolutely harmful to the West, and "might even lead to unfortunate diplomatic entanglements," and *The Ledger* concludes:

"The immigration problem must be settled, but let it be done reasonably and fairly. Exclusion by percentages would not only be contradictory of the historic policy and principle of the nation, but it would be woefully futile in accomplishing its purpose. The ninth man might be the very one who ought to be kept out and the eleventh the very one who ought to be welcomed."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE happy pair in Berlin drew three kings.—*New York Press*.

T. R. is quite a traveler, but he never gets out of the temperate zone.—*Detroit News*.

GEORGE HARVEY says that it doesn't pay to be a prophet. It certainly didn't pay George.—*Columbia State*.

IF the Senators study hard they may learn what a lobbyist is by the end of the season.—*Kansas City Star*.

THAT noise you hear from the East is the Turk rubbing his hands as Greek swats Bulgarian.—*Louisville Times*.

NEW YORK is to have not only the largest court-house in the country, but the largest church. It needs both.—*Cleveland Leader*.

To put one over the platter when Wagner comes up in the pinch is about as precarious as writing a life-insurance policy on the President of Mexico.—*New York Press*.

THE mayor of Philadelphia has found that the first families are willing to have the town reformed, if it can be done without inconvenience to them.—*Boston Advertiser*.

ALFRED NOYES is getting a large vote for poet laureate from American editors who can not remember any other British poet on the spur of the moment.—*Buffalo Enquirer*.

SOME one says that there will be a monument erected to Mrs. Pankhurst in fifty years. Some of those members of Parliament no doubt think that a long time to wait.—*Detroit Free Press*.

PEACE is now raging in the Balkans.—*Columbia State*.

SOMETIMES the water-wagon can be made to do service as a hand-wagon.—*Albany Journal*.

ALL is serene in California. Leland Stanford students have defeated a Japanese nine at baseball.—*New York Sun*.

MR. EDISON says there will be no poverty one hundred years hence. Not for any of us at least.—*Cleveland Leader*.

IN the old days England used to burn the witches, but now witches are trying to burn England.—*Charleston News and Courier*.

GAS-PIPES made out of newspapers are a late invention. Some newspapers make better gas-pipes than others.—*Philadelphia North American*.

SOMEBODY proposes that the United States buy Mexico. But if we had to pay all the Mexican governments there are, wouldn't it be expensive?—*New York Mail*.

A CITY editor with a few free circus tickets to dispose of knows just how the President feels, with about 6,500 applicants for every post-office.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal*.

THE *Chicago Tribune* remarks that Japan ought to be grateful because the United States opened her up to civilization. She is—and would like to return the compliment in kind.—*Louisville Times*.

UP to the hour of going to press, no member of the original Ananias Club has announced his intention of following the Colonel's example and appealing to the courts.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat*.

FOREIGN COMMENT

WHY JAPAN CAN NOT DECLARE WAR

JAPAN WILL NOT FIGHT about the invidious treatment of a few fruit-farmers in California. "Of that we may be sure," declares Mr. Lovat Fraser in the *London Daily Mail*. Mr. Fraser is one of the first Orientalists in the world and knows all that can be learned about the past and present politics, statecraft, and military resources of the Near and Far East. His "India under Curzon" is considered by critics a masterpiece of brilliant writing, judicial fairness, and accurate information. He is perfectly well qualified to give reasons why Japan must hesitate when once a real *casus belli* has developed. Japan is too weak, too poor, indeed, to enter the lists with America, he says. If she did, she would cause the white races throughout the world to stand shoulder to shoulder in a solid phalanx against her. Even if she conquered Hawaii and the Philippines, the United States, after experiencing a defeat which could be merely temporary, would revive from such a Bull Run discomfiture stronger than ever and with more ships and more men, and a deepened tempest of anger would ultimately drive the yellow man "hootless home and weather-beaten back." To quote Mr. Fraser:

"A conflict between Japan and the United States at this juncture would mean the ruin of Japan. The late Homer Lea's fantastic visions have little relation to reality. Japan could not run the risk of an invasion of the Pacific slope, because she would soon be ejected. She might take Hawaii and the Philippines, but how long could she keep them? The United States would press forward the completion of the Panama Canal, spend her vast resources in building an invincible armada of dreadnoughts, and devote all her incomparable energies to winning back her lost possessions. The ultimate outcome of the struggle would never be in doubt, so far as the near future is concerned, for Japan could get no more ships and no more money."

Japan had the bitterest possible experience in her Manchurian campaign when she spent her last bullet and almost her last man in winning over Russia a victory which brought no indemnification. Had the struggle continued much longer, says Mr. Fraser, history would have had a different tale to tell about the bloody vicissitudes which were ended by the Treaty of Portsmouth. One victory by land or sea over the Yankees would mean nothing, declares this writer, for, he proceeds:

"A temporary success would be of no avail in such a mighty conflict. Japan fought herself to a standstill in the war with Russia. Had fighting continued a few months longer the verdict might have been reversed. She knows full well that the United States would never accept transient defeat. She is equally well aware that the Western world will not give her more ships and money to prosecute a war based upon such an issue as the Californian Land Bill. It would be a war deliberately fought to challenge the world-supremacy of the white races, and in such a cause the white races would instantly unite. They would not all fight, but they would not help Japan. The welfare of America means more to the white races than the welfare of Asia."

"We may take it for granted, then, that the present differences between Japan and the United States will in some way or other be composed."

Mr. Fraser thinks that the United States has a high mission to perform both by sea and land in supporting the supremacy of the white races, and maintaining their right to rule the earth. Hence he tells us that while the quarrel between the United States and Japan "is comparatively trivial, the issue that lies behind it is not trivial, and is probably destined to become one of the greatest problems of the twentieth century." He thus describes what the yellow races want:

"Equality of treatment, in the form in which the claim is being advanced by the more progressive peoples of Asia, connotes something more than relief from disabilities under the special laws of the white races. It means that the tacit assumption of the white races that it is their privilege to inherit the earth is directly contested. The yellow races are beginning to insist upon their right to spread outward. The overspill of the population of Europe pours into the American continent. Japan and China do not see why they should not move outward also, especially as they breed faster and much of their soil is already over-peopled."

"The little colonies of Japanese and Chinese scattered about over the American continent represent only the vanguard of this great movement. Japan does not find in Korea all the opportunities for expansion which she had expected. She knows that by mere weight of numbers the Chinese will eventually fill up the vacant space of Manchuria."

In this point lies the incalculable good America is doing by setting up a bulwark along the Pacific slope to keep off the locustlike hordes that would soon desolate her territory. In fact:

"California is the new boundary-wall of the white races. The day of Asiatic invasions of Europe is over. We have just seen the Turks driven from their last European possessions. The peoples of Asia have turned their faces eastward again, and they look across the Pacific toward the light of the morning sun. America, with her millions of negroes and her masses of half-civilized immigrants from Eastern Europe, rejects them. She does so with good reason."

What Mr. Fraser styles "a trivial quarrel" between the United States and "the eager people of Japan, triumphant, sensitive, clamorous for recognition, but still more avid of room to expand," is certain to be adjusted. The Japanese will not retaliate. They will not hit back, but "they will follow the line of least resistance," turning to the British Pacific possessions lying at their feet which only the fleet of the United States can deliver from their clutches. This is how Mr. Fraser puts it:

"The rich coastal belt of Northern Australia, with its deep rivers, fine harbors, and unfailing rainfall, could maintain thirty millions of people. Its present inhabitants number less than a thousand white folk. We have painted it red and left it vacant."

"At the present rate of progress, Australia will not a century hence have population enough to stem the flood of a yellow invasion. The course which the outward movement of the yellow races must eventually follow seems automatic and irresistible. Fleets in the North Sea can not stop it. The only chance for Australia's salvation will be if the mastery of the Pacific passes into the hands of the United States; and that is an issue which may have to be fought out first."



JAPAN—"Call off your dog, Mr. Wilson!"
—Puck (Tokyo).

WHISPERINGS OF MONARCHY IN CHINA

A THRILL of joy, or something very much like it, ran through the Flowery Land when the greatest Republic of the New World recognized the latest Republic of the Old. All over China meetings have been held to celebrate the event. Four thousand students marched in line to the American legation at Peking, carrying American flags and making



YUAN SHI-KAI, THE GROWING BAMBOO SPROUT.
—Puck (Tokyo).

the air ring with their acclamations. The Chinese-American Society also arranged a meeting in the capital, with a parade of the citizens, and all express their gratitude to "the greatest Republic in the world" for its gracious reception of its younger sister into the circle. There is a deep meaning in this burst of exultation. Young republicans of China have been for some time looking with suspicion on the bearing of Yuan Shi-kai. They think that, like Caesar, "he is ambitious," and there is a whispered threat that he may yet meet with Caesar's fate. He is supposed to loathe republicanism and would fain revive the monarchy. The condition of things is stated by the *China Republican* (Shanghai), which qualifies its expression of gratitude with regrets that the recognition did not come earlier, for then Russia might not have had so free a hand in Mongolia, and a more advantageous national loan would have been settled. To quote the words of this organ:

"The long-deferred recognition by America of the Chinese Republic, which to-day, after months of tardy postponement, has at last been accorded to the new régime, will be received with mixed feelings. In the first place, the long delay of this act of courtesy has robbed it of much of its spontaneity. Altho we fully appreciate the spirit in which recognition has been accorded to China, we can not help feeling that it has come at a most inopportune time. The hasty conclusion of the loan without Parliament's sanction, which is a violation of the Constitution, has created an acute crisis which has by no means passed. Yet, in a way, recognition is most timely. Taking a broad, instead of a merely superficial, view of the matter, it is clear that the simple act of recognition of the Chinese Republic by the United States has not a little value. It is amply patent that America has recognized the *change* in the form of government and not merely the personnel of the Government itself. Had another Government been in power, recognition would have come just the same. Were another Government to assume office to-morrow, the act of recognition would still hold good."

Especially valuable is the recognition because it will give

sanction and strength to the republicans, and help them to withstand the machinations of monarchists, says this paper significantly, and it goes on to say more pointedly:

"For some time past, the air has been thick with rumors that Yuan Shi-kai is aiming at a monarchy. If this is really true, then it will be less easy for him to put his monarchical theory into actual practise now that the Republic has been recognized. The act of recognition is bound to lend great moral weight to the principle of republicanism, and Yuan Shi-kai's chances of subverting and demolishing the republican fabric are correspondingly lessened. The fact that among the first to recognize the young Chinese Republic is the greatest Republic in the world makes the act all the more welcome. Once again, America has proved herself a true friend to China in word as well as in deed. First, her attitude relative to the opium question, and the generous return of the Boxer indemnity; then her befriending of China in the matter of the loan, and now recognition. Verily, it is a record of which any great civilized nation has a right to feel justly proud. Would that there were more like her in the world."

In another editorial the *China Republican* expresses its appreciation of President Wilson's wisdom and moderation, and observes:

"The real import of the recognition appears in the actual words of President Wilson and Chargé d'Affaires Williams, rather than in any meaning which others may try to read into these words or into the action. There is not one word implying even the existence of Yuan Shi-kai or approval of the man. Therein the American President shows his wisdom. He is keeping free of political complications or political collisions. Who in China is right or who wrong, the President of the American Republic does not propose even to consider. He leaves these differences of opinion to the Chinese to settle among themselves. First, by withdrawing from the loan group, and then by the wording of the declaration of recognition, he withdraws from unholy alliances or annoying complications."

"The American President shows sympathy to China's attempt at self-government, with no reference to Yuan Shi-kai's attempt at autoeracy. He welcomes the assembling of the representatives in the National Assembly, tho as yet unable to welcome a chosen President. He wishes well for every purpose of China in 'perfecting the republican form of government,' but not so much as hints that it is his desire that Yuan may succeed in overriding such a Government and make himself a one-man power, whether called President or called Emperor. President Wilson hopes that 'all the established obligations of China, which passed to the Provisional Government, will in turn pass to and be observed by the Government established by the Assembly,' and does not desire that this Assembly shall be overruled by the dictum of connivance of the provisional President."



DIVIDED WE FALL.
RUSSIA TO JAPAN—"How much of the ruins do you propose to take?"
—National Review (Shanghai).

What the American President actually does is to recognize the new Republic of China as embodied in the National Assembly, until such time as the Assembly shall effect the perfection of democracy by drawing up a permanent constitution and electing a permanent President."

SOCIALISM IN THE FRENCH ARMY

THE STUPEFACTION that would paralyze Charlemagne, Charles Martel, Joan of Arc, Louis the Magnificent, and the "Little Corporal" if they could come back and see France permeated with pacifism would make a new page in French history. France, the France of "Dunois, the young, the brave"—whose ballad tune is almost the national anthem of

President," said the head of the Republic. It is not recorded what Mr. Clemenceau replied, but since that interview the Barthou Ministry have taken vigorous steps to check the spread of Socialism, Syndicalism, and Anarchism. They are raiding certain printing and publishing houses and suppressing the further issue of the Socialist tract, *Manuel du Soldat*, from which we quote the following passage:

"Every infamy, every cruelty, every scandal, and every lying program has had *La Patrie* for its device. It is for this word that we are shut up for three years of military service; that we are made slaves, perhaps murderers, or the victims of the brutality of the epaulet, for our officers are brutes, and the best officers the worst brutes. The whole Army is a school of crime, vice, laziness, hypocrisy, and cowardice. Better for the soldier to desert than to put up with the insults and punishments which await him while he wears the livery of slavery and crime."

Whatever counsel Mr. Clemenceau gave to the President of the Republic, he has himself come out in his paper, the *Homme Libre* (Paris), with a strong attack on antimilitarism and a passionate appeal to the conscript not to betray his country. His eloquent words run as follows:

"Eternal shame on you who deliver to irreparable devastation the last refuge of all greatness and of all beauty! You believe, unhappy man, that you can think. You are naught but weakness, a weakness that has lost all purpose. You yourself, your France, your Paris, your village, your lane, your brook, all that manifold mass of history from which you come—since it is the work of your forefathers—is it all nothing to you, and are you going utterly unmoved to deliver the soil of your soul to the stranger? Yes! Say that this is your wish! You pause; you did not understand; you did not know. A heavier sacrifice than you expected has been asked of you, as of many others who would have thought themselves unworthy of France if they had murmured."

But Mr. Jaurès dwells with glee on the spectacle of the anti-

the French Army—is now being struck with a severe attack of antimilitarism. Mr. Jaurès, the great apostle of this creed, is openly jubilant as he witnesses the mutinies and demonstrations which greet the Government's Three-Years' Service Bill at Toul, Nancy, Belfort, and other garrison towns. The most serious disturbances have taken place at the great military centers, even including Paris. The drill grounds have been scenes of riot in which rifles have been broken up, uniforms trampled under foot, and officers mobbed amid cries of "Damnation on the Three-Years' Service Bill." Hundreds of soldiers have marched through the streets of the capital singing the "International," the great hymn of the Socialist Labor Party. At Toul alone 300 conscripts have been put under arrest and condemned to condign punishment. The 153d Regiment, stationed at this garrison, have a particularly rebellious reputation, and an intercepted letter, addressed to a Socialist leader by one of these men, contained the following words, according to the *Soleil* (Paris):

"I have received your remittance, also the printed matter. You may count on me. If we go to war our bullets shall be aimed at our officers, and as soon as we are face to face with the enemy, we will reverse arms with upturned rifle butts."

A great sensation has been caused by President Poincaré's action in summoning Mr. Clemenceau, the brilliant Senator and ex-Minister, to a private conference. The witty retort of the President, when Clemenceau remarked that he was not President of the Council, has been repeated by every European paper. "No, you are not President of the Council, but you must become counsel to the



THE STARS AND STRIPES IN A CHINESE PROCESSION.

China's great parade of gratitude for recognition at the American Legation in Peking, on May 8.



CHINA THANKS AMERICA.

Mr. Williams, our acting minister at Peking, receiving the address of thanks by Mr. Wong for the Chinese people at the time of the great parade.



AUSTRIA'S PRIZE.

Ada-Naleh, an island in the Danube, claimed by Serbia, but pounced upon last month by Austria-Hungary. It is to be strongly fortified.

patriotic, antimilitaristic action of the mutinous soldiers, and after repeating his internationalistic doctrine and his cry for pacifism, points to Toul and Nancy and declares: "This is only the beginning; the end is not far off."

The *Intransigent* (Paris) rejoices that the recalcitrant regiments are to be sent out of France on penal service in Africa:

"We are sorry that such a disgrace has befallen these misguided men, but the punishment is necessary, for the Government's action is needed as a precaution against another attack of this mutinous fever which would drag the country into fatal lethargy and destruction."

Bobel's brilliant organ, the *Vorwärts* (Berlin), thinks that the Army in France is at length becoming saturated with the doctrines of antimilitarism and internationalism such as were embodied in a resolution passed in 1907 at Amiens by the Congress of the General Confederation of Labor, an association largely consisting of Socialists and Anarchists. This resolution ran:

"The Congress declares that the propaganda of antimilitarism and antipatriotism should be pushed with ever-increasing earnestness and audacity."

The last Congress, held in 1908, was not less explicit, says *Vorwärts*. Its views were embodied in the following resolution:

"The Congress indorses the formula of the International. Workers have no country; consequently all war is an attack on the working classes. It is a bloody and terrible means of distracting attention from our claims. The Congress declares that in case of war among the Powers, workingmen ought to retort by declaring a general strike."

Speaking of the lengthened term of service in the French Government's program, the great German Socialist organ very temperately discusses the question as to its effect on the small farmer and the peasant. The great landowners benefit by it, but the poor are made poorer still. To quote from this paper:

"Before all things we must take into consideration the difference between the interests of the great landowners and those of the peasant or petty farmer. The great landowner, if he belongs to the nobility, is from the outset a strong supporter of increased army service. Not only because the sons of the landed nobility are placed in the highest rank as officers, but

because the landowner himself profits by supplying to the Army grain and foodstuff, horses and fodder. The small farmer misses all the advantages which the large estate-holder reaps from war. But his heaviest burden lies in the fact that when his sons are called to service under the colors he has to hire help from other sources, and at a dearer rate. Many families under these circumstances feel the load heavy to bear, and indeed their very existence as farmers is plainly threatened."

This is the main reason why "the Social Democrats of Germany, as well as of France, oppose both the increase of the Army in numbers and lengthening of the term of service."

Such papers as the *Frankfurter Zeitung* and the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) tell the story of Toul and Nancy, but without editorial comment. The English papers are more outspoken,

and the tone of their remarks generally runs in complete harmony with the following utterance of the *London Daily Chronicle*:

"The sensational mutinies and demonstrations in the French Army against the proposed three years' service are a portent which can not be overlooked either in France or in Europe. Nothing like them has occurred in any west European army in modern times."

"It appears now that the earlier accounts rather understated than exaggerated the incidents, which have occurred not merely in the great garrisons on the Eastern frontier at Belfort, Toul, and Nancy, but at centers so different and so widely dispersed as Paris, Maacon, Montauban, and Montpellier. A relatively large number of soldiers from these places have been deported to the 'punishment' battalions in Africa; a number more have been sent to be tried by court martial."

A strange story in the *Gil Blas* (Paris) makes out that Russia imposed the three-years plan on France. "For some time," says that paper, "we were threatened with a rupture of the Franco-Russian Alliance, because we were not sufficiently strong, or at least because we did not appear so." Then the *London Nation* speaks of France as "a Russian satrapy," and adds:

"Whatever the fate of the Three-Years Bill may be, the Russian Alliance will have entered on a new phase of criticism and skepticism. Pacifists have disliked it because it perpetuated the antagonism to Germany, the Chauvinists because it never seemed to bring nearer the dream of recovering the lost provinces. It is now revealed as a menace to national independence."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



IN GERMANY.

THE CHANCELLOR (to Socialist Liebknecht)—"Now, don't blame me for the army increase; what could I do?"—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



THE MULATTO TO SAVE THE NEGRO

A KEY to the negro problem has been discovered by Prof. H. E. Jordan, of the University of Virginia, in the last place where one would look to see it found, especially by a Southerner. This key Professor Jordan asserts to be the mulatto. There are now about two million mulattoes in the United States, and there will be more, if statistics are worth anything. Half-breeds, and the mulatto especially, have been generally held to be inferior to the race of either parent. Professor Jordan believes that the facts are quite otherwise. He thinks that the half-breed is usually a better and more useful citizen than the man of pure race, and that the mulatto's inferiority has nothing to do with the fact that he is a cross. The solution of the negro problem is facilitated, he believes, rather than complicated, by the mulatto's existence. The breed has been proved most effective in some other lands, notably in the English island colony of Jamaica. Says Professor Jordan, writing in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, June):

"It may help the subsequent discussion to note at this point the fact that Jamaica does not have a 'negro problem' as we know it in the United States. And on the face of things it would appear that it might well be present there in even more aggravated form. For in Jamaica there are only about 15,000 whites among a colored population of about 700,000, including about 50,000 mulattoes. It should be noted that in this 'Queen of the Greater Antilles' the mulattoes, as a class, are more nearly at the level of the whites than at that of the pure negroes. The mulattoes contribute the artisans, the teachers, the business and professional men. They are the very backbone of wonderful Jamaica. To be sure, Jamaica has had thirty years more than the United States during which to 'solve' her 'negro problem.' But perhaps the perfect adjustment between the races in Jamaica and the elimination of any 'problem' of this kind finds its explanation in a more rational and more consistent political treatment made possible by the absence of any constitutional prescription."

Of the physical and mental results of cross-breeding, the writer says:

"I admit the general inferiority of black-white offspring. Defective half-breeds are too prevalent and obtruding to permit denying the apparently predetermined result of such crosses. But I emphatically deny that the result is inherent in the simple fact of cross-breeding. There are not a few very striking exceptions among my own acquaintances. Absolutely the best mulatto family I have ever known traces its ancestry back on both the maternal and paternal side to high-grade white grandfathers and pure-type negro grandmothers. The reason for the frequently inferior product of such crosses is that the better elements of both races under ordinary conditions of easy mating with their own type feel an instinctive repugnance to inter-marriage. Under these usual circumstances a white man who stoops to mating with a colored woman, or a colored woman who will accept a white man, are already of quite inferior type. One would not expect superior offspring from such parents if it concerned horses or dogs. Why should we expect the biologically impossible in the case of man? If the parents are of good type, so will be the offspring. And even with the handicap of

frequently degraded white ancestry, the mulatto of our country, as in Jamaica, forms the most intelligent and potentially useful element of our colored population.

"The fact, then, is established, beyond all possibility of disproof, it seems to me, that a negro-white cross does not inherently mean degeneracy; and that the mulatto, measured by present-day standards of Caucasian civilization, from economic and civic standpoints, is an advance upon a pure negro. In further support of the potency of even a relatively remote white ancestry may be cited the almost unique instance of the Moses of the colored race, Booker T. Washington. As one mingles day by day with colored people of all grades and shades, one is impressed with the significance of even small admixtures of Caucasian blood. What elements of hope or menace lie hidden in these mulatto millions? How can they help to solve or confuse the 'problem'?"

The following assertions are made by the writer in this connection, and evidence is adduced in behalf of their truth: "First, the negro can not undergo mental development beyond a certain maximum. Second, it is possible to approximate a 'pure' mulatto race combining the best elements of black and white." This could be done ideally by a denigod experimenter; we can approach it, he holds, by education and the fostering of negro racial pride. He goes on:

"The point seems clear that in the presence of 2,000,000 mulattoes, steadily increasing in number, of relatively superior worth to the pure negro, we have a key to the solution of our problem. The mulatto is the leaven with which to lift the negro race. He serves as our best lever for negro elevation.

The mulatto does not feel the instinctive mental nausea to negro mating. He might even be made to feel a sacred mission in this respect. The negro aspires to be mulatto, the mulatto to be white. These aspirations are worthy, and should be encouraged. Possibility of marriage with mulatto would be a very real incentive to serious efforts for development on the part of the negro. The logical conclusion may follow in the course of the ages. At any rate, from present indications our hope lies in the mulatto. A wise statesmanship and rational patriotism will make every effort to conserve him, and imbue him with his mission in the interests of the brotherhood of a better man. The problem seems possible of solution only as the mulatto will undertake it, with the earnest help of the white."



"THE MULATTO IS THE LEAVEN."
Prof. H. E. Jordan, of the University of Virginia, advances the striking suggestion that the mulatto "is the leaven with which to lift the negro race."

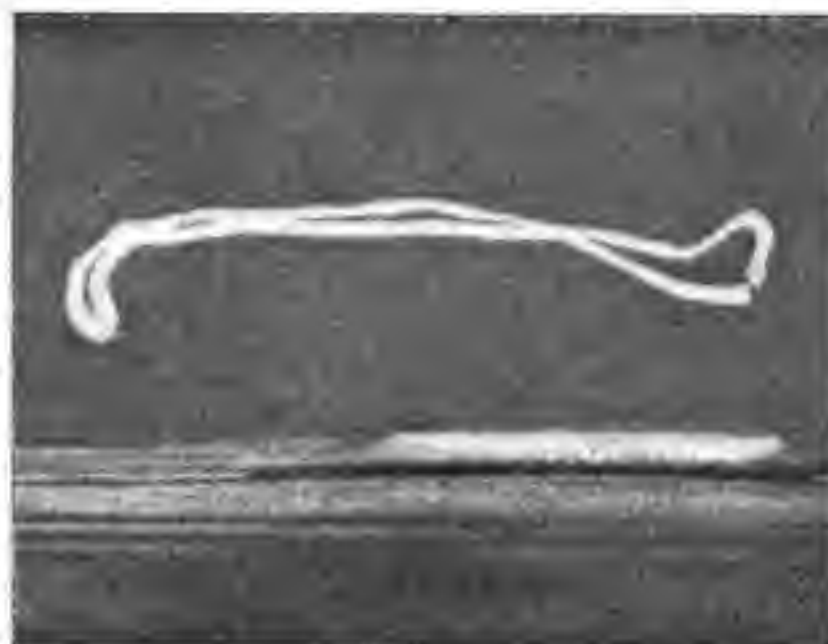
SHOOTING AT THE "MOVIES"—The use of moving pictures of animals as "living targets" is related in *The Outdoor World* (New York, June), which quotes this description:

"Every time you fire the picture stops for a second or so and the passage of the bullet through it is shown by a hole of light; then the picture starts to move again. The report of the rifle is caught by microphones suspended above the target and the sound is conveyed to the cabin in which the picture-operator works, actuating a relay instrument, which is connected with the picture-machine and momentarily checks the passage of the film. The disappearance of the shot-holes in the screen is caused by a kind of triple screen. . . . The shot goes through all three screens, but when the two moving ones alter position they, of course, cover up any hole made, as no two holes synchronize on the series of three screens. Your particular sport depends on the film. You can shoot sea-gulls, wild tigers, otters, kangaroos—in fact, anything which the film can 'catch.'"



Illustration by the author of "The American Machinist," New York.

NATURAL MOVEMENT OF THE HAND IN PICKING UP PHOTOGRAPHS.



THE SHORTER PATH AFTER THE OPERATOR BECOMES TRAINED.

WHICH WAY DO YOU DO IT?

EFFICIENCY'S LATEST WRINKLE

THE VERY LATEST thing in the analysis of the motions made by a worker during his task is to use the stereoscopic camera in connection with small incandescent lamps, to study the path his hands travel. When time is to be taken into account, the lamps are flashed at given intervals. A close study of the photographic results by an expert often enables him to readjust the elements of an operation, or to relocate vital parts of machinery, in such a way as to save time and energy, and consequently money, to both employer and employed. From a description of this method contributed to *The American Machinist* (New York, June 5), by Fred H. Colvin, we quote the following:

"Back of all the various methods of securing increased output by reducing unnecessary waste of time, and utterly regardless of the special name by which the method may be called, is a study of the different details which go to make up the operations and the time required for each. There seems to be little doubt that Frank B. Gilbreth must be recognized as the pioneer in the study of motion, or 'motion study,' as it has come to be called.

"So far as we can learn, all previous effort in this direction was confined to a study of the elemental time required to perform certain operations without much regard to the motions made during that time. Motion study, on the other hand, seeks to reduce the motions to the lowest possible number and to the shortest distances, with the intention of reducing the total time required by a proportionate amount. Beginning with the laying of brick, and coming up to the comparatively recent use of the moving-picture camera as a means of recording motion, or making 'motion studies,' Mr. Gilbreth has now developed a later and simpler method, and one which is less expensive to operate than the motion-picture camera with its yards and yards of films. . . .

"This representation is obtained by attaching a small electric bulb such as is used in the pocket flash lamp, to each hand of the operator, the attachment being easily made by a sort of insulated ring which fits over the operator's forefinger. These lamps receive current from a small battery, and, while they can be lighted continuously, it has been found more satisfactory to put a small motor-driven interrupter in the circuit so as to have the lamps flash at regular intervals during the cycle.

"This also affords the opportunity of studying the time of various motions by having the lamps make a predetermined number of flashes per minute. As they are photographed as a series of electric dots or dashes, the frequency of these light spots on the picture allows the time to be easily counted if we know the exact number of flashes per minute.

"A stereoscopic camera is used because, as is well known to those who are interested in photography, the use of two lenses brings a certain roundness to any object photographed, showing

a motion toward the camera, as well as across its range of vision. This, in fact, is almost necessary in photographing motions in this way, as without the stereoscopic effect we are in exactly the position of the man who has been so unfortunate as to lose the sight of one eye; everything appears flat, and we do not get the full value of the different movements.

"Having the operator's hands equipped with the electric light, and the stereoscopic camera focused on him, it is an easy matter to secure one of these cy-mo-graphs, if we may use the new word, without the aid of any other lighting whatever. In fact, best results are secured in comparatively dark corners of the shop, as the dots and dashes of light show to better advantage against the dark background."

One of the most useful results of this method of motion study, Mr. Colvin thinks, is to enable designers so to place the various handles on a machine as to be readily reached by the operator. Long before motion study was ever dreamed of, many shop men adjusted their machines or added to them in such a way as to make it easier for themselves in operating. The new method acts in the same direction by pointing out in a very forcible manner every unnecessary movement during the whole cycle of operations, which is probably not possible in any motion study made without the aid of the camera. To quote further:

"The old saying of the 'longest way around is the shortest way home' may possibly have more to it than its antiquity, and we are not at all sure that it would be either wise or economical to attempt to force all men to follow exactly the same set of motions. For, while it is quite true that we applaud soldiers and cadets for the precision with which each man moves in unison with every other, life is not all dress parade, and we have yet to be convinced that it is desirable in any way to make automations of any kind of workmen.

"On the other hand, we have no hesitation in commending this latest development of Mr. Gilbreth's as being a highly desirable method of making motion studies, and we believe it can be used to advantage in many cases. He is to be commended for the originality shown and the results secured, which are sure to be found useful in many ways.

"Another field in which this method should prove extremely useful is the study of motion in machine parts. A lamp attached to the center of a connecting rod, for example, would show at once the exact path traveled by that point. And how much easier this is than laying it out on the drawing-board.

"Then too, a lamp attached to any point of any automatic machine would give a record of every motion of that point so that it could be carefully studied. Such a study might easily show a defect and allow it to be remedied. Lamps attached to different points at the same time and having different rates of flashing would enable interferences to be studied and remedied, the different spacing of the dots and dashes distinguishing the various points as in a drawing or diagram. Other useful applications will no doubt suggest themselves."

COLD LIGHT

THE DEVICE of Prof. C. F. Dussaud to produce what he calls "cold light" has already been alluded to in these pages. The term is somewhat misleading, for Professor Dussaud by no means produces the "light without heat" for which scientific men have been searching for years among the phenomena of phosphorescence. His light-sources are those with which we are all familiar, and their product is nothing new. His invention is merely a clever scheme to prevent overheating, and he does it by rapid alternation of one lamp with others, each being extinguished before it has had time to give off much useless heat. The results of his simple device are said to be most interesting. We quote from an article in *The Scientific American* (New York, May 31), by Jacques Boyer, who says in substance:

"The Dussaud system consists essentially of a series of tungsten-filament lamps mounted near the periphery of a wheel or disk. As the disk is rotated by the motor, all the lamps are successively and intermittently lighted. As soon as one lamp moves away and is extinguished, another immediately takes its place and is illuminated, the retinal persistence of the intermittent flashes giving the effect of a steady light. Each lamp is supplied with current for such a very brief interval that the slight amount of heat to which it is subjected is very quickly dissipated. The cooling interval is about double that of the light interval.

"Dussaud has found that with this apparatus it is possible to 'over-volt' his lamps; that is, he can impress upon them a voltage from two to four times above their normal. Hence the efficiency of the lamps is greatly increased and a very much more intense light is obtained from a given filament. The effect of overvolting is remarkable. It



A "COLD LIGHT" MOVING-PICTURE PROJECTOR, in which the film may be stopt without danger of ignition.

is stated that with 50 to 100 watts applied to 16 lamps of 25 to 80 candles, Dussaud has respectively obtained 250 to 800 candles of cold light for several hours.

"Dussaud's new light is particularly adaptable for use in situations where great luminosity must be obtained with a feeble current. These conditions, for example, are those which manufacturers of moving-picture projectors have long tried to realize. Dussaud has shown that it is possible to project moving pictures on a sheet five yards square with an electro-generating apparatus of 150 watts, in other words, an apparatus so small



DUSSAUD'S 16-LAMP "COLD LIGHT" APPARATUS. Each lamp is lit for only a moment, in turn, so that none of them has time to develop any appreciable heat.

that it can be carried very easily in the hand. The absence, or rather the quick dissipation, of heat enables the operator to run the film off as slowly as he pleases, and even to stop it entirely in order to study one particular picture on the screen.

"Because of this rapid dissipation of heat, it is possible to employ celluloid instead of glass plates for ordinary lantern slides. There is no danger of setting the celluloid on fire or of causing it to shrivel up. Dussaud confidently prophesies that with his cold light it will be possible to use celluloid films $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch by 1 inch in size instead of glass plates $3\frac{1}{4}$ by 4 inches. The celluloid can be cut into long strips, perforated along the edges so that it can be printed mechanically, as in making moving-picture positives. Indeed, Dussaud claims that a single operator can make twenty-five thousand celluloid prints a day. These tiny photographs can be made by any amateur at a cost of not more than a cent, and can be projected on the screen by means of small, cheap projectors.

"Opaque bodies, postal cards, illustrations in books, and other objects can be directly thrown upon the screen in enlarged form by reflecting lanterns. The image, which appears in all its colors, relief, etc., on the canvas, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards square. Two lanterns can be employed for dissolving views, in which case it is not necessary to employ the usual shutters, but simply to rely wholly on the commutators of the apparatus.

"By means of cold light autochrome plates can be projected, which otherwise suffer when exposed to the electric arc. Powerful lights can be concentrated upon parts of the human body without danger of scorching them, with the result that foreign bodies can be located very readily in the muscles. The hand, when held close to a powerful cold light, appears translucently pink.

"The cold light can be employed in photographing interiors.



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

A HOME LANTERN FOR PROJECTING DISSOLVING VIEWS WITHOUT SHUTTERS.

The inconveniences attending the use of ordinary magnesium flash powder are well known. Powerful cold lights render it possible to make very brief exposures without polluting the atmosphere of the small room with smoke.

"With a small electric battery and a simple lens, a beacon light of long range can be cheaply produced. Such an apparatus will be found serviceable on small sailing boats as well as by soldiers. It is easy enough with such a device to telegraph optically for great distances."

PIANO-PLAYERS, HUMAN AND MECHANICAL

IS IT POSSIBLE for a mechanical piano-player to reproduce exactly the effects of a skilled pianist's touch, or is there wanting some elusive element that only the human finger can supply? If so, what is this element? asks Prof. G. H. Bryan, the eminent English physicist, writing in *Nature* (London, May 8). This question, he says, "lands us in a very difficult problem of dynamical acoustics," which has not had much attention from students and investigators. At first sight, it would seem as if exact mechanical reproduction would be easy. As Professor Bryan says:

"A piano-player can be played as softly or as loudly as is desired, it allows full use of the pedals, and a slight jerk of the time lever enables the performer to 'linger on a note' as well as an ordinary pianist. But still, we are told, the 'touch' is not the same, and if a few notes are played from the music roll and then played with fingers, a certain difference in the quality of the tone often appears noticeable.

"Now the quality of a note, apart from its actual loudness, depends on the relative intensity of the fundamental tone and its several harmonics, and we are thus led to inquire into the question how far the harmonics of a pianoforte note are capable of being intensified or reduced independently of the fundamental tone.

"It is obvious that great differences in quality are produced by the use of the loud pedal, and the old-fashioned soft pedal which shifted the hammer off one of the strings and caused a softer part of the hammer to strike the others had an equal effect; moreover, the singing qualities and delicate harmonics are quite destroyed by shutting up a piano and covering it with ornaments. But even when other conditions are kept constant, differences are noticeable according to whether the same note is struck with a sharp blow or a heavy pressure."

The question reduces itself, Professor Bryan thinks, to this: Is the quality of a note on the piano dependent only on the striking velocity of the hammer, or also upon the way in which the pressure is varied during the almost infinitesimal time while hammer and wire are in contact? Opinions differ, he says; in England experts favor the former or "single-variable" theory, while the latter seems in favor in Germany. Professor Bryan has recently been making some experiments of his own:

"For some time past I have obtained results with a piano-player which exhibit conspicuous discrepancies from what one would expect on the single-variable theory, and a good deal of care has been exercised in ascertaining that these effects are not due to mere imagination. My experiments have been so far directed toward the question as to how far differences of dynamical touch can be made to produce effects that can be noticed by an ear not specially trained to observe them."

Such differences Professor Bryan has been able to produce by arrangements of weights and levers that he describes in detail, and even the untrained could plainly hear them. The human finger, of course, must be able to produce far more delicate gradations of pressure—something that has had too little attention:

"In this country little attention is paid to pianoforte touch, owing, probably, to the use of boxed-up pianos covered with jangling ornaments, when sufficient volume of sound has to be obtained by violently hammering the keys and bobbing down the pedals through harmonics and discords. Moreover, the average pianoforte pupil has too much to do with learning execution to

trouble about 'touch,' and very few professionals produce variations in the quality of their notes at all approaching the possible maximum. It is not surprising, therefore, to find widespread belief in the single-variable theory. At the same time, I do not consider it possible to overlook the numerous results of independent observation which are inconsistent with that theory.

"It is much to be hoped that the increasing popularity of the player-piano will lead to increased interest in the more scientific aspects of piano-playing.

"The explanation of the acoustical effects produced by the modern pianoforte is probably a dynamical problem of considerable complexity, depending on a number of causes, many of which have hitherto been neglected. It is important that not only should attention be directed to any investigations bearing on the matter which have commonly been overlooked, but that further experiments should be carried on with the object of better localizing the apparent discrepancy which exists between theory and observation."

Professor Bryan's experiments would seem to indicate, first, that improvements in mechanical piano-players will enable them to approximate human touch even more closely than at present; and secondly, that the touch of a skilled pianist will never be precisely imitated by mechanical means.

STARVE THE SCAVENGERS

WITHIN THE MEMORY of most of us, the house-fly was commended as a domestic scavenger. He is now in bad odor, and not only the fly, but other so-called scavengers are coming under the ban of science, one by one, as bearers of disease. The latest is the cockroach, which is believed by some physicians to be a cancer-carrier. Now that we have decided not to encourage these "scavengers" any longer, it will be quite easy to rid ourselves of them, says an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (New York, May), simply by ceasing to feed them, so that they will starve to death. The kitchen or cellar that contains food for cockroaches will be infested with them. The remedy is not to poison the insects, but to starve them out. We read:

"Cockroaches as carriers of cancer are receiving considerable attention in Europe. According to *The Lancet* of February 8, 1913, two investigators conceived the idea independently, and tho the facts presented are not conclusive, they are sufficient to warrant an investigation of these dirty little scavengers. Indeed, we are now so accustomed to the idea of disease being carried by the animals which feed on the garbage and dirt we collect, or on the tissues of unclean persons, that there is nothing startling in the view that cockroaches are also biologic as well as mechanical carriers. Dr. W. Melvill-Davison, of England, has asserted that the cause of cancer is an alga, which is also found in the bowels of cockroaches of several varieties. Tho the evidence is declared inconclusive, it is at least remarkable that Smith and Townsend, of our Department of Agriculture, have isolated a vegetable parasite which they believe to be the cause of plant cancer. The ease with which insects may carry the disease from plant to plant may also explain some of the facts. Now comes Professor Fibiger, of Copenhagen, who, by press reports, has found a worm in the domestic rat, the larval stage being passed in the intestines of the cockroach, and that the worm causes a cancerous tumor in the rat. He merely suggests a similar origin for human cancer. These speculations are of course based on the unproved hypothesis that cancer is a germ disease, tho it may turn out to be dietetic or at least a metabolic toxemia. We mention them merely as a text for a short sermon on the possible dangers of all our 'vermin' or scavengers. All these animals are semidomesticated through the survival of those wild ones fittest to live on the crumbs which fall from our table. As they are house animals, their evolution has occurred in the short period since man has had houses, but in this short period they have developed the treasonable habit of carrying enemies to us, and the sentence of extermination is inevitable. The house-rat has long been under the ban, so have the house-fly, house-mosquito, house-mouse, the louse, and flea. Perhaps the English sparrow, another messmate, will soon be detected in some unhygienic

deviltry. The ~~sermon~~ is this, the evidence is overwhelming that we must live in such a clean way that we have no need for self-appointed animal scavengers like Oriental dogs, buzzards, rats, and cockroaches. There is no necessity for a crusade to kill these animals off. They will starve to death if we stop feeding them. The man who has a dirty back yard or cellar is a public enemy. That is, the sphere of public sanitary authority must be extended to our homes. A house can not be considered a castle safe from intrusion if it harbors public enemies and outlaws. The era of cleanliness is here, and woe betide him who still lives in Oriental filth and medieval carelessness."

AN ILLUSION ABOUT ANTS

THE COMMON SIGHT of several ants tugging at the same object is generally taken to be a united effort to get it to their nest. The assertions of a French entomologist, Mr. Cornetz, that far from helping one another in such a case, the ants are really hindering one another, is therefore of great interest, especially as he supports it with good evidence. His proof rests on an observation of his own that before setting out to drag an object an ant always turns it around, somewhat, apparently, as a dog turns around before he lies down. When an ant grasps an object that a fellow ant is carrying, it thus tries to effect the preliminary rotation, which it must do before exerting a straight pull; and hence there is opposition, not mutual aid. We read in *Cosmos* (Paris, May 15):

"It is generally asserted, on the testimony of observers of the customs of ants, and by a common tendency toward reasoning by analogy, that when two or three ants are at work on an object, such as a seed, they associate their efforts, and aid each other, some pushing the object and others pulling it, as intelligent and interested workmen would do. This is one of the most striking arguments in favor of the high degree of evolution of the 'social instinct' among ants. Now, according to Mr. Cornetz . . . there is no mutual aid among ants; it is an illusion. Here is an ant dragging a long stem; a companion from the same nest has hold of the other end. The transportation is not effected well at all. The object is drawn hither and thither, and it is only when the axes of the bodies of the two ants are placed in the direction of the nest that the object makes good progress. There is thus no manifestation of mutual aid, for the movement of the object toward the nest takes place better and more rapidly when the first ant works all alone. It may here be objected that in the case where two ants meet, they do not help each other, but rather strive for the possession of the object; but that the case is very different when several ants are working together. Then they understand or know instinctively that it is more useful to associate than to fight. Mr. Cornetz shows, however, that even in this case there is no mutual aid. The way in which the ants behave is very curious; but to understand it, we must recall a fact previously noted by Cornetz about the orientation of ants.

"An exploring ant, leaving the nest in a certain direction, having found food, turns on itself like a compass-needle, in such a way as to replace the axis of its body in the direction of its nest, and then only does it begin to draw the object along, turning it around and walking backward. When the ant is gently carried on a support to another point, it acts as if nothing had been done, and turns and moves away in a direction that would have been the proper one if it had not been moved, but which now takes it away from the nest.

"An ant thus does not move toward its goal, but in a certain direction in space. When it finds an object, before dragging it, the ant begins by turning around. An experiment of Mr. Cornetz is very significant in this regard. He offers to an ant a bit of dry cheese sharpened to a point; the ant grasps the point, turns the object around, and drags it easily and swiftly toward the nest. This occurs in occupied territory where numerous ants are looking about, here and there. These come by chance in contact with the object, and finally there are three ants attached to the right side of the morsel three to the left, and one hauling at the point. The object continues to move toward the nest, but much more slowly. It is easy to see that there is no united effort, and that each of the ants is working on its own account, seeking to turn the object around. The blade of a penknife is allowed to fall suddenly on the right-hand ants, which let go at once; the object immediately turns in the direction of the

hands of a watch. The left-hand ants are removed; the object rapidly turns in the opposite direction. If all the lateral ants are forced to let go, the object is quickly drawn along by the ant at the point, as it was before the arrival of his alleged helpers. But the most curious thing happens when all the ants on both sides are left and the one at the point lets go; the movement of the object stops altogether! Consequently, this ant alone must have been doing useful work, for it exerted a tractive force; the others only hindered by their efforts to turn the object around, which defeated one another. . . .

"It is thus proved that in the transportation of objects by ants there is no mutual aid, but only here and there fortuitous coincidences of purely individual acts."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHAT BECOMES OF THE OLD RUBBER?

A SATIRICAL EXPERT defines rubber-manufacture as the art of making an elastic gum with the least possible amount of genuine caoutchouc. Hence the division of rubber articles into classes, of which the best is bad. And hence, according to William K. Main, who writes on the subject in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, May 3), the fact that old rubber fetches all sorts of prices, depending on the percentage of real gum that it contains. There is an active market for old rubber articles, Mr. Main tells us; and he who sells in it may learn for the first time some interesting facts. For instance, the pneumatic tires that came so high because they were "pure Para" may turn out to contain only 20 per cent. of that article, and so fetch little in the second-hand market. The balance, Mr. Main says, is likely to contain about 40 per cent. of textile fabric, 20 of talc, magnesia, and baryta, and 17 of sulfur. This may be nearly all removed by proper treatment, mechanical and chemical. Says Mr. Main:

"The caoutchouc thus obtained is not completely regenerated, to tell the truth. It may, by taking the precaution to use no cast-off rubber but that of good quality, be rolled into sheets by adding some oil to soften it. It may be used in cheap mixt rubbers to make laboratory corks or washers for the joints of pipes. But rubber of good quality can never be recovered in this way. There remains, in fact, in the partially purified gum, not only a notable quantity of mineral matter, which would be only a small inconvenience, but, what is much more serious, a large quantity of combined sulfur, which prevents the rubber from sticking to itself. . . . Thus it is absolutely indispensable, to really recover the old gum, to remove the sulfur, which is an extremely difficult operation."

Altho hundreds of patents for thus "devulcanizing" caoutchouc have been taken out, none of them has perfectly solved the problem. Mr. Main says that no one yet knows exactly in what vulcanization consists; nay, more—no one knows precisely what india-rubber itself is; at least, what is its "degree of polymerization"—a chemical term that Mr. Main translates by the word "nerve." This nerve may be lost by simply dissolving the rubber—a process that alters its chemical composition in no respect. No wonder that the substance is hardly itself again after so much maltreatment, physical and chemical. Some inventors try to act on the sulfur with alkalies or with pulverized metals: others dissolve it with hydrocarbons of various kinds. In our own country, where the "regeneration" of old rubber is carried on widely, various processes are used, most of them secret:

"In the United States, the birthplace of the new industry, there are several factories where 'regenerated rubber' is made in large quantities. The manufacturers of that country buy over old rubber and sell it back to us made over. At present there exist in Europe only three or four factories of any importance, and the numerous attempts to install processes more or less protected by patents generally end in bankruptcy. Naturally, we do not know precisely how the Americans devulcanize their waste rubber; so far, the methods are mostly kept secret. In general, it seems that textile fibers and sulfur are eliminated with alkalies, which injure the gum less than acids."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

LETTERS AND ART



COLOR MUSIC

A NEW ART, having "the same kind of emotional and stimulative power that music possesses, tho appealing to another sense," makes its bow under the name of color music, or the art of mobile color. It deals "solely with color for its own sake, as music deals with sound," thereby opening up "a new world of beauty and interest as yet, to a great extent, unexplored." Its inventor, Mr. A. Wallace Rimington, professor of fine arts at Queen's College, London, has not only written a book—"Color Music" (Stokes)—expounding the theories underlying this art, but has given demonstrations with a curious instrument which he calls a color organ, and on which he composes symphonies and sonatas in colored lights. Other students of music in the past, impressed by certain analogies between sound and color, have foreseen and predicted some such development; but it remained for Mr. Rimington, apparently, to do the first actual pioneer work. After years of experiment he has constructed his color organ and other allied instruments, all of which he regards as merely in the experimental stage. In the preface to his book he expresses the hope that others will "improve the forms and powers of these, and build upon the foundations I have laid." There is no reason, he argues, why a great color art analogous to the art of music should not be developed. The fact that color has hitherto played a secondary part in the arts into which it enters he explains by saying that while a reed or a conch-shell is "easily converted into a means for producing music, it is a far more difficult matter to devise an instrument suitable for the production of color, and for placing it under the control of an executant."

True, some artists, like Whistler, have called their paintings "harmonies," and "symphonies," but the colors have been subservient to the subjects of the picture, and the "harmony" or "symphony" has been fixed and unaltered. "At most it is a chord or two of color, or a single color-phrase."

Color music, on the other hand, "gives us what the finest impressionist or expressionist—even Turner and the greatest artists—can never give." The new art, moreover, "has the power of appealing to the emotions to an extent which it is difficult for those to realize who have never seen it." More than this, color music, argues its inventor, will correct the tendency of modern civilization toward a loss of the color sense, thereby reacting on the other arts. For example:

"If the painter had a more sensitive eye for color, his pictures

would be better; the architect, with his color faculty increased, would deal with color to more artistic purpose in his buildings; the craftsman would produce better color patterns in his fabrics, his wall-papers, his combinations of decorative tints, his enamels, or his glass. If there were better and more harmonious color in all the arts, the world would at least have gained something. Here, then, apart from its possible artistic and emotional value, *per se*, is a practical side to a pure color art and an object for its existence."

Few realize the similarity between sound and color. Both are vibratory in origin, but while in Mr. Rimington's color organ

the color octave of the spectrum is made to correspond with the octave in our musical scale, he is careful to explain that the question of how far the analogy holds good "is relatively not of very much importance." And as there are discords in music, so there are discords in color, as we are often painfully reminded in every-day observation.

Now for the organ. When you enter Mr. Rimington's English studio you see at one end of it a curious instrument with a keyboard and stops, while at the other end is a white screen, hung in folds to give greater depth and life to the colors playing upon it. What happens when the instrument is played is thus described by Mr. Rimington:

"Imagine a darkened concert room. At one end there is a large screen of white drapery in folds, surrounded with black and framed by two bands of pure white light. Upon this we will suppose, as an example of a simple color composition, [that there appears the faintest possible flush of rose color, which very gradually fades away while we are enjoying its purity and subtlety of tint, and we return to darkness. Then,

with an interval, it is repeated in three successive phases, the last of which is stronger and more prolonged.

"While it is still lingering upon the screen, a rapid series of touches of pale lavender notes of color begin to flit across it, gradually strengthening into deep violet. This again becomes shot with amethyst, and afterward, changing gradually into a broken tint of ruby, gives a return to the warmer tones of the opening passage.

"A delicate primrose now appears, and with little runs and flushes of pulsation leads through several passages of indescribable cinnamon color to deep topaz. Then suddenly interweavings of strange green and peacock blue, with now and then a touch of pure white, make us seem to feel the tremulousness of the Mediterranean on a breezy day, and as the color deepens there are harmonies of violet and blue green which recall its waves under a *Tramontana* sky. More and more powerful they grow, and the eye revels in the depth and magnificence of the color as the executant strikes chord after chord among the bass notes of the instrument.

"Then suddenly the screen is again dark and there is only a



THE FIRST "COLOR ORGAN."

In this instrument invented by Mr. Rimington the spectrum-band is divided to correspond with the musical octave. "Whenever a note is depressed its corresponding color appears upon the screen, and if a chord is struck, combined colors also make their appearance." The pedals regulate color intensity.

rhythmic and echoing beat of the dying color upon it. At last this disappears also, and there is another silent pause, then one hesitating tint of faded rose as at the opening of the composition.

"Upon this follows a stronger return of the color, and as the screen once more begins to glow with note after note of red and scarlet, we are prepared for the rapid crescendo which finally leads up to a series of staccato and forte chords of pure crimson which almost startle us with the force of their color before they die away into blackness."

This, says Mr. Rimington, is an extremely simple example, "but it may suffice to show the kind of effect produced by an unadorned form of mobile color not accompanied by music." In some cases, he goes on to say, a musical accompaniment was found to add greatly to the interest of a color composition. The nearest approach to color music in nature, he says, is to be found in certain sunsets. Of the emotional and esthetic effect of color music on various beholders we read:

"The amount of pleasure and interest derived from color compositions varies immensely with individuals. An interesting instance of this was the case of a well-known London doctor, who told the author, after first seeing a recital of color-music, that he was absolutely unappreciative of any form of 'sound-music,' that it was, in fact, a pain to him, and that he had always detested it; 'but,' he said, 'from the moment that I first saw a display of mobile color, I realized what I had missed all my life through my inability to appreciate music. It opened up a new world of sensations to me and gave me the greatest mental pleasure I have ever experienced.' This clearly shows that to some persons mobile color would, or does, fill the place which music can not occupy in their lives.

"On the other hand, there can be little doubt that to some, tho they would hardly own it, color of any kind is more or less unpleasant, and they would prefer to live in a monotonous world. One must therefore be prepared for a great variety of opinions with regard to any such art as that of mobile color. The majority of people will probably derive a moderate but increasing pleasure from it.

"There are many to whom it at once provides a surpassingly interesting source of enjoyment and education, and some to whom, like my medical friend, it will open up an entirely new world of sensations; and there are others, again, to whom it will be supremely distasteful. It is well to recognize this to avoid disappointment, and be prepared for very divergent expressions of opinion about it.

"Speaking broadly, it appeals most to those who have had an artistic training into which color has entered, and it is less attractive to those whose interests center in music. This is not what the author personally expected. He imagined that the connection with music being so close on some points, those who would take the greatest interest in mobile color would be musicians; but, with some striking exceptions among distinguished musicians, the musical world, as far as it has yet come into contact with color-music, has been at first inclined to see points of divergence rather than those of analogy and to look upon the art as a possible rival. A similar attitude is often adopted toward any new departure in science or art, and there is no reason for resenting it; it merely makes the cooperation of those among musicians who are able to take a sympathetic view and welcome the endeavor to open up new fields of investigation all the more valuable."

OLD PLAYS FOR NEW

YEARS FROM NOW, remarks Charles Darnton in the *New York Evening World*, New York theatergoers will probably speak of the season just closed as "the year of theatrical revivals"; and he runs over the list of the season's productions, pausing at the familiar names of such old favorites as "Liberty Hall," "Rosedale," "Arizona," "The Amazons," "Divorçons," and those comic-opera classics revived by the

Gilbert and Sullivan Comic-Opera Company. Altogether, says the *New York Review*, the city this season witnessed "a dozen special revivals of former successes, not including the engagements of Sothorn and Marlowe and Annie Russell in Shakespearian and Old English repertoire." And while the *New York Tribune* thinks that "no conclusion can be drawn" from this epidemic of revivals, the *San Francisco Argonaut* and one of New York's leading managers are at one in attributing it to a dearth of available new plays. Thus in *The Argonaut* we read:

"A little while ago it was asserted both humorously and seriously that everybody was writing a play. There was probably some evidence for the charge, but it could not be found in the present condition of theatricals in

New York. It stands to reason that some good suggestions would be found in, say, a hundred thousand efforts, even if the readers for theater managers are as dense and unappreciative as they are said to be. Nevertheless, there are no new plays to be had. If there were, why would the managers be taking long chances reviving moth-eaten, hopelessly out-of-fashion dramas? It costs just as much to put on an old play as a new one. Should it be successful it would mean a run of but a month or so at the most. A new play that makes a hit has not merely probabilities, but certainties. New plays are not to be had. There is no other explanation."

Turning to the managerial view of the situation, we find Mr. William A. Brady discoursing in the following vein to the *New York Evening World's* dramatic critic:

"Without doubt the revival of old plays is being very much overdone this year. The result is that the public has lost its taste for the play of ancient flavor. But let me say this before I forget it: If the present style of playwriting continues for a year or two longer, the only hope of the theater will be in the revival. . . . Authors are responsible for revivals. When a manager can get nothing but rot from the modern author, why shouldn't he turn to the old dramatist? Here's another thing. Managers started making revivals too soon this year. They should have waited till the season at the Metropolitan Opera-house had closed. Seventy-five per cent. of the audiences that patronize Broadway revivals come from the opera-house. . . .

"After all, the revival is a poor proposition for a manager, because New York is the only city in the country that will accept it. Take it to Schenectady, for example, and the public will merely say, 'Hub; I've seen that play!' It doesn't matter who is in the cast. But at the same time I think the revival is a good thing for the theater, for it serves at least to teach the public that the drama is steadily moving forward."

A point specially brought home to old theatergoers by the



A COLOR-MUSIC "AUDITORIUM."

"If the white drapery is hung in folds instead of being tightly stretched, the effects of color upon it are more interesting because they have more 'quality' in them; and substances with a certain amount of texture, like white velvet, are better than absolutely smooth ones. The screen may also be modified by layers of white cords at a little distance from it, hung vertically, and this gives a remarkable resolution of the compound tints."

revival of such a play as Lester Wallack's "Rosedale," which was first produced fifty years ago, is the change that has taken place in theatrical conventions. As *The Argonaut* remarks, "There are many theatergoers of to-day—now in the sere and yellow stage—who remember the thrills of its romance, the picturesqueness of its gipsy camp and its red-coated guards, and the suspense of its climax." But where the earlier audiences thrilled or wept, the modern audiences smiled. Mr. Colgate Baker, writing in the *New York Review*, imagines the shade of Lester Wallack, re-



AN ENGLISH CARICATURE OF WAGNER, BY FAUSTIN, IN "FIGARO," LONDON, 1876.

turned to witness this revival, utterly bewildered by its reception. "Has the whole world gone topsyturvy?" asks the perplexed ghost. "Are the human emotions reversed? Do people now laugh when they used to cry, and cry when they used to laugh? Doesn't heroism thrill any more, doesn't villainy arouse indignation—what has the human race come to since I passed away?" And Mr. Baker explains to him that human nature is just what it always was, but that the formulae for evoking its emotions on the stage have changed. Among other things, "the aside and the soliloquy have passed away, and it really seems funny to us that they ever existed." To which the shade replies understandingly:

"Ah, I understand why they laughed when they should have cried, and why they cried when they should have laughed; styles of drama have changed—like clothes; it is a matter of form."

SLIGHTED POETS—A protest is registered by *Musical America* (New York) against the prevailing custom of printing only the names of the composers on song programs and omitting those of the poets. When we consider to what an extent the race of song composers is dependent upon the race of poets, says this paper, the custom "seems a little unjust." And it continues:

"No producer of opera would think of omitting the name of the librettist from the printed operative program. A song is a drama in brief, and there is just as much reason why the poet's name should be given on a program on which the song appears as why the composer's should appear. One occasionally finds

poets' names on programs, but instances of it are rare. It would be a simple matter to make a custom of printing it in parentheses directly after the name of the song and retaining the composer's name in the usual place.

"The present omission of the poet's name is presumably due to the fact that songs are regarded as an affair of the musical and not of the literary world. While in a sense this is true, it is slight justification for omitting the name of the composer's co-artist in the making of the song. Not only would a change of the present custom do justice to the poet, but it would also serve to give information which is often desired by persons in the audience.

"This is something worth while for singers to consider in sending copy of their programs to the printer."

DOES CARICATURE BLAZE THE PATH TO FAME?

IT IS OFTEN remarked that a statesman can not be considered famous until the caricaturist has chosen him as a shining mark. But is the converse of the proposition true? Does the caricaturist help to make fame, even when his shafts are barbed with envy, malice, and all uncharitableness? That is the interesting paradox suggested by Eduard Fuchs in a paper on Wagner contributed to the *Illustrirte Zeitung* (Berlin, May 15) under the title "Caricature as a Path-breaker."

Did the ax of caricature blaze the path for the artistic mission of Richard Wagner? Mr. Fuchs admits that such a view would have been considered rank blasphemy by the devoted army of disciples and colleagues who labored in the vineyard with the master himself. His apostles saw in the caricaturists who followed on his trail only dogs of malice, yelping and barking even at that which was most sublime and beautiful. Even to-day,



AN AUSTRIAN CARICATURE OF WAGNER, BY KARL KLIC, 1876.

"By the din and glitter of his campaign in Baireuth he distracts the attention of Europe even from the Turks and Servians."

he says, there are numerous Wagner enthusiasts who would at best bestow a pitying smile on those who hold the view that the Wagner caricatures largely paved the way for the acceptance of his mission.

That the cartoons helped, however, he holds entirely true, altho it is easy to demonstrate that most of them appearing during Wagner's life were inspired by cheap ridicule, and sadly few by regard or admiration for this new-born giant:

"The popularizing and path-breaking effect of caricature is inherent in its specific means of expression. This effect is inevitable, even when the contrary is desired, so long as the person or thing caricatured possesses intrinsic value. And the greater this value, the greater the effect.

"That is why caricature has worked in the same way as regards all great persons and great movements. 'Tis said, and truly said, 'Ridicule kills.' But does it kill ever and always? No! Half things and sham things, yes; whole things and true things, no.

"Lord Shaftesbury said once: 'Ridicule can make nothing contemptible unless it is really contemptible! What is beautiful is like gold, which takes on new sheen and shimmer beneath the hammer.' This is the indispensable corollary of the words 'Ridicule kills.' And for this reason even the Wagner caricatures, instinct with hostile spirit, have done no little to build for Wagner his road into the future.

"Nothing popularizes a person or a cause so greatly and so speedily as caricature. It has an effect upon the beholder because it undersees and hence emphasizes that which is different and therefore essential in things. This is its essence and its secret."

In this way, according to Mr. Fuchs, the distinctive and characteristic features of a thing are made to grave themselves deep in the consciousness and imagination of humanity. And the more a thing possesses of what is thus distinctive, the more it naturally tempts the art of caricature. And the more strong its contrast is to the orthodox, the more rich and manifold will be the forms taken by caricature. This law Mr. Fuchs finds especially operative in Wagner because of his artistic universality, a quality which in his case "made everything in him peculiarly individual, as he was instinctively opposed to the traditional." Pursuing the same idea further:

"Certainly he was also, like all geniuses, only a fulfiller of the necessities of historic evolution. A thousand roads led to him. His coming and his mission were a historic *must*. No phenomenon stands isolated in the frame of time and circumstance, and neither does Richard Wagner.

"But just because the trend and tendency of the time was fulfilled in him, as it was in other ways in other times in a Luther, a Dürer, a Rembrandt, a Beethoven, a Goethe, or a Schiller, there was concentrated in him also that which was different and distinctive in contrast to that which should be conquered and superseded by his work. And it was just this different and distinctive element which caricature caused to be recognized."

This is because by the very laws inherent in caricature it is

these unusual elements which it seizes and illuminates, and this process must be constantly repeated, since the opposition roused by his propaganda was naturally enormous. Mr. Fuchs continues:

"It may be said with perfect truth that in this way the entire

intellectual physiognomy of Richard Wagner, every side of his artistic program of reform, became illuminated by the sharpest light of the widest publicity.

"There was at that time no comic paper in the world which did not concern itself more or less with Wagner. Besides these, countless caricatures of him and his music appeared as loose sheets, parodies, satirical commentaries, etc.

"This, to be sure, was done in a very distorted manner. But it is just this distortion, as we have said, which made his peculiar quality jump at the eyes of all the world."

Mr. Fuchs illustrates this specifically by the accompanying clever cartoon of the gifted artist André Gill, which appeared as the title-page of the French periodical *L'Eclipse*, on April 18, 1869.

"The entrance of the human ear (or the ear of humanity) is too small to receive the vast circumference of the Wagnerian music. This entrance, therefore, must be enlarged, and André Gill, that man of genius, portrays Richard Wagner

working with fanatic energy at the task of chiseling the human ear anew, so that it may be able to take in the whole fulness of his new music.

"This is a rare and precious example of the humor of the grotesque and an exceedingly clever intellectual conception. Moreover, it is a characterization of the Wagnerian music as simple as it is convincing. Hence it must be perceived by even the narrowest of minds.

"It must not be overlooked, also, that such a picture, as is true of caricatures in general, is 'enjoyed' by vastly wider circles than are reached by the majority of articles written for or against the composer. And this spells popularization."

Moreover, as Mr. Fuchs observes, Wagner turned to the people with his ideas of reform. He wished to serve the people in its entirety, and not merely to provide new pleasures for a few exclusive circles. Therefore it was of prime importance to him to be made known to the masses. And this service was unconditionally performed by caricature.

"Caricature had a similar popularizing effect even in the distorted views of Wagner's most intimate private life which were exposed to the glare of day—as when his relations with women were mocked, or when the public made merry over his love of personal adornment upon the malicious publication of his letters to his Vienna 'beautifier' [*Putzmacherin*]."

Mr. Fuchs closes his article with the pregnant thought that it is the human element in great men which knits us to them with mystic bonds, since it proves our own kinship with them.

—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.



A FRENCH CARICATURE OF WAGNER, BY ANDRÉ GILL, IN "L'ECLIPSE," 1869.

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



THINGS THE SALVATION ARMY IS DOING

THE FITTING MEMORIALS to General William Booth, in the shape of a million-dollar training-school for officers in New York and a chain of hotels for workmen across the country, attract the attention of editorial observers not only to the rapid growth of the Salvation Army, but to its development along the lines of social service. In the view of *The Province* (Vancouver, B. C.), "no religious movement of modern times ever swept around the globe with such phenomenal strides as has the Salvation Army within the last half century." *The Province* calls attention to the fact that "in the recent census statistics it stood second in the list of those religious bodies whose growth numerically has been greatest," and reminds us that there is hardly a corner of the known world where the Army's flag is not unfurled and where its drum-beat does not "arouse the martial spirit of its soldiery." For all that, the Army, in company with the older religious denominations, has felt the effect of modern conditions and "has found it difficult to keep up the old-time strenuosity and success along the line of the personal salvation of men," so that, altho

"the same program is carried out in this direction as of yore, the stormy days when the battle was severe and the triumphs of grace correspondingly glorious have waned perceptibly. Not that the Army does not still see souls saved at its altars—many are still born into the Kingdom through its efforts. But the changed conditions have altered somewhat the current of the Army's endeavors. Now, instead of merely seeking the personal salvation of men, as was the case in the earlier days of its history, a wonderfully diversified ministry for the varied needs of humanity has sprung up by a natural course of development."

A feature of this diversified ministry "has just come to light," in the words of the *New York World*, which finds, "after all the antivice crusades in Chicago, that the rescue and maternity home of the Salvation Army in that city has been receiving about 1,000 unfortunate girls every year and making no noise about it, having neither a brass band, a legislative inquiry, nor a board of society patrons." Such methods of work, says *The Enterprise* (Beaumont, Texas), show "the difference between salvation and society, saving and sensation-seeking, saving and slumming," while the members of the legislative committee investigating the

Salvation Army Maternity Home in Chicago, we read in the *Chicago Tribune*, "express satisfaction with the showing, declaring the Salvation Army methods were almost ideal." The institution accepts no girl or woman unless she promises to keep and care for her child, *The Tribune* says, and it explains the conduct of the home in this statement of Miss Anna L. Hustin, the matron:

"The great majority of the mothers are unmarried, but they love their babies as well as those women who have no stigma attached to them. Some of our patients are of the red-light districts, and their mother-love and the responsibility of nourishing the tiny life often make better women of them. When a girl is strong enough to work we find her employment. We keep track of her as much as possible. If she loses her position we try to find her another."

"There are 1,000 girls a year at our homes, and it is hard to keep track of all of them. Some, who are of foreign birth, return to Europe. Some become wives and others drift again into wayward lives. We require no money, the girls do not have to work hard, and they are not allowed to do anything, except possibly light sewing, for three weeks before the child is born. There is a nominal fee of \$25, however, and some of the patients pay it. Those who can not pay are just as well treated as the others."

Another form of enterprise for social regeneration, supported by the Salvation Army, is the fresh-air camp for adults and children and the farm home for waifs. There are about one hundred boys and girls on a dairy farm at Spring Valley, N. Y., we are informed by the *New York Evening World*, which records an interview with Adjutant Underwood, in charge, who says the whole purpose of the country home is "to give the boys and girls a chance and to prepare them for agricultural pursuits. The more people the Army can send to the farms the more it is doing for the public good." That the public appreciates the work of the Army is evidenced in the report of Colonel Gifford on the fresh-air camp at Canton, Mass., which appears in the Army's official organ, *The War Cry*. The township committee at first refused to vote an appropriation extending the water-supply to the camp. This was before they "had come to know our work," Colonel Gifford relates, "but this year the appropriation



AT WORK: NEW YORK WAIFS HOEING POTATOES ON THE SALVATION ARMY'S SPRING VALLEY FARM.



AT PLAY: SLUM CHILDREN FINDING A CHANGE FROM CITY PAVEMENTS ON SPRING VALLEY FARM.

to give us water was voted without a dissenting voice. We wish you could have heard those speeches," the Colonel continues, "Catholic and Protestant, professional man and farmer, each adding his tribute to the work we are doing."

THE TURKS NOT "FANATICS"

THE CHARGE frequently made that the Turks are fanatics and that their religion hinders them from accepting European civilization is challenged and denied emphatically by Ahmed Jevdet Effendi in the *Ikdam*, a Constantinople newspaper of which he is the editor. "Europeans are particularly fond of making this charge," he says, and assures us that neither are the Turks fanatics nor is their backwardness due to fanaticism. Furthermore, he adds, "our enemies," meaning the Europeans, "declare that the Christian peoples in the Ottoman Empire are crushed under Moslem fanaticism." But this is not true, he maintains, and the religious plaint is all a subterfuge of statecraft, because—

"Our enemies, knowing the strength of religious feeling in Europe, especially in England, and wishing to partition our country, throw into the arena the Christian vs. Mohammedan problem in order to cool the regard of those states that are inclined to favor us. The religious motive is a pretense. When asked about the atrocities against the property, the life, the honor of Moslems in the late war, they say: 'We don't know.' But the European world, official and unofficial, does know perfectly well the truth about those acts. 'But the Turks are Moslems—in fact, it is their punishment,' they say. The reason of the charge against us is found simply in the fact that as a people we are strangers, outsiders to the European world of science and culture. Our lacks have cost us dear. For the last twenty or thirty years we have reaped no moral advantage from Europe. Before that, after the Crimean War, it was different. Then all doors in Europe were open to us. It was not the religious fanaticism of the Turks that kept them from profiting from this. It is claimed that European civilization is a result of Christianity, therefore the door of this civilization is closed to Moslems, who are held by their religion on a lower plane."

Thus fanaticism would seem rather the reproach of the European, according to this writer, who describes the European view as "ever unfriendly to Moslems," and believes the Moslems "have the right to recoil from a civilization of such a temper." This, then, is the actual hindrance to the Turks' welcome of existing European civilization, for, he avers:

"Our religion is not a hindrance to our attaining a high plane of civilization in science, in art, in philosophy, as history clearly

proves. Regrettable events have taken place among us in the name of religion. What does European history not reveal of war and massacre and rapine in the name of religion! Yet we do not blame the religion of the Christ for all this. Jesus, 'the Exalted,' never hurt a hair of any man's head, and his religion never permitted such barbarities."

But this Turkish editor would not have us think that he is wholly excusing the Moslems for "lagging behind in the race of civilization, the benefits of which are before their eyes," altho he reminds us that there was a time when they "were keeping pace with Europe or setting a better pace," but—

"Now their ignorance handicaps them in the contest, and Europe is, in my opinion, largely to blame. By what right do Christian governments deny to their Mussulman subjects an equal share in what they proudly claim as the fruits of Christian civilization? Why do they wish them to remain in ignorance?"

Nevertheless, he does not sit repining over the possible answer to his question, but in the next breath proclaims:

"A truce to all complaining. We shall try to gird ourselves in manly fashion to face our future with courage, and prove ourselves worthy of our better past, and of the place left us in the world."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

AWAKENING OF THE BRAHMINS

THE BRAHMINS OF INDIA, whose conservatism is as proverbial as the leopard's inability to change its spots, have suddenly resolved to renounce their opposition to progress. This surprising and momentous decision was recently reached by a convention of 1,000 delegates representing the Brahmin priesthood, which assembled in solemn conclave at Amritsar—the second largest city of the Punjab—to ponder over the present condition of the keepers of the Hindu conscience and to devise means to improve that condition. This conference passed unanimously a number of remarkable resolutions, some of which laid violent hands on venerable Brahmin customs and superstitions accepted by some 217,600,000 human beings. We quote the most progressive of these resolutions as printed in the *Lahore Tribune*:

"In the opinion of this Conference . . . the Brahmins should earn their livelihood as far as possible by independent means (and not depend upon charity).

"... This Conference enjoins on all Brahmins that they should consider it their first duty to obtain education.

"... This Conference is of the opinion that the present-day subcastes among Brahmins are not found in the *Shastras* (Hindu

Scriptures); therefore leaving aside such distinction of sub-castes, all Brahmins should intermarry among themselves . . . (paying) due regard to *gotras* and *parvas* (consanguinity).

"In the opinion of this Conference much money is wasted on marriage and funeral ceremonies, which should be prevented. It is therefore urged upon all Brahmins to put an end to such unnecessary wasteful expenses.

"This Conference enjoins on all Brahmins to help and protect the helpless Brahmin widows and make suitable arrangements for the maintenance and education of poor Brahmin boys, and to open *ashrams* (dormitories) for Brahmin *vidyarthi* (students).

"This Conference resolves that ancient Sanskrit books should be collected and preserved and that biographies of our *rishis* (sages) and saints should be written and collected.

"This Conference requests our benign Government that Brahmins may be freely admitted in His Majesty's military service."

The President, in his concluding speech, urged that each Brahmin should maintain at least one cow in his house, and that arrangements should be made for opening dairies which would serve the double purpose of maintenance of cows and the supply of good, pure milk, and *ghee* (clarified butter). He also urged that education and purity of heart were and should be the chief traits of Brahmins, and that tho they may earn their livelihood by agriculture, service, and trade, still they must strive to maintain their high moral character and purity of mind while performing their Shastric (religious) duties, and be truthful and honest in all their dealings.

WHY THE RURAL CHURCH DECAYS

HOW TO RESUSCITATE the decadent country church is a problem which persistently demands solution from the religious leaders of the country. The decay of rural life in America is acknowledged by the St. Louis *Christian-Evangelist* (Christian) to impose serious responsibilities upon the Church in general as well as on our statesmen, and the religious press are facing this condition of things with words of warning and counsel. How terrible the situation is may be judged from the statement that "fully sixty per cent. of the churches in small towns, villages, and the open country are dead or dying." As these places of worship, districts, or parishes are not endowed as they would be in Germany and England, the minister looks for his support to the people, and if the people are poor and can scarcely support themselves and their families, how can they support a minister and his family? In agricultural districts the prevailing poverty is put down to bad farming, and some authorities tell the preacher that he must preach the principles of scientific agriculture, just as in the eighteenth century the ministers preached "On the Advantages of Stallfeeding," taking occasion from the gospel of the day's mention of a manger. In this connection Rev. D. F. Steffens, writing in *The Christian Herald* (undenominational, New York), treats of the theory that a minister should as a preparation take a two years' course in an agricultural college, for "some rural pastors would double their efficiency" by so doing, "the field for the country church being coextensive with that of the new agriculture and country life." Mr. Steffens pointedly asks:

"Is the study of agriculture, horticulture, and animal husbandry to replace the study of Greek, Latin, and history as a preparation for the study of theology? Is a knowledge of bacteriology to be considered of greater importance for the country minister than a knowledge of New Testament Greek? Shall he learn to fight insect-pests and plant-diseases rather than to fight sin and the forces of moral evil? Shall the country minister concern himself with the answer to the question, 'What shall we eat, what shall we drink, wherewithal shall we be clothed?' rather than with the answer to that other question: 'What shall I do to be saved?' Of course, nobody would seriously entertain or defend such a proposition. But in the face of this present discussion on the part to be played by the Church

and its ministry in this country-life movement, which seems to include everything from killing potato-bugs to the science of eugenics, a former country parson may be pardoned for asking himself how it is all to be accomplished and what the result is likely to be."

Besides, he says, these generalizers who talk about the decadence of the country church forget that the city church is just as badly off. "With regard to religion, the social organization of the city," he declares, "stands as much in need of transformation as in the open country." A Quaker paper, *The American Friend* (Richmond, Indiana), puts the blame for the degeneration of social and religious life in the country entirely on the church, and we read of this decadence and its remedy:

"It is evident that the country church is not the effective agency in the community that it might be and ought to be. It has not kept pace with the general development. The appeal of the city has been so strong and has offered so many advantages over the country life that it has been and is the ambition of young men and women to seek their fortune in the city. This migration has weakened the country, and made it in the minds of most people an undesirable place in which to live and make a success in life."

With a somewhat more definite view of the question Herman N. Morse, writing in *The Continent* (Presbyterian, Chicago), on "How Rural Poverty Hurts the Church," gives the following interesting details:

"In the final analysis the prosperity of the church depends upon the prosperity of the community in which it is located. In all the State of Ohio there was hardly found a strong, flourishing church in a poor and permanently impoverished community. Where agriculture has suffered most the churches also have suffered most, and throughout the State the health of the country church varied uniformly according to the degree of agricultural prosperity.

"Through certain whole areas of poor farming land the churches have almost died out. That is to say, those churches which require a high standard of living have died out. Such churches do not take root in thin soil. Here are to be found certain poor men's denominations, newer sects with a gospel surcharged with emotion. Such sects often flourish where the land is sterile. Yet as with most shallow-soil growths, there is no assurance of permanence here, and these denominations have the same difficulty that the older denominations experienced in building and maintaining permanent churches."

He cites the testimony of a pastor of Vinton County, Ohio, who had worked there as teacher and preacher for a number of years and tells us:

"Recently, when Vinton county possessed the unenviable record of being the only county in the State without a mile of hard road, a strip of pike had been built and topped with limestone. In the summer the traffic crushed this limestone to a fine dust and the wind blew it out over the barren clay by the side of the road. Shortly after the road was lined with a good stand of sweet clover. Where sweet clover will grow alfalfa will grow, and the country which can grow alfalfa need not be poor."

This had its effect on the preacher's mind, as we see in the following paragraph:

"After describing the effects of lime upon that soil where sheep sorrel in the fields showed that the land was sour, this pastor summed up his position by saying that in the future he would preach both the gospel of Jesus Christ and the gospel of limestone—not the one less, but the other more. For he was assured that unless the farmers accepted his gospel of limestone, which meant for them prosperity, his gospel of Jesus Christ would fail of its full effect among them and their churches would continue to languish."

Nevertheless Mr. Morse is quite optimistic about the church in the country, and the country through the Church, wherever "religion, wholesome neighborliness, education, better agriculture, and all the necessary social improvements have been made parts of one program and of one task."

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS



JAMES II.'S DAUGHTER QUEEN MARY

Sanders, Mary F. *Life of Mary, Princess and Queen of England*. 8vo, pp. 386. New York: Duffield & Co. \$4 net.

Mary II. was the daughter of the Duke of York, afterward James II. of England. He had secretly married Anne Hyde, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, and the gossip caused by the palpable effects of that marriage before Mary was born caused many tongues to wag, says Pepys in his Diary. That she was actually married was surmised by Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, who said that her mother's treatment of her proved it. "A concealed respect (however suppress) showed itself so plainly in the looks, voice, and manner wherewith her mother carved to her, and offered her of every dish, showed that it must be so." And so it was.

We find in the diary of the princess in her sixteenth year the entry: "I was born the 12th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1637, at Cranbourne Lodge, near Windsor, in Berkshire, and lived in my own country until I was twelve years old, having in that time seen the ruin both of Church and State and the murdering of my king." The date thus given in Old Style for Pepys in his Diary dated April 30, 1662, notes that "The Duchess of York was brought to bed of a girl, at which I find nobody pleased." The fact of it was Clarendon was a lawyer and people thought him no match for a scion of the royal house.

Mary grew up to exhibit a winning, altho somewhat sentimental nature, but she was not beautiful. The delightful retailer of social tittle-tattle, the inimitable Pepys, declares, "She was a plain woman and like her mother, my lady Chancellor." In character she possessed all the Stuart charm, but united with a strictness of principle very alien to the spirit of her race. She gave up her favorite diversion of dancing because she found herself growing too fond of it, and yet Bishop Burnet says of her, "She carried that air of life and joy about with her that animated all who saw her." It was natural therefore that she was not transported on being presented to her cousin, William of Orange, "a short, serious, sickly looking man," and when her father broke the news of the marriage with him planned for her, she was in the depths of despair and wept all that night and the following day.

On the deposition and flight of James II. the question of the royal succession came up. William of Orange declared himself unwilling to become "usher in waiting to his wife," and eventually it was arranged that Protestant William should take the precedence in the royal title and Mary be Queen of England as he was King. "At their coronation," writes Mary in her diary, "Lady Cavendish, Lady Russell's daughter, who was an onlooker, remarks on the wonderful acclamations of joy." Thinking possibly of similar rejoicings which had greeted public events strangely opposed to each other, in the course of the preceding fifty years, the Queen goes on naively to say that "tho the acclamations were very pleasing to me,

yet they frightened me, too; for I could not but think what a dreadful thing it is to fall into the hands of the rabble—they are such a strange sort of people." We quote Miss Sanders' account of the ceremonial:

"The Queen's scepter was carried by the Duke of Bedford, the King's by the Duke of Rutland; the Queen's crown by the Duke of Somerset, the King's by the Duke of Devonshire. The Bishop of Rochester held the chalice, the Bishop of St. Asaph the gold patine, and the Bishop of London the Bible.

"The tall Queen and the tiny King followed; walking side by side under a canopy held over them by the Barons of the Cinque Ports. Both were robed in crimson velvet edged with ermine; their wax effigies in Westminster Abbey are still clothed in the garments, and hold models of the orb and scepter. The King wore a red velvet cap, while the Queen's hair was surmounted by a gold circle. Difference in height was not the only contrast between them, for the onlookers, who crowded the balconies and thronged the stands erected on the route, said that 'it would be impossible to see an uglier King or a more beautiful Queen.' 'Hook-nose' was their nickname for the unfortunate William, whose health was at this time in a very precarious state, and whose sickness and apathy seem to have struck all those who came into contact with him."

The Jacobite poets were indignant when Mary consented to share the crown with her husband, and as dynastic successor of a Stuart father to usurp his throne and wear a crown herself. One of their poems is quoted by the author of this interesting biography:

"Yet worse than cruel scornful General thou;
She took but what her monarch did allow,
But thou, more impious, robbest thy father's brow."

While King William was abroad fighting the armies of Louis XIV. under the Duke of Luxembourg, by whom he had been thrice defeated, Queen Mary was left to administer the kingdom. In the eyes of some historians she was greater as a queen and ruler than as a woman, yet in her letters and diary she complains of her husband's dissatisfaction as follows: "Thus I entered into administration which was altogether unfortunate in naval matters, and whereas other years the king had almost ever approved all that was done, this year he disapproved almost everything."

The cares of state seem to have sapped her strength, and on December 20, 1694, she was taken sick. Three days afterward symptoms of smallpox appeared. In Burnet's diary we read of the King, that he called Burnet into his closet and "gave free vent to a most tender passion; he burst into tears, and cried out that there was no hope of the Queen, and that from being the happiest, he was now going to be the miserablest creature upon earth." The King never afterward saw Elizabeth Villiers, his infatuation for whom had been a cause of long-borne sorrow to Mary. Before Mary's death, which took place December 28, 1694, "this sorrow

ceased, for she detached herself completely from all earthly things."

While her death was the signal for immoderate grief among those who knew her and loved her, a Jacobite preacher took for his text in a sermon on this subject, "Go now see this eurst woman, and bury her, for she is a king's daughter."

While Miss Strickland in her "Lives of the Queens of England," has devoted a volume to Mary II., her work has been made obsolete by improved historical methods. New material, of which Miss Sanders has had the advantage in producing a memoir, makes a notable book which is certain to be much read.

THE YOUNG HENRY VIII.

Mumby, Frank Arthur. *The Youth of Henry VIII. A Narrative in Contemporaneous Letters*. 8vo, pp. 362. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$3.

This volume consists of a series of letters, all in English and with modernized spelling. Such a collection relating to the early years of Henry VIII. has never been published before and will be found of singular interest both to the student and the general reader. Epistolary correspondence contains perhaps the most unreserved and authentic revelations of the great figures of history which literary monuments can yield. Cicero's letters illustrate the stormy days which preceded the establishment of the Empire at Rome as no Sallust has done; Jerome's work as the founder of Western monarchism is best learned from the letters he wrote to his friends and converts; and how Eastern monasticism came into being is best learned from the exquisite letters of Gregory and Basil. The letters of Cowper are the finest in the English language as illustrating the sweetness, delicacy, and taste of a life spent congenially in tranquil intercourse with friends who loved the poet. In fact, the words of Swift are not to be charged with exaggeration when he says: "Nothing is more capable of giving a good account of history as letters are, which describe actions while they are alive and breathing, while all other relations are of actions past and dead." A hundred examples of the truth contained in these words might be cited from the writing of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen.

Henry VIII. is generally remembered by the ordinary reader as history describes him in his manhood—a selfish and sensual polygamist, who had sunk into that attitude toward a Spanish princess which wrung from Shakespeare's Katherine of Aragon, dying of cancer of the breast, the pathetic words:

"Shipwrecked upon a kingdom where no pity,
No friends, no hope, no kindred weep for me,
Almost no grave allowed me. Like the lily,
That once was mistress of the field and flourish'd,
I'll hang my head and perish."

This book merely gives authentic details of Henry's career from his birth in 1491 up to 1515, before he had set out on "the primrose path of dalliance." We have many letters relating to his engage-

ment with Katherine of Aragon, in which we see the Tudor money-meanness of his father contending with the craft of Ferdinand, who was holding back the promised dowry of his daughter. Then Katherine chimes in with a complaint of poverty to her father, and a request for money to pay her debts at the English court. The rise of Wolsey is also sketched, and the romance of Henry's sister Mary and the Duke of Norfolk is also referred to in letters. It is very interesting to learn from a letter of Henry VIII. to the Emperor Maximilian how much the English monarch was to change before he became the most powerful reformer in Europe. Before entering on the war with France he declared in this letter that "the dignity and estate of the Roman Church must be defended . . . we beg and entreat your majesty to undertake the defense of the holy Roman church." But this was before the days of Anne Boleyn. His marriage to Katherine is thus announced to Margaret of Savoy by the king himself in a letter dated June 27, 1509:

"On the 11th of this present month of June, the nuptials were performed, and on St. John Baptist's day we were crowned in our Abbey of Westminster near the City of London, the place in which it has been usual to crown our ancestors the Kings of England, there being present all the great princes, lords, and nobles of our kingdom."

At this time Henry was a brilliant and dashing figure among the sovereigns of Europe and was vain of his personal gifts. An instance is given in a letter of Pasqualigo's, the French ambassador, who says:

"The king came into our arbor and, addressing me in French, said: 'Talk with me a while. The King of France, is he as tall as I am?' I told him there was little difference. He continued, 'Is he as stout?' I said he was not, and he then enjoined, 'What sort of legs has he?' I replied, 'Spare.' Whereupon he opened the front of his doublet and placing his hand on his thigh, said, 'Look here, and I have also a good calf to my leg.'"

Of Henry's private character at this time Mr. Mumby writes that he was above blame and indeed, "His standard of morality bears comparison with that of most of the ruling princes of his time. It was infinitely higher than that of his young rival of France." He was "spoiled a little, perhaps, by flattery, but, even when due allowance is made for exaggeration, a splendid figure of a man immensely popular."

Katherine is described in one of these letters as "not handsome but having a very beautiful complexion, religious and as virtuous as words can express."

BALKAN HISTORY IN THE MAKING

Ashmead-Bartlett, Ellis. *With the Turks in Thrace*. Illustrated. Cloth. 335 pp. New York: George H. Doran Co. \$3 net.

James, Lionel. *With the Conquered Turk*. Illustrated. Cloth. 315 pp. Boston: Small, Maynard Co. \$2 net.

Wagner, Lieut. Hermenegild. *With the Victorious Bulgarians*. Illustrated. Cloth. 273 pp. \$3 net.

In the eagerness of professional newspaper correspondents to be not only first in war, but also first in the hearts of their countrymen, several histories of the Balkan conflict were hurried through the press long before the last gun was fired at Adrianople or Scutari had yielded to the intrepid Montenegrins. That these hastily

published records in *medias res* are not the final account of the stirring events which they describe does not detract from their present interest, and one of them, at least, that of Lieutenant Wagner, the one correspondent who succeeded in some measure in keeping in touch with Balkan events, possesses permanent value. The extraordinary difficulties which Bulgarian censorship and Turkish evasion put in the way of the representatives of the press during the war may account in part for the various discrepancies in their brilliant descriptions of the battles. Lieutenant Wagner, of the Vienna *Reichspost* and the London *Daily Mail*, had been from boyhood familiar with the Balkans and the character and history of their peoples had been his favorite study.

Through influential acquaintance with high officials whose confidence he had long possessed, he was informed of the stirring events of the war—at least from the Bulgarian point of view—and proved to his own satisfaction that the point of vantage for the correspondent in modern warfare is not the battle line but the official headquarters. Evidently in the apparent "emptiness of the modern battlefield" the heroic or romantic epoch of war correspondence has been succeeded by a period of diplomacy in securing and disseminating official bulletins. Lieutenant Wagner combines with the vivid descriptions of the conflicts at Kirk-Kilisseh, Lule-Burgas, and Chatalja a discussion of the history and politics of the Bulgarians, of the life-story of their statesmen, and of the events leading to the war, which is almost encyclopedic in its fulness and authoritativeness. His book is prefaced by a significant statement from the pen of the Premier of Bulgaria, in 1877 a political prisoner of the Turks under sentence of death, in 1912 declaring war against them in behalf of his people, a war which has avenged years of evil and driven the Turk from Europe.

No better comment could be made upon the methods of Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett and Mr. Lionel James than Lieutenant Wagner himself gives in his chapter upon the "Experiences of a War Correspondent." Their books are perforce largely records of personal experiences in a very limited area of war, eminently readable, occasionally brilliant in vivid descriptions of the horrors and hardships of battles, but they cannot present a composite picture of the war. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, of the London *Daily Telegraph*, was an eye-witness of the heaviest fighting at Lule-Burgas, and his impressionistic account of the conflict and retreat will be remembered by the reader when the wearisome detail of his own difficulties with bad roads, unreliable automobiles, and dragomans, is willingly forgotten. The reader is as eager as the author to reach the center of interest, and has perhaps less patience in being compelled to force his way through masses of unimportant detail than had the author with muddy roads and recalcitrant autos. However, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's "story of the retreat of the Turk from the map of Europe" is ably told and will be profitably read. That which was a defect in his book "assumes the dimensions of a vice" in that of Mr. Lionel James, of the London *Times*. A flippant note "when men are dying" offends the earnest reader; the puerile device of nicknames for him-

self and his colleagues is sophomoric and not even clever. His book claims to be merely a narrative of personal adventure in the great campaign in Thrace and has its value on that basis.

Excellent maps and abundant illustrations increase the useful and attractive qualities of these three interesting books. One can but note in the pictures the contrast between the fine bearing and apparent military efficiency of the Balkan soldiers and the shambling, ragged look of the Turks. It was a sad as well as a heroic war—costing almost the very life-blood of a brave people, who have purchased victory at a heavy price, and sending a nation which seemed about to redeem its past back into ignominious retreat. Whatever is honestly written concerning it is of deep human interest.

AMERICANISMS

Thornton, Richard H. *An American Glossary. Being an Attempt to Illustrate Certain Americanisms upon Historical Principles*. 2 vols., 8vo. London: Francis & Co. 1912. Price, 30s.

The author of this work is a member of the Philadelphia bar, and was for twenty years Professor of Law in the University of Oregon. He makes it clear that he has fixed definite limits to the material which he considers. For one thing, "over 80 per cent. of the illustrative quotations are half a century old. No attempt has been made to register the voluminous outpourings of modern slang."

One must recognize that any collection of modern slang approaching completeness would have swamped other material. It is to be regretted that accurate contemporary record is not kept of slang, because slang is language in the making, and an appreciable portion of it becomes for a shorter or longer period standard speech. Its origin and development, then, are of interest and importance; but any measure of certainty about them is attainable only when slang is captured, as it were, on the wing. Aside from that part of it which succeeds in making a place for itself as "good English," slang enters largely into current literature, especially fiction, and into the minor periodicals, as newspapers. It is worth while, therefore, to have a complete record of slang made while it is still current; then from this record can be culled in a future period that portion which is useful in interpreting the literature or the language-phenomena of its time.

Another element, bulking largely in the daily speech of any average community, especially in sections removed from educational and literary influences, is composed of provincialisms and vulgarisms. These terms are not mutually exclusive. By provincialism is meant a form or construction characteristic of a given region; the provincialism may or may not be a vulgarism. By vulgarism is meant a form or construction violating the grammar (or accepted principles) of the language—a kind of error that marks the speech of the illiterate; a vulgarism may or may not be provincial. The speech of the masses in any given region is always marked by provincialisms and vulgarisms; from the former, indeed, no speaker is wholly free.

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(Continued on page 1388)



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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 1386)

through two centuries, must be the work of many acting in harmony. The result of their labors would be two collections: (1) The current slang, voluminous, much of it transitory, but all suggestive and illuminative. A good part of such a collection would have only temporary value. (2) That part of slang and of provincial speech which has found a place in the more or less temporary local literature of the region or time, and in the more or less permanent fiction which attempts to portray the region or the time. Such collections will be of value to future generations in the interpretation of the life of the people who produced the literature in question.

The present work is of the latter class. Certain limitations mark the work which must mark any such work that is the product of one man's spare time. Adequate review of the field would require the whole of a long life, because the material must be gathered from so immense a mass. Mr. Thornton's "Index of Authorities," at the end of Volume II, contains the names of about eighty periodicals (for the most part newspapers), widely distributed in place and time, and the titles of about two hundred and thirty books. The books are chiefly novels and books of travel and description. These of course are excellent sources. We notice frequent citation from *The Congressional Globe*, 1833-63, which ought to be a rich source, because it records the speech of men from all parts of the country who, during those years, assembled in Washington and engaged in rather voluminous discussions. Their speeches ought to furnish fairly true samples of English, as men of average intelligence and training used it in each of the distinctive sections of the country during the second generation of the nineteenth century. In even better measure *The Congressional Record* would furnish an abundant source (thanks to the patriotic vocal activity of the representatives of the people), for illustration of American English of the period during which it has been issued. The needful thing is that a compiler should indicate clearly the region, the time, and the character of his source.

With reference to the work under discussion, it must be recognized that there is a great deal of valuable material in it. The periodicals and books from which it was gathered cover a wide range of territory and time. But along with that fact it must also be said that the sources used were by no means all-inclusive, and hence the material assembled is not a complete collection. Most of the periodicals from which citations are made cover each only a year or a few years. The materials gathered from novels could be augmented; that from journals of travel and description is reasonably complete.

Accepting the limitations that the author lists, as stated in the opening paragraphs of his words "To the Reader," and recognizing the necessary limitations that the nature of the work and the character and extent of the sources imposed, we have no hesitation in saying that the task is well done. It was not an easy task; in some respects it was impossible. There are many so-called Americanisms which are equally Britishisms; but the identity is not discoverable because the person making

the investigation can not be equally in touch with the literatures (written and not written) of each country. Let English publications and English recorded speech equivalent in amount and character be compared with American; it may then appear that certain expressions thought to belong exclusively to one country belong to both. The New English Dictionary, capacious as it is, does not give a portrait or map of English speech parallel with that gathered from newspapers and current novels. That a word or a meaning or a construction is not noticed in the N. E. D., then, is not always evidence that it is not British. It would be unreasonable, however, to expect one man to harvest both fields in person, and the N. E. D. furnishes a complete enough vocabulary for significant comparison.

The work fills about 1,000 pages, and includes 4,000 vocabulary terms and "about 14,000 illustrative citations." It is the most representative collection that we have seen, and has both interest and value. We confess to genuine entertainment as page after page recalled words and phrases, forms and senses, familiar to boyhood's days, but now seldom heard or otherwise brought up; and so are not only of interest, but of distinct value in that they give brief definitions and ample illustrations of words that have historical "nicknames" of many famous men (as "Little Giant," "Old Hickory," "Old Bullion"); of States and citizens of States (as "Hoosier," "Buckeye," "Badger," "Sucker," "Wolverine," etc.); of political parties, factions, organizations, etc. (as "Know-nothings," "Copperheads," "Tammany," etc.); and terms to which politics has given color or currency (as "roorback," "repeater," "Salt River," etc.). Sometimes current misconceptions are corrected, as, for example, the assumption that Mrs. Bloomer invented or introduced the bloomer costume, or that O. K. stood for Jackson's misspelling of all correct.

MR. TAYLOR'S "ANCIENT IDEALS"

Taylor, Henry Osborn. *Ancient Ideals*. New edition. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 461-430. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$4.

A feature of the modern mind in scholarship is a passion for investigating the literary and religious remains not only of Greece and Rome, but of the oriental world lying to the far east of the Tiber and Acropolis. It is comparatively in recent times that the archeological treasures of Egypt have been revealed and described. Parr, Porson, and such German scholars as Johann Voss, and the Frenchman Brunk knew nothing of the lore to the unearthing of which the discoveries of Belzoni gave the first impetus. A vast amount of material in Egyptian and Chaldean remains has since then been made public, while India and China have yielded to students of comparative religion a rich vein of precious learning.

Mr. Taylor, in this second edition of his work, makes the ideals of humanity center in Greece. The background to Greek culture was that of Egypt and Chaldea, whose ideals, whenever adopted, were elevated, broadened, and beautified by the Greek mind. Of course, the subject of

(Continued on page 1390)



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A wag called this bag "the Tight Wad's favorite" because it gives so much for the money.

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After shaving use Williams' Talc Powder



REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 1388)

Greek intellectualism has been well thrashed out by German and English scholars. The verdict of Jowett sums up the question when he declares that Greek intellectualism has entered so completely into the ideals of modern civilization that it operates with all the unconscious persistence of a natural force. But before reaching Western Europe the spirit of Athens had to be absorbed by the poets, orators, and philosophers of Rome. Thus it was carried even beyond the Tagus, to *Ultima Thule*, the British Isles—and then beyond Britain.

Mr. Taylor writes with enthusiasm of the ultimate development of human ideals in Christianity. His work is characterized by learning and broadness of views. We do not think he has sufficiently emphasized the conception of unity embodied in the church as an ideal that was carried out for centuries in Latin nations through the power and influence of the papacy. He treats Christianity as a moral force, although history teaches us that Christian Rome for centuries was the corner-stone of authority and the bond of unity in politics among contending nations.

Let us point out what we consider a more serious omission in this admirable work. Caesar and Tacitus have described more or less fully a race of people, living on the northern shores of Central Europe whose character and instincts, the tendency of whose customs, have become prominent factors in the character of those nations which at this moment are leading powers of the world. We refer to branches of the Teutonic race, including Germany and England. The *Nibelungen Lied* and the early literature of Scandinavian countries are considered by some scholars to embody the prehistoric ideals and traditions of the peoples in whose language they were written in comparatively modern times as Homer was modernized, under Pseudo-Dionysius, so as to bring to Athens the ideals of a dateless past.

Heine considered the *Lied* to have as its prevailing note *die Treue*—steadfastness, fidelity. Domestic life, respect for women, religious awe, and religious rites free from idolatry are fully described by the Latin author. We may well believe that the character they impress upon the conquering men of the north in ancient times persists as a saving ideal with those who are to-day among the dominating forces of the political, social, religious, literary, and artistic worlds. With this criticism, we shall dismiss a book which we have always read with interest, sometimes with delight, and can recommend as a safe guide to those readers who are interested in the subjects with which it deals.

The proof-reader in the index has not been sufficiently careful as to the accentuating of words under the heading, "Some Greek words commented upon." Indeed there are false accentuations in certain passages of the text and a misquotation from Homer, but we may say with Horace, as Byron has paraphrased the author of the "Ars Poetica":

"When frequent beauties strike the reader's view
We must not quarrel with a blot or two,
But pardon equally to books and men
The slips of human nature and the pen."

(Continued on page 1392)

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and virtues." Of George Moore: "To tell a simple story of simple lives is thrice as difficult a task as to relate, in huge and resounding prose, the astonishing happenings of kings and queens, dukes and titled dullards." Whistler, according to Mr. Huxner, "does not sound the morbid note of Poe. He is sane, and his strangeness is never bizarre. He is primarily concerned with essences. In the true sense, he is the delineator of the moral nature. With a veiled intensity that is absolutely magnetic in its power, he adumbrates the moral temperament of his model."

One of the most timely and interesting chapters of the book is given to consideration of new movements in art, including the new "post-impressionism" and such men as Gauguin, Van Gogh, Matisse, Picasso, and their revolutionary ideas. "Rhythmic intensity," we are told, "is the key to the new school; line, not color, is king. Not beauty, but, as Rodin said, character, character is the aim of the new art," and in all the ruck and welter of the new movements there are a few men (Henri Matisse, I think), whose work will stand the test of time, and to-day shows mastery, originality, obscured as it may be, by wilful eccentricities and occasional posturing to the gallery." He concludes, "I am in sympathy with revolutionary movements in art, but now I know that my sympathies have reached their outermost verge." It is a book charming in its personality, delicate and fascinating in touches, and has a style that attracts by its dignity and perfect technique.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Fitch, George Hamlin. Modern English Books of Power. 8vo, pp. 173. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. 1912.

This companion book to Mr. Fitch's "Comfort Found in Good Old Books" is composed of essays which first appeared in the *San Francisco Chronicle*. They were written to help readers of the paper learn to appreciate good reading and to form a taste for the best books. And unto this end they are sufficient. Students of literature who have grown gray in reading classics of course will find little of especial help in Mr. Fitch's sincere remarks on recognized masters. But those who are just beginning their acquaintance with the books will find the work a useful guide.

Münsterberg, Hugo. American Patriotism, and Other Social Studies. 12mo, pp. 266. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. \$1.50 net, postage 12 cts.

With the exception of the first chapter on "American Patriotism," all the others in this volume first appeared in magazine form. They deal with "The Educational Unrest," "The Case of the Reporter," "The Germany of To-day," "The German Woman," "Coeducation," "The Household Sciences," "The German at School," "Psychology and the Navy." The chapters which deal with Germany are particularly informing and interesting. Not quite so much can be said for the other studies.

Putnam, George Palmer. The Southland of North America. Illustrated. Pp. 425. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

This is a book of travels, both inland and maritime, made during 1912, and should

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arouse interest in the territory they concern. It gives "a realization of the fact that at our very doors lies an almost untouched treasure-land of fascinating possibility." From serious consideration of these pages one could acquire a valuable fund of information about the government, industries, products, finance, and commerce of Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. The reader's strongest impressions will come from the descriptions of people and places, characteristic habits and costumes.

Panama is now practically in our hands. The opening of the canal will bring Central America infinitely closer. No small area in this country or abroad "is more thoroughly worth seeing than Central America." The picturesque customs of tropical life are described with appreciative enthusiasm, especially the Southland's love for good music, its kindness to the traveler, its pride, and its defects. The reason for the Northerner's failure to get a footing in the business of the South is pointedly given; it comes from the attempt of salesmen to adhere to Northern methods and failure to study and understand Southern indolence and apparent sloth. The student, traveler, or reader who desires only to be amused will thoroughly enjoy Mr. Putnam's book.

Blakeslee, George H. [Editor]. Japan and Japanese-American Relations. Clark University Addressess. 8vo, pp. xi-348. New York: G. E. Stechert & Co. \$2.50.

In the family of nations there is probably no member so completely self-conscious, so sensitive to what it deems reflections upon its honor, and so alert to enforce respect for its position as the once "Island Empire" of Japan. By reason of its position with respect to the United States, with the stepping-stone formed by the Hawaiian Islands, so largely occupied by Japanese workers, our own relations with Japan must necessarily be very close either for friendship or for enmity.

The volume edited by Professor Blakeslee contains twenty-two papers which have been published in part in *The Journal of Race Development*, issued by Clark University, and present Japan from the view of American and Japanese scholars, professional men and merchants, giving an interesting insight into native and foreign views concerning this fascinating nation. The point of view is altogether sympathetic. When men like President Jordan, William Elliot Griffis, Dr. Asakawa, of Yale University, Congressman Redfield, and Dr. Berry, formerly of Doshisha Hospital, unite in a series of papers, one may feel assured that what is good in Japan has come to the surface. In the present crisis the reading of this book might serve to allay some jealousies and to quiet some fears. At the same time it would appear that the heaven of Christianity is working in Japan and that Christian ideas are being taken into account by the Japanese themselves. One must, however, realize that, in spite of Dr. Griffis's assertion that there is "no difference in the human nature of an Asiatic, a European, or an American," there is a tremendous difference in the viewpoint. It is not too much to say that the number of Americans who can understand, for instance, the patriotism of a Japanese, its root-ideas, and the completeness with which it possesses a native,



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is small indeed. If the present volume succeeds in showing some of these ideas and enabling Americans to appreciate them it will have served its purpose.

Weed, Clarence M. Seeing Nature First. Pp. 309. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$2.

Mr. Weed has made his case very strong by writing a delightful book on nature attractions. He has added illustrations in such profusion as to make the book irresistible. He takes up the seasons in rotation and tells of the flowers that herald the coming and enhance the beauties of the season. His style is poetic, and one wonders why such easily acquired delights should be so often neglected. Flowers, birds, insects, butterflies, and streams all form a part of the vivid and graphic word pictures. Many nature secrets are revealed as nature romances. The book reminds one strongly of Mr. Schmucker's "Under the Open Sky." Both are delightful.

Cosenza, Mario Emilio. Francesco Petrarca and the Revolution of Cola di Rienzo. Cloth, pp. xiv-330. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

To most people Petrarch is known as the author of some celebrated love-sonnets. To many he is known as a great humanist, a lover of classical culture, and one who did more than any other man of his time to revive and perpetuate that culture. By very few is he thought of as a statesman seeking to promote *Italia una* in the midst of the petty conflicts of the Italian states and the papal courts. Mr. Cosenza's monograph gives the full setting of Petrarch's part in Cola's revolution, translating liberally from the correspondence of Petrarch and of Cola di Rienzo and from the archives of the Roman Court.

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(251)

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CURRENT POETRY

ALTHO many consider the position of Poet Laureate an anachronism, and altho, with less than half a dozen exceptions, its occupants have been writers of little repute, the recent death of Alfred Austin has caused much discussion as to the choice of a successor. The opinion which has the most supporters is that Alfred Noyes, whose "Tales of the Mermaid Tavern" has been extensively quoted in these columns, is of all living English poets the one best entitled to this distinction. Some think, however, that an older man should be laureate, and in this connection the name of Austin Dobson is mentioned. It is not certain that he would accept the honor should it be offered to him, and this may be said also of many of the other poets who are eligible—Stephen Phillips, John Masefield, Henry Newbolt, and Rudyard Kipling, to name only a few. A writer in the *New York Times*, after discussing a number of possibilities, says, "There is, of course, not the slightest chance of a woman becoming laureate, but this does not alter the fact that many consider that England has few poets of greater genius than Alice Meynell."

Mrs. Meynell's verse appeals strongly to all who are interested in spiritual poetry, but it has as yet by no means attained its full measure of popularity. Her "Collected Poems," just published in London by Burns & Oates, will, it is hoped, soon appear in America. Albert A. Cook makes it the subject of a long and enthusiastic appreciation in *The British Review* and quotes from it the remarkable poem which we give below. Surely, only a great poet could write with such beauty and simplicity on so tremendous a theme. Most readers of it will be ready to share the emotion of Mr. Cook when he asks, "What poem of the nineteenth century is more searchingly thoughtful, more massive in its intellectual hold?"

Christ in the Universe

BY ALICE MEYNELL

With the ambiguous earth
His dealings have been told us; these abide;
The signal to a maid, the human birth,
The lesson, and the Young Man crucified.

But not a star of all
The unimaginable stars has heard
How He administered this terrestrial ball;
Our race have kept their Lord's entrusted word.

Of those earth-visiting feet
None know the secret, cherished, perilous—
The terrible, shame-fast, frightened, whispered,
sweet
Heart-shattering secret of His way with us.

No planet knows that this
Our planet, carrying land and wave,
Love and life multiplied, and pain and bliss,
Bears as chief treasure one forsaken grave.

Nor in our little day,
May His devices with the heavens be guessed,
His pilgrimage to thread the Milky Way,
Or His bestowals there be manifest.

But in the eternities
Doubtless we shall compare together, hear
A million alien gospels, in what guise
He walked the Pleiades, the Lyre, the Bear.

Oh, be prepared, my soul!
To read the inconceivable, to scan
The million forms of God those stars unroll
When in our turn we show to them—a Man.

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My 64 page book, *DEEP BREATHING*, is the most comprehensive and interesting treatise ever published on this vital subject. Correct and Incorrect Breathing are clearly described by diagrams. Also contains special breathing exercises, and hundreds of other points of valuable information on Health and Exercise. 320,000 copies already sold. Send ten cents (coin or stamps) for a copy.

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With equal faith, less convincingly displayed, Miss Spofford writes on a mighty theme in *Harper's Magazine*.

Immensity

BY HARRIET PRESERVE SPOFFORD

Now Science, clear-eyed as the day,
God's great familiar, with her Key
Of mighty messages, declares
The fire-mists of the nebulae—
The gauzy films that hang like dreams
Woven of glimmering glooms and gleams—
Are universes rolling free
Beyond the utmost bounds that be
Of outer dark the awful phares,
Beyond our stars and all our play
Of planet, sun, and Milky Way.

And at that vision into space
With such tremendous splendors wrought,
Where sovereign orbits interlace,
Writing great script on night's dark face,
The heart shakes with a threatening thought
That we, so something less than naught,
Beside that vastness have no place
In the creative care and grace.

Come, then, O Faith, come lightning-shod
To meet great Science! As a dove
Flashes her wing upon the blue,
Seeking for heights forever new,
The answering thought bring, like the rod
That broke in bloom, that heaven's wide love
Is constant as the sky above,
That near at hand or far abroad—
Before the great the small unawed—
Heaven painted in the drop of dew—
Thrilling with life in soul or sod,
Each atom feels the living God!

A legend always dear to poets is beautifully adapted by Mr. Hamilton Fish Armstrong in this poem which appeared in a recent issue of *The Bellman*. Mr. Armstrong is particularly successful in the stanza next before the last. The effectiveness of the lines is due partly to the skill with which the thought is phrased and partly to the glamour which is inseparable from the names associated with King Arthur.

Tintagel

BY HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG

Between twin headlands steep whose crests are
crowned
With gorge and heath; where clouds the ocean
bound,
Wreapt in pale mist a fairy island lies
Half sunk in flame, half balanced in the skies.

A dusky barge that slowly skirts the land
Points toward that isle, by unseen breezes fanned,
Spreads darkening wings before the falling night
And passes, leaving arrow-wakes of light.

Once Arthur passed through death to that blest
shore;

Yet here they wait for him to come once more,
His vessels gleaming bright with golden sail,
To fight for right and not again to fail.

Why should we tarry for the coming years?
Let Vivien lure and Merlin whisper fears!
Fix we our gaze above the black-bound lance
Of Mordred lurking there with earthward glance.

Skyward our vision, till we see the crown
Of flashing pinnacles on that fair town
Rising beyond the silver-watered strands,
Where, dragon-banners furled, King Arthur stands
And bids us enter Avalon.

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a hall in some suburban town—I forget the name—where a political meeting was to be held. She waited there for hours in the snow, and when the meeting began she let herself down through a skylight, and, hanging there out of reach of the stewards, heckled the speakers through a megaphone.

HANS WAGNER'S DÉBUT

AFTER watching "Hans" Wagner beat the New York Giants one afternoon, a youngster remarked that "when Wagner hits the ball, the only time it stays inside the grounds is when he bunts, and then he knocks down the infield." The remark was more picturesque than accurate, but it is safe enough to say that the veteran Pirate shortstop has always worried the National League pitchers more than any other batter. Most hard hitters wait for the ball to come somewhere near a choice place, but Wagner hits them everywhere, and he never seems to be anxious to get his base on balls. His own story of how he broke into professional baseball was told to a reporter for the New York Evening Telegram, from which we quote:

I broke into baseball by posing as my brother "Al." We were playing ball around Mansfield, Pa. They call it Carnegie now. That's where I was born back in 1874. My brother received an offer from Canton, Ohio, before he was offered a place with the Mansfield, Ohio, club, both in the same league.

The day he got the second offer he turned to me and told me to go to Mansfield. I got there early in the afternoon, and a man named Taylor, who owned the team, recognized me. He had seen me play. The club was hard put for a third baseman, however, and Taylor decided to take a chance with me.

It so happened that Mansfield played Canton that day. My brother was in the line-up of the Canton team, and the pitcher, "Toots" Barrett, a left-hander, was also from Mansfield. They regarded me as pretty much of a "kid," and when Canton got away to a good lead early in the game Barrett "let up" in his pitching when I went to bat. He wanted to see me make good and figured that a couple of hits more or less would not affect his rating any.

I made a couple of hits in this way, and then came the ninth inning. Never will I forget it. Mansfield was three runs to the bad when we went to bat. They needed four to win. We filled the bases and it was my turn to bat.

Taylor was not "wise" to the fact that Barrett had been easing up when I had been at bat before and made a couple of hits or he might have sent in a pinch hitter. I made a couple of bingles, so he let me stick.

With the bases full Barrett meant to strike me out. It was too ticklish a time for "monkey" business. He shoved across a fast one and I knocked it over the fence for a home run and won the game.

It was just a case of the luck of things. That's it all the time. If the pitcher's

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lucky, he gets you. If you're lucky, you get him. You know some fellows are born lucky. Others are born unlucky. So far as my batting is concerned, I guess I was born lucky, that's all.

While I have always regarded my job with Mansfield as my start in baseball, I had played before that. I have been playing ball as long as I can remember. A lot of fellows who afterward butted into the big leagues, or came near it, played around Pittsburg with men when I was a "kid."

My first assignment in baseball with a regular club was with a team out in Mansfield, Pa. We called ourselves the A B C team. I don't know why we called it that, but that was the name. We were all youngsters about fourteen or fifteen years old, and we played baseball every day from daybreak until dark. We used to play our games on Saturday afternoons.

Many times teams composed of players much older than we were came to play us and were tempted to return whence they came asserting that they did not want to play a bunch of "kids." Most of the time these same teams left well trimmed.

It was while playing with that club that I grabbed an opportunity to break into faster company. A young fellow named John S. Robb, Jr.—he's a big lawyer out in Pittsburg now, and we often discuss this—was playing second base on the Mansfield team in the Allegheny County League. For some reason or other he couldn't play one afternoon and the manager of the team, "Shad" Gwilliam, sent for my brother. I've forgotten why "Al" couldn't make it, but I went in his stead. If I remember correctly that was back in 1890.

Wagner played in the little "bush" league team for a while, but he did not like older company very well, and returned to his own team. He proceeds:

Then came my experience with Mansfield, Ohio. Now, I'll pick up the story where I left off after knocking that ball over the fence. This man Taylor's son owned the Adrian, Mich., team, and the club out there was hard put. So I was sent there as an infielder and captain.

I got homesick after a few months and quit the club. Most of the boys from home were playing with the Warren club, in the Iron and Oil League, and I joined the same team. Toward the close of the season I was made an offer by the Steubenville club, of the Tri-State League, and joined it. That was in 1895.

I went there as a sort of all-around player. I pitched for a while. I was so wild that I used to walk half the batters and strike out the other half. I had terrific speed and it was hard to get a catcher who could hold me. They borrowed "Pete" Lavelle from the Pittsburg club, of the National League, to catch me in a couple of games, thinking that it would steady me.

As a pitcher I was a failure. While in the games as a pitcher, however, I banded a couple of hits over the fence and they made me into an outfielder, playing me in center. George L. Moreland, now the famous baseball statistician of Pittsburg, was then manager of the club.

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signed me, and W. W. Kerr, who then owned the Pirates, wanted to farm me out to Kansas City, but I insisted that it was too far away from home, so he sent me to Paterson, N. J., in the Atlantic League. I played with Paterson all of that year and until June 20, 1897, when the Louisville club, owned by "Barney" Dreyfuss and managed by "Fred" Clarke, and of which Harry C. Pulliam, one-time president of the National League, was secretary, bought my services.

When I was leaving Paterson the "fans" of that city presented me with a watch. I still have it, and it's some watch.

During the winter of 1899 and 1900 the National League was cut from a twelve-to an eight-club league, and Mr. Dreyfuss purchased the Pittsburg franchise. He took some of the Louisville players to Pittsburg with him and I was fortunate enough to be among them.

Let's see—of course Clarke came along as manager, and "Tommy" Leach and Deacon Phillippi were among those who had been playing with Louisville and were taken to Pittsburg.

Well, I've been with Pittsburg ever since. Guess that about completes the yarn.

AN UNUSUAL TURK

THE love of indolence which critics charge against his race was not one of the weaknesses of Shefket Pasha, the Grand Vizier of Turkey, who was slain on June 11 by an enemy of the Young Turk party, who sought to avenge the death last winter of Nazim Pasha, for which Shefket was blamed. As War Minister in charge of the campaigns against the Balkan Allies he worked night and day, snatching a little sleep each night in the tent which sheltered his headquarters. It is said that he was urged to escape his enemies by a sudden flight from Constantinople, but, being a fatalist, he refused, saying, "What God wills will be." A sketch of his personality and his career from the pen of M. H. Donohue, the Balkan war correspondent of the *London Chronicle*, appears in a dispatch to the *New York Times*. We quote in part:

Shefket had many faults, but was handsome and generous to a degree. It is said of him that he never forgot his friends and rarely forgave his enemies. He lacked caution and discernment and had a tendency to insincerity.

Shefket, as I remember him, was a remarkable *causeur*, possessing, for a Turk, a very lively imagination. I have sat listening to him for hours, telling stories of his adventurous military life. The man had the true gift of the *raconteur*, and the most prosaic incidents, coming from his lips, sounded like a new version of the "Arabian Nights."

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an inordinate variety and love of the
picturesque, whether in an incident or a
uniform. He would pose ten times a day
before the camera, and was wont to stand
for amateur and professional photographers
with his head well thrown back, those dark
Arab eyes of his flashing like diamonds,
one hand on his hip, and the other grasping
firmly the hilt of his sword.

Altho loving power, Shefket is be-
lieved to have been drawn unwillingly
into the ranks of the conspirators who
planned the *coup d'état*. Once a party
to the conspiracy, he seemed to have lost
all sense of perspective. He flung military
discretion to the winds, broke off negotia-
tions, and light-heartedly embarked upon
the second campaign, which the Turks
were told was to reverse the inglorious
defeats of Kirk-Kilisseh and Lule Burgas
and preserve Adrianople to the Empire.
All the world knows how grievously
Shefket and his advisers disappointed their
countrymen.

Despite certain political differences,
Shefket preserved a certain attachment
for the murdered Nazim Pasha, and in
private never ceased to deplore the fatal
bullet which robbed Nazim of life and
Turkey of an able soldier. According to
the plan submitted for Shefket's approval
the *coup d'état* was to have been accom-
plished without bloodshed, but when the
band of conspirators and their supporters
rushed from Stamboul and invaded the
precincts of the Sublime Porte this under-
taking was forgotten; angry passions and
personal animosities surged uppermost,
and Nazim and his aide-de-camp, the hand-
some and accomplished Tewfik Bey, fell
victims.

From this moment Shefket realized
that his earthly days were numbered, and
that he was a doomed man. "Blood must
be requited by blood" was a saying not
unknown to the murdered Grand Vizier,
and he literally paid "measure for measure."
Ever since that January day when the
Cabinet of Kiamil was overthrown and the
Young Turks climbed back into power
Shefket daily lived haunted by the specter
of the assassin. Friends and sympa-
thizers of the dead Nazim had sworn to
take the lives of both the Grand Vizier and
Enver Bey, and if Shefket lived so long it
was perhaps because opportunities for
killing him were lacking.

Shefket was the best-hated man in
Turkey. Like most politicians, he was
hated by those whom in the course of
his administration he had driven from the
army and those whom his enmity had
sent into exile, or whom he had court-
martialled and put in a felon's cell; but the
one unforgettable crime for which Shefket
was tried and found guilty by the public
conscience of Turkey was participation
in the assassination of Nazim.

Well?—"Your wife gave a beautiful
address."

"Yes?" replied Mr. Meskton.

"She said it was woman's especial duty
to be kind to dumb animals."

"I heard about it."

"But you don't seem impressed."

"It doesn't seem to be anything that
interests me—not unless you are going
to put husbands in the dumb-animal
class."—*Washington Star.*



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"Very. She knows when to quit."
Detroit Free Press.

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"I put it under the head of prophet and lost."
Baltimore American.

Are You a Captain?—WILLIE—"Paw, what is a captain of finance?"
PAW—"Any salaried man who can live within his income, my son."
Cincinnati Enquirer.

Anticipation.—JACKSON—"Whew! that's some cliff!"

JOHNSON—"Seems to fascinate you."
JACKSON—"Yes. That's the way my desk will look when I get back."
Judge.

Corrected.—IRATE PATRON—"I thought this railroad was for the benefit of the public."

RAILROAD OFFICIAL—"You're away off. The public is for the benefit of the railroad."
Cleveland Leader.

The New Mother.—"When you kissed your weeping mother good-by, and went out into the world to make your fortune, I presume her last tearful injunction was for you to be good?"

"No, make good."
Houston Post.

His Hint.—"Don't you believe every woman should have a vote?" asked the Sweet Young Thing.

"No," replied the Young Man. "But I believe every woman should have a voter."
Cincinnati Enquirer.

Lucky Meeting.—ANGRY INVESTOR—"Well, I've been out and seen that building lot I bought of you."

REAL-ESTATE MAN—"You're just the chap I want to see. What does it look like?"
Puck.

Business Failure.—TRAMP—"Yes'm, I wunst had a good job managin' a hand laundry, but it failed on me."

LADY—"Poor man! How did it happen to fail?"

TRAMP—"She left an' went home to her folks."
Chicago Record-Herald.

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Happens Frequently.—We don't know who put the pun in punctuation, but we do know a whole lot of punctuation is put into punk.—*Berkshire Eagle*.

Terrible.—"Daughter and her beau must have had a terrible quarrel!"

"Why so, ma?"

"Five pounds of candy, a bunch of roses, and two matinee tickets have just arrived."—*Judge*.

Revenge.—FATHER—"You have no sense; I'm going to cut you off with a million."

THE SON—"If you do I'll disgrace the family by riding around in a second-hand auto."—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

How it is Done.—OWNER—"What'll it cost to repair this ear of mine?"

GARAGE PROPRIETOR—"What ails it?"

OWNER—"I don't know."

GARAGE PROPRIETOR—"Thirty-four dollars and sixty-five cents."—*Puck*.

Polite Retort.—"You are getting very bald, sir," said the barber.

"You, yourself," retorted the customer, "are not free from a number of defects that I could mention if I cared to become personal."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Choice of Words.—"What is that man's occupation?"

"Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "it depends on your point of view whether you say he is conducting a campaign of education or is just a plain lobbyist."—*Washington Star*.

Encouraging News.—Berlin is to have a fine new golf course. This is good news, for it is hoped that, in course of time, the Germans will follow our example by paying more attention to golf than to national defense, and then we shall not be so unfairly handicapped.—*Punch*.

Slump in Sight.—"Yessir," said the big man, "I'm opposed to the election of United States Senators by popular vote."

"My, I'm surprised to hear you say that," said the little man. "What are your reasons?"

"I manufacture dictagraphs," replied the big man.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Feared the Other.—The man of great financial prominence had met with an accident.

"We'll have to probe," said the doctor. Just at that moment the man recovered consciousness and exclaimed:

"If it's a surgical operation go ahead, but if it's another investigation, give me an anesthetic."—*Washington Star*.

A Catch.—FATHER (angrily entering parlor at twelve-thirty)—"Look here, young man! Do you stay as late as this when you call on other girls?"

JACK (trembling with fear)—"N-n-n-no, sir!"

FATHER (appeased, as he leaves the room)—"That's all right, then! (Aside.) Thank Heaven! Mary has caught on at last!"—*Puck*.

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References: Any Wheeling Bank, Dan's or Bradstreet's.

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

June 5.—The British Government decides to lay down three battle-ships of the present year's naval program immediately instead of next March, as intended. This is in consequence of the rejection by the Canadian Senate of the Naval Aid Bill.

June 7.—The Agrarian and Clerical parties are returned to power at the parliamentary elections in Prussia in undiminished strength.

The European Powers demand that the Balkan States demobilize their armies.

June 8.—Miss Emily Davison, the British suffragette, dies from the injuries received when she rushed on the race-track at Epsom Downs and stopped the King's horse.

June 9.—A new Hungarian Cabinet is formed with Count Tisza as Premier.

June 10.—The House of Commons passes the second reading of the Irish Home Rule bill.

Mexican rebels dynamite a troop train near Guaymas and kill 200 men, say dispatches.

June 11.—The Hamburg-American liner *Imperator*, the largest ship in the world, sails from Hamburg on her maiden trip to New York.

Sheket Pasha, Grand Vizier of Turkey, is assassinated.

The Parliamentary Committee which inquired into the British Government's contract with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company exonerates members of the Cabinet of any wrong-doing in the purchase of stock in the company.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

June 5.—The Senate Commerce Committee votes to defer reorganization of the customs service until January 1.

Secretary of State Bryan announces that Germany, Bolivia, and Argentina have so far approved his peace plan as to ask for tentative drafts of the treaties.

June 7.—Thirty-one employees of the Weather Bureau are reduced in rank and two officials suspended without pay, pending an investigation of alleged political activity in behalf of Chief Willis L. Moore's candidacy for the post of Secretary of Agriculture.

June 9.—The Supreme Court reverses the conviction in the case of the officers of the so-called Turpentine Trust.

June 10.—The Supreme Court, deciding the Minnesota rate case, holds that States have a right to fix intrastate rates so long as they do not make them confiscatory.

The President nominates Cornelius J. Ford, a union labor leader, of New Jersey, to be Public Printer.

The Supreme Court, in an opinion handed down by Chief Justice White, upholds the legality and the constitutionality of the so-called Newspaper Publicity Law.

GENERAL

June 5.—Thirty-eight of the forty-one strikers in Paterson charged with unlawfully assembling in doing picket duty are found guilty.

A Cincinnati court dismisses the case against George B. Cox, former political leader, and other officers of the Cincinnati Trust Company accused of cancelling a note which it was alleged had not been paid.

June 6.—Alexander Scott, editor of the *Weekly Issue*, a Paterson (N. J.) paper that has been supporting the cause of the silk-mill strikers, is sentenced to serve an indeterminate prison term of not less than a year nor more than fifteen years and to pay a fine of \$250 for "inciting hostility against the Government."

June 7.—William W. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, is acquitted at Boston of the charge of conspiracy to injure the cause of the textile strikers at Lawrence, Mass., last year, by "planting" dynamite. In the case of Frederick E. Atteaus, a disagreement is reported, and Dennis J. Collins, who turned State's evidence, is found guilty on two counts and not guilty on four counts of the indictment.

President John P. White, of the United Mine Workers of America, and eighteen other officials are indicted in the Federal Court at Charleston, W. Va., on a charge of violating the Sherman Antitrust Law. The indictments charge that the defendants conspired with the United Mine Workers of America and with the coal operators of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to raise wages in the West Virginia field so as to prevent this State competing with them in Western markets.

June 8.—The Rev. Dr. Charles Augustus Briggs, noted theologian, dies in New York City.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnall Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"C. A. W., New Corydon, Ind.—"Please give part of speech and construction of *place* in the sentence, 'A change has taken place.'"

In the sentence you ask about, *place* must be understood as the direct object of the verb *has taken*; it is a noun in the objective case. The relation may be clearer in such a sentence as "He took his place at the wheel."

"E. G. P., Tonopah, Nev.—"Is the past tense of 'attack' pronounced 'attacked'?"

The pronunciation you suggest is correct. To make the past tense of *attack*, one simply adds the sound represented by the consonant letter *t*.

"H. H. W., Greensboro, N. C.—"Kindly give the correct English for the following sentences: (1) 'Everywhere there was noise and the usual jostling life.' (2) 'To give to whomsoever has the effrontery to ask is not wise.' (3) 'We will feel better to all be together.' (4) 'Of course we have enough work to do, but the need for extra effort is so great as to much more than make up for the extra work involved.'"

(1) It is proper to use the singular verb in the first sentence you quote. The ground for that construction is either (a) that *noise* and *jostling life* are parts of one state of things, and this state of things is the real subject, or (b) that the speaker suggests and the hearer perceives not several things in a group, but things taken one at a time. It would also be proper to use a plural verb, *were*, suggesting the plurality of things in the scene that is recalled; but in the sentence cited the effect would not be so good.

(2) Use *whosoever*, because the word is subject of the verb *has*.

(3) The Lexicographer does not approve of "splitting the infinitive"; but not all persons who have ground for speaking with authority will agree with him. Hence the Lexicographer will not condemn it as an error to insert *to* between the sign *to* and the body of the infinitive *be*. But why not omit *all*? That relieves us of a "split infinitive" and at the same time improves the sentence; *all* is redundant.

(4) The fourth sentence illustrates the danger of admitting the "split-infinitive" construction. A simple case of it may not offend; but indulgence in liberty may lead to unrestrained license. "It seems to much more than make up for the extra work" should be rather "It seems to do much more than make up," etc. But the Lexicographer would recommend entire revision of the sentence his correspondent quotes. The idea the writer sought to impart is apparently not clearly thought out, certainly not carefully expressed.

"F. H., Jackson, Miss.—"What is the origin and meaning (by grammatical construction) of the expression, 'by and large,' as used in the sentence, 'It is by and large the most efficient system yet introduced?'"

The phrase *by and large* is a nautical term which in the United States has been given currency outside the technical world of its origin. As a nautical term, it is a combination of (1) *by* and (2) *large* in the nautical senses respectively of (1) *close to the wind* and (2) *free from—away from—the wind*. A ship is said to sail well *by and large* when it sails well whether going into or away from the wind—that is, in all conditions. Hence the phrase *by and large* in its wider (American) applications means "in general," "considered in all respects," or "from all points of view." The two words thus used are (grammatically) *adverbs*.

"W. S., Asbury Park, N. J.—"Please comment on the expression, 'I have not got any.' Is the prejudice against the word *got* well founded?"

In the sentence, "I have not got any," *got* is wholly uncalled for, unless it is understood that the speaker was to *get* (procure) some of the thing or things in question. If mere *having* (possessing) and not *getting* (procuring) is the idea to be expressed, the word *got* should be omitted. Further, "I have not any," though correct, is not so good as "I have none."

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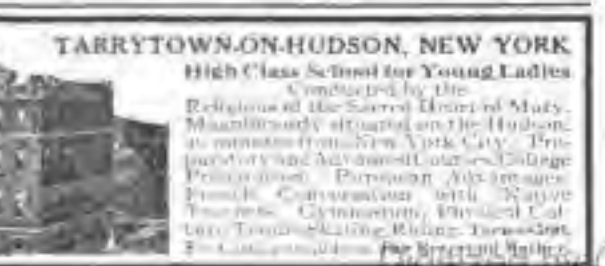


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TOPICS OF THE DAY



THE SUFFRAGE CONQUEST OF ILLINOIS

INCOMPLETE as is the victory of the suffragists in Illinois, the press of the country nevertheless speak of it as an "important," "notable," "substantial," "amazing" triumph for their cause. Its importance, explains the *New York World*, "is measured by the fact that Illinois is the first State east of the Mississippi to give women votes. It is a triumph in 'the enemy's country' which should have a far-reaching influence." Not only do "the effete East and the conservative South lie before them," now that the suffragists "have crossed the Rubicon," but, the *Philadelphia Record* points out, "Illinois is the only first-class State, so far as population goes, that has as yet adopted woman-suffrage." Then there is the accompanying fact, emphasized by a Chicago daily, that now "the first American city of the first rank is to call its woman citizens into its councils." In Illinois, suffrage is granted to women, not by virtue of a constitutional amendment carried by popular election, but through legislative enactment. By the terms of the measure, women may vote for all offices not mentioned in the State constitution. This means that they may vote for Presidential electors, mayors, aldermen, municipal court judges, sanitary trustees, and most local officers, while they may not vote for governors and other State officers, members of the legislature, county or district judges, Congressmen or United States Senators. The act provides, too, that women may vote "upon all questions or propositions submitted to a vote of the electors of municipalities or other political divisions of this State," and that "separate ballot-boxes and ballots shall be provided for women." The antisuffragists are credited in the news columns of the *Chicago Inter Ocean* with an inclination "to smile over the limitation to 'statutory offices' and to claim that a grant of suffrage, without an amendment to the constitution, leaves the matter at the mercy of the legislature, with the possibility of a repeal at any session." But this measure of equality seems to the pro-suffrage *Chicago Tribune* "so large that hereafter Illinois may be more properly put in the equal suffrage than in the male-suffrage column." Furthermore, many editors believe that within a few years the Illinois constitution will so be amended that all officers will be elected by universal vote. Indeed, observes the *New York Telegraph*:

"The fact that women in 1916 will help to elect Presidential electors insures a respectful consideration of their other claims

by the politicians. No man seeking the office of Chief Magistrate in this Union will dare declare himself as openly opposed to suffrage. Illinois has twenty-nine votes in the electoral college."

While "the great change seems to have come suddenly," the strongly pro-suffrage *Chicago Post* notes, in fact, "it has a background of thought, of inspiration, of service as noble as that of any other hard-won advance." In this background are memories of Frances E. Willard, Jane Addams, Catharine Waugh McCulloch, and leaders of an earlier generation "who fought for suffrage when the fight meant ridicule and abuse." Back of them, *The Post* sees "the trooping ranks of women, young and old, who went to twenty-six legislatures at Springfield to make the plea that was granted yesterday at last." Continuing:

"It is the work of these women that made possible the coming of victory. But the final battle was won, if ever a battle was won, by the efforts of Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association; by Mrs. Sherman M. Booth, chairman of its legislative committee, and by Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of the Illinois Progressive Service Board. These three women, ably assisted in the last days by Mrs. Medill McCormick, organized and carried through a 'people's lobby' more fair and more efficient than the general assembly had ever known. . . .

"Had these four women not gone to Springfield, planned their magnificent campaign and executed it so ably, Senate Bill 63 would never have gone through this assembly.

"To Mrs. Trout, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Funk, and Mrs. McCormick suffragists of to-day owe as keen a debt of gratitude as that which they pay so generously to the leaders of the past."

This "unbeatable combination," we read in a press dispatch,

"started with forty votes, and it had to get seventy-seven to win. On the final roll-call it had eighty-three. Furthermore, it ended the fight with the respect and confidence of every legislator. Even the 'gray wolves' declared publicly that 'the women had played absolutely fair.'"

"It is a glorious victory," says Mrs. Funk. "The battle is over. And not a man who voted yes on the woman's bill will ever regret it." Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, who has given years of hard work to the suffrage cause in Illinois, who ably aided the "woman's lobby," and who, according to the *Chicago Tribune*, actually "wrote the bill that ran the gamut of the two branches of the legislature," calls the victory "the biggest thing that has happened east of the Mississippi since the Civil War." Yet, she says, as quoted in *The Tribune*,

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"There is much work still ahead of us. We must continue to work unceasingly, so that we may eventually have full suffrage."

"The more the men see of us as voters, the more they will respect us as women."

"This victory may teach the English women the ballot may be



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NOW FOR A CLEAN SWEEP.

—French in the Chicago Record-Herald.

won without throwing stones. We have shown them a peaceful way of getting the vote."

Reference to the English militants was also made by Governor Dunne in a little speech congratulating the successful suffrage workers. He said:

"You were able to convince the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Speaker of the House, and the legislature in a quiet, forceful way. While your sisters across the sea were setting fire to buildings to gain the ballot and thereby exciting the contempt of mankind, the women of Illinois went about it in a different way. I welcome the womanhood of this State to a share in its responsibilities."

The Illinois women should also be complimented on their enemies, thinks the New York *American*. Lee O'Neill Browne's opposition to the bill, for instance, "supplies the best argument that has yet been made for woman's suffrage in this country," and "it is the protest of the politician of the Lorimer stripe against the cleaning up of politics that is sure to follow the granting of the franchise to women." Mr. Browne's final speech on the floor of the House was an eloquent appeal to his fellow Democrats not to "crucify" their party. He exclaimed:

"If this bill passes it will be ever remembered by you in the days to come, for it will change the political map of Illinois, wiping out all party lines. It will eliminate the Democratic party because the women of Democratic families will not vote. They and their husbands and fathers and brothers do not believe in this bill. The women who do vote will not be Republicans either. Search the lobby if you would find the answer. It has been the best and brainiest lobby you ever saw, I will admit, but are you sent here to crucify your party?"

Another helpful enemy, in the Chicago *News's* opinion, was the opposition of the liquor interests. The same opposition has often been discerned by suffragists in State campaigns; the extreme prosuffragist cartoon on the opposite page shows their version of the situation thus created. But to return to Chicago and *The News*:

"It is interesting to observe that the fight on woman-suffrage at Springfield was mainly a fight by friends of the liquor interests.

The feeling that women should be permitted to express themselves at the polls on the liquor question and on many other questions directly affecting the financial, physical, and moral welfare of the communities in which they live has had much to do with the outcome of their hard-fought campaign."

Now that the campaign is won, remarks the Albany *Journal*, with evident skepticism, "it remains to be seen what good will come to Illinois of the woman-suffrage law." This, say the Chicago papers, which generally favor the change, is for the women themselves to answer. Says *The Inter Ocean*:

"If they vote in approximately the same proportion as do the men, and if their advent into the political field brings about the reforms and improvements which they assert will follow, then they will have given strong reasons for the amending of the constitution so that they may have an unrestricted ballot. The women of Illinois are on trial, and their political future is in their own hands."

The suffrage leaders themselves, as reported in *The Inter Ocean*, predict "a general uplift in the entire political situation in Illinois, the abolition of the old-school politician of the 'ward-heeler' type, serious consideration of the 'wet' and 'dry' question, and a higher character of political office-holders." Nor is a practical program lacking for fulfilling these prophecies. Says Mrs. Medill McCormick in a statement sent to the press:

"The plan is to educate women not only along political questions of the day, but along the lines of all sorts of civic betterments. It is in this field that the women are now ready to do the most effective work, for municipal regulation is house-keeping on a large scale."

"A special committee on organization, representing all the suffrage associations in the State, is to be appointed within the next ten days. Its purpose will be to organize a non-political educational league in every precinct and ward of the cities, making a unit of the Congressional district. Speakers will be supplied by a speakers' bureau to address meetings held at stated intervals throughout the State."

In Chicago, says a leading woman settlement worker,

"We have already started the process of educating the women in the foreign wards. The members of the woman's club here



LITTLE MISS HORNER!

—Heaton in the Chicago Inter Ocean.

at the settlement-house are prepared to vote intelligently now. The campaign of education will go out beyond the settlement houses."

Upon the heels of the Illinois victory came another piece of encouraging news for the suffrage workers of this country, in



MRS. CATHARINE W. McCULLOCH.
Who sees the triumph of suffrage after twenty years of active work for the cause.



THREE MEMBERS OF THE "WOMAN'S LOBBY."
From the reader's left to right they are Mrs. Sherman M. Booth, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, and Mrs. Antoinette Funk. The Illinois victory is generally attributed to their skilful work at the State Capitol.



MRS. MEDILL McCORMICK.
The other member of this efficient and successful lobby. She is the daughter of Mark Hanna.

LEADERS IN THE ILLINOIS FIGHT FOR VOTES.

the shape of the United States Senate Committee's report favoring a suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. This is generally looked upon as more valuable as an indication of a friendly attitude in Washington than as a preliminary to success in the national field. Indeed, thinks the *New York Globe*, "the attainment of the ballot for women will be accomplished more quickly and easily through separate action in the non-suffrage States."

DEMOCRATIC CURRENCY REFORM

EVERYBODY BELIEVES our banking and currency system should be made over, it seems, but disagreements about how to do it threaten to prevent its being done. Many question whether the President, who has put through the House a tariff bill that bears the imprint of his personality, can at this late day of the congressional session do the same for a banking and currency reform measure. Editors generally, in fact, seem to consider the making of a tariff law simple, compared to the solution of our banking and currency problem, and the *Boston Herald (Ind.)* thinks if President Wilson succeeds, "his achievement will be monumental." It adds a little pointedly that he will succeed if he can keep his own party in control, so that certain "oracles" will not rave "like wild men against any comprehensive measure of a modern or scientific character." The opposition the President will have to meet from his own party, we are told, is likely to proceed from what certain papers call more plainly "the Bryanites," who have "radical" ideas about currency legislation and from those Democrats in both houses who, for reasons of tactics or prudence, believe it inadvisable to rush a banking and currency bill through at the tag-end of a session, when the subject is one on which both legislators and the public need instruction and

understanding. So the whole matter turns on the pivot of Democratic unity in the Administration as well as on the deeper question of the correction of a currency system that is sweepingly described by some as "the worst in the world."

Altho much, if not all, responsibility for the Currency Bill is attributed to President Wilson, he has let it be known through press correspondents that, while the Administration's views are represented in it, yet it is "no man's bill," but the result of common counsel among currency advocates, Secretary McAdoo, of the Treasury Department, Senator Owen and Representative Glass, respectively chairmen of the Senate and House Banking and Currency committees, aided and advised by the President. An outline of the measure given to the press by Representative Glass, describes it as "a basis for legislative action . . . that will be gone over in detail for alterations, and whose intent is to accomplish three principal objects: a means for rediscounting commercial paper of specified types; a safeguarded basis for elastic notes; and machinery for doing foreign banking business." Altho many changes have been made and are being made in the

drafting of the bill, the essential features remain the same, we read in the daily press. One of the most striking of these is the provision for twelve or more Federal reserve banks, in as many regional districts, "which will rediscount paper, deal in Government securities, exchange and conduct Government fiscal operations." These banks, we are also informed, "would do no business with the public, but deal only with their member banks and receive deposits only from the United States." Stock in the reserve banks would be held by National banks and such State banks and



SPOKESMAN—"We have called to express our extreme gratitude for the bee-utiful fight you are making in our behalf."
—Johnson in *The Saturday Evening Post*.

trust companies as conform to standards, but the Government would hold no stock, altho it would control the reserve banks by a Federal Reserve Board of seven members, on which the banks would not be represented. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Controller

of the Currency would be *ex-officio* members of this board and the four others would be subject to the appointment of the President and the confirmation of the Senate. Other provisions of the currency bill the *New York Tribune* (Rep.) sets down in brief:

"There will be no retirement of existing National bank circulation, nor of the existing 2 per cent. United States bonds used for circulation purposes.

"Every National bank is allowed to continue its note issue exactly as at present.

"In addition, the issuance of \$500,000,000 of emergency currency upon prime short-term commercial paper and other liquid collateral is authorized.

"The Federal board is authorized to prescribe rates of discount for the twelve reserve districts, in each of which is to be a reserve bank.

"All funds in the general fund of the United States Treasury shall be deposited in the Federal reserve banks within one year after the passage of the bill.

"Every Federal reserve bank is required at all times to have in its own vaults a reserve of not less than one-third of its outstanding demand liabilities."

The main objection to the Aldrich plan, the *Philadelphia Record* (Ind. Dem.) recalls, was that it "too greatly concentrated the banking power," and it notes that the present measure "embodies the chief advantages of the Aldrich plan without the Central Reserve Association, which was obnoxious to nearly all Democrats and to some persons not of that party." It is a great improvement on present arrangements and is "essentially conservative" in the judgment of the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), which says that "it will make the whole people, who have to be served by the banking system, real partners in the system," and hopes it will go through this session, because "any measure of reform in our banking and currency hodgepodge will be a matter of congratulation to the American people." Equally ready to approve is the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Ind.), which states that the people are firmly committed to the proposition of a new banking and currency law, and they want one framed

credit appears to be an avenue that will surely lead to the greatly desired elasticity in our currency."

Open opposition to the measure, however, comes from the *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.), which says that the excellent



THE FIRST MEAL?

—Bowers in the *Newark News*.

features of the bill "are taken bodily from the Aldrich plan," and that—

"It is in its departures from that plan that this bill gives cause for criticism, for grave apprehension. The promised advantages, and they are many, are to be secured by surrendering the banking business of the country, not to the regulation, but to the absolute control of the Government. Banking and politics would be one. All experience forbids us to assume with any degree of confidence that appointments made by the President and confirmed by the Senate would be made with that careful attention to the need of securing fit and experienced men which the great importance of the banking business and its delicate and easily disturbed relation to the industries of the country so urgently require. . . . The germinal principle of the bill appears to be distrust of banks and of bankers. We may assume that not only financiers and bankers, but business men generally, will take sober thought concerning the centralizing features of the bill and the spirit and the policy which have inspired it."

It is a matter of astonishment to *The Times*, moreover, in view of the existing hostility to a central bank, to learn from the report of the Owen-Glass plan that it would "so centralize the banking power of the country that most of the evils and few of the benefits of a central bank would be the result." Too much power is given to the Government, *The Times* adds, "that is, power and discretion are intrusted to politicians instead of to bankers." That the bill would put the banking system of the United States into politics is the opinion also of the *New York Press* (Prog.), which says that politics is "the last place on earth that the banking system of this or any other country ought to be," and remarks that the facts of the Administration's currency bill as now known "loom big, not with wisdom and promise, but with ignorance and warning." Suspicion clouds the mind of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) over any currency changes the Administration may attempt, because it questions whether Mr. Wilson will not be advised by Mr. Bryan, his Secretary of State, of whom it observes:

"There is nothing in what he said last December about fresh currency that indicates any material departure from his greenback position of twenty years ago. He has never said he was wrong in any of his paramount issues: free trade, free silver, greenbacks, imperialism, or the government ownership of rail-



"WHAT'S IT LOADED WITH?"

—Murphy in the *San Francisco Call*.

"without partizanship or sectional prejudice." To *The Public Ledger* the Owen-Glass bill appears "sane and remedial," and it explains that—

"A more centralized banking system and a currency that shall rise and fall as the exigencies of trade expand and decline appear to be scientific remedies for present financial ills. A scheme that makes the notes of business men a foundation for

roads. President Wilson has coincided with him every time in tariff revision. If it is to be the same in shaping a new currency system the rag baby will be found alive and kicking."

The press generally recognize the influence of Mr. Bryan in the currency conferences, an influence the *New York Journal of Commerce* describes as "insidious," but the whole proposal is summarily dismissed by the *Baltimore American* (Rep.), which says:

"At best the Wilson plan has but launched the currency question upon the seas of specific debate. The first reception given it by the Democrats is decidedly cold, as sentiment is strong for passing the tariff measure and closing up Congress. This will be done, and by the time Congress reconvenes in regular session sentiment will have riddled the Administration measure, and, perhaps, have brought forth something constructively better in being less complicated and less partizan."

The problem whether President Wilson can persuade Congress to consider the bill during the present session is to some observers of equal interest with the bill itself, and the *Philadelphia Inquirer* (Rep.) remarks that his program is threatened "by a great and growing opposition" in the ranks of his party that "with all his dourness he may not be able to overcome."

LESSONS FOR RAILROADS AND RATE-MAKERS

NO NEW PRINCIPLE for the guidance of railway magnates or public officials is seen in the Supreme Court's settlement of the Missouri, Arkansas, Oregon, and West Virginia rate cases, since these decisions merely follow the Minnesota decision of the previous week. Yet newspaper editors, again carefully scrutinizing the Supreme Court's views on State rate-making, discern more clearly certain lessons for the rate-maker and the railroad. "The 'lines of legality' are being laid down to the States in the matter of railway regulation," remarks the *New York Times*, "just as the law is being taught to the trusts in the industrial world." While the State rate-makers are confirmed in their rights of regulation, the

the Supreme Court calls a halt and gives warning "that State power, tho it exists, must be used rightly and in accordance with constitutional mandates." Then the railroad officials who applauded the Supreme Court's determination to let no State enforce a confiscatory rate, are warned by the *New York Globe* that

"This interesting doctrine, of course, means that the railroads



SOME LITTLE FUZZLES—BOTH SIDES CHEER.
—Ireland in the *Columbus Dispatch*.

allowed to charge the high rates must charge the lower ones or see their traffic vanish. It is thus established that the practical level of rates is to be one that will avoid confiscating the property of the best railroad. The vital question as to whether the efficient railroads would have the profit of their efficiency seems answered in the negative."

Twenty-three rate cases were decided by the Supreme Court on its last decision day before the summer vacation, notes the *New York Journal of Commerce*. State regulatory legislation was upheld, including

"two-cent passenger laws in Missouri, Arkansas, and West Virginia; maximum freight rate laws in Missouri and Arkansas, and freight rates out of Portland in the Oregon cases. The only exception to the sweeping approval of State statutes was in the case of several weaker roads in Missouri."

The hearing of the decisions on the question of State vs. national jurisdiction need not be again considered here, in view of Justice Hughes's statement regarding the eighteen Missouri cases that "the controlling question . . . is not to be distinguished in any material respect from that which was considered and decided in the Minnesota rate cases."

The Court's further contribution to the current discussion of valuation and confiscation is thus summed up by the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*:

"As in the Minnesota cases, the valuations presented by the roads affected by to-day's decisions were declared too high. The exception of three of the roads from the statutory rates came not from the correct valuation of the property of those roads, but from the fact that they were so unprofitable already, regardless of their value, that any further reduction in their revenues constituted evident confiscation. . . .

"In discussing the confiscatory aspects of the cases under consideration the court to-day almost went to the point of saying that, except in cases where from overwhelming circumstances confiscation is apparent, little short of a physical valuation of railroads would afford the needed evidence to sustain a plea of confiscation."

In its efforts to protect weak roads from confiscation, says



"MOVE OVER."
—De Mar in the *Philadelphia Record*.

Supreme Court in the case of four roads sets aside State-made rates as confiscatory. Thus, notes *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, the States are reminded that they are held "to rigid accountability for their acts." When they overstep the bounds,



THE "IMPERATOR," IN NEW YORK HARBOR.



THE RUDDER.

The German liner *Imperator* reached New York on her maiden voyage June 19. She measures 919 feet in length, 98 feet in beam, and has a tonnage of 50,000, some 5,000 more than the *Olympic*. She has 9 decks above the water-line, and makes a new record for luxury as well as size. The *Imperator* is driven by turbine engines developing 62,000 horse-power. Safety is provided by the construction of an inner hull, the division into 36 water-tight compartments, and an equipment of two motor-boats and 83 lifeboats. Over 5,000 passengers can be accommodated.

THE NEWEST "GREATEST SHIP AFLOAT."

The Wall Street Journal, the Supreme Court "has, in fact, given them no protection at all from the rates which it finds in effect confiscatory." This financial daily goes on to explain:

"On through business the weak lines must meet the rates made by other lines, or lose the traffic. On strictly local business, a small part of the whole, they are at liberty to charge higher rates than the State fixes for the comparatively affluent roads, but industries and settlers alike will go where transportation is cheapest. Again the weak lines lose. Even tho they should obtain some temporary advantage, the Court says in so many words that the State's officers may move to deprive them of it as soon as it has become substantial.

"In other words, the Supreme Court has done nothing toward settling the inevitable conflict, in rate regulation, between the interests of the weak carriers and the interests of the strong. Is a reasonable rate to be adjusted nicely to the needs of the best situated, oldest, and strongest carrier, with the sure result of putting the poor but honest and economically useful railroad out of the running; or is reasonableness to be judged by what the weaker carrier can live on, even tho some roads should make more than a bare living in consequence?"

"Is it to be assumed that, tho the States can not confiscate the weaker railroads by reducing rates, they may make rates which allow the stronger railroads to confiscate all the business?"

The same thought occurs to the *Baltimore News* and the *New York Sun*, *Times*, *Globe*, and *Evening Post*. Another critic, more representative of railroad opinion, *The Railway Age Gazette*, also regrets the Supreme Court's lack of clearness here. In referring to this it sets forth for its readers three views that have been advanced regarding the appraisal of land used for right of way and terminals. In view of the prominence of this topic the following paragraph is of interest:

"Some have contended that land should be appraised at its original cost to the railway. The Minnesota commission, in the valuation on which it based certain of the rates involved in this litigation, held that the proper basis for appraising land used for railway purposes was its present market value. A third view, and the one prest by the railways in this case, has been that land used for railway purposes should be appraised at what it probably would cost now to acquire it for railway purposes. Experience shows that the cost of acquisition for railway purposes is from 50 per cent. to 1,000 per cent. more than the ordinary market value. The Court apparently accepts the view of the Minnesota commission that the correct basis of appraisal is the present market value. The ruling is important. While it does not uphold the railway position, it puts a quietus on the contention that railways are not entitled to benefit by the increment in the value of their real estate."

This railroad weekly agrees with the railroad men who find in the rate decisions cause for encouragement. It concludes:

"On the whole, it is probable that when the decision is thoroughly analyzed, it will be found to have advanced the problem of regulation of rates toward a solution which will not be destructive of the rights and interests of railways and which will at the same time be satisfactory to the public. Furthermore, it should always be borne in mind that the courts fix only the minimum below which rates can not constitutionally be reduced, and that the lawmakers and public always have it within their power to keep them as much above the limit of confiscation as consideration of the public interests may indicate that they should be kept."

An eminent financial authority, *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, is also optimistic, taking the rather unusual ground that the strengthening of the State's arm is a boon to the railroads. Its argument develops into a lengthy attack on the Interstate Commerce Commission. To quote the last few sentences:

"No State body which has ever existed has been so unrelenting in its hostility to the railroads as this national body. . . . Yet in the hysteria of this week it has been seriously urged that escape from supposed injury at the hands of the States should be sought by turning over all their functions and authority to this single Federal body, which owes responsibility to no one and can not be called to account for its shortcomings. Better a thousand times State regulation, subject to Supreme Court control. To us the only disturbing feature in this week's decision is the broad suggestion in the opinion that Congress may confer upon the Commerce Commission some of the powers and functions now exercised by the State, it being within Congressional province to do this by virtue of the supreme authority which Congress possesses over interstate commerce. Our apprehensions on that score, however, are tempered by the conviction that there is very little likelihood that Congress will ever attempt to transfer distinctively State functions to the Commerce Commission."

There now remains for adjudication, notes the *Newark News*, the *Inter-Mountain* and *Shreveport* rate cases.

"In both of these sets of cases the Interstate Commerce Commission has set up its jurisdiction, and the question is whether it will be sustained by the Supreme Court. None of the cases thus far decided has involved rates upon which the Interstate Commerce Commission has upset a State-made rate, as in the *Shreveport* case, or the power of the commission to fix zonal rates, as in the *Inter-Mountain* case."

AMERICA'S SIXTH POLO VICTORY

WHILE JUBILATION is perfectly evident in the remarks of our editors on beating Britain at a British game, they do not forget to ask whether the victory was due to skill and muscle, or just luck. Perhaps it is only natural that no matter how they figure it out, they all find that "the best team won," and go on to moralize on the supremacy of the American athlete. Some of the London critics, however, fail to share this view, and lay the victory of our men to the fact that they have long played together, while the English challenging team "had never once played together on the same side" before landing on our shores. The American team, too, was somewhat disorganized in the second game by changes in the line-up necessitated by the injuries that kept "Monte" Waterbury from the field, so that the weakened team of defenders had finally, the *Chicago Inter Ocean* says, to "cut loose with such desperate individual play that victory was snatched from defeat in the seventh period." Between two well-matched teams, the *New York Evening Post* tells us, the victory will go to the one "with a capacity for something like a religious frenzy," and this is "a gift which is this nation's above any other when it plays." Just what is the "thrill" of polo may be felt in the account of *The Post's* sporting expert:

"In the midst of a great hush—forty-odd thousand men and

women voiceless and immobile—eight polo players, every man with his neck for sale, raged through the last two periods of the second, and, as it proved, the deciding game of the international match for the international cup, with the utter abandon and exalted disregard of physical consequences of beings incarnate. Fifteen grim, inexorable minutes with only the quick roll of hoofs, the sharp, musical click of hickory against willow, an occasional staccato outcry to tell one that it was not all a scene set in an immense vacuum. . . .

"When in that last hard riding period when the Americans abandoned for the time being their policy of defense, and with splendid disregard brought every man forward, brought up Milburn, who rode like a thunderbolt among the British backs, throwing them back upon themselves, and giving his side three clear shots at goal, two of which missed, not so much because of bad shooting, but simply because Fate had decreed against them, it seemed 'as tho the spectators would never draw a long breath again, and when, rising in fury, the British at length turned back the deadly, lance-like assault and carried the play to the American goal, the spectators were under a stress not altogether benign in its effects upon the human system.'"

The price the British paid for defeat is set down at "two years of hard work" in preparation and an expense of \$500,000,

a loss that evidently causes little dismay to the Duke of Westminster, backer of the British challengers, because we are informed in press reports that he "has only just started" and will challenge for another series of games to be played next year. Of incidental interest is the published statement that the gate receipts for the two games totaled nearly \$200,000, which may



THE OLD CUP COLLECTOR.

—Rogers in the *New York Herald*.

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A POLO SCRIMMAGE.

An exciting moment of the second game of the international match. The six players, from the reader's left to right, are Waterbury (U. S.), Freake (Eng.), Milburn (U. S.), Ritson (Eng., Capt.), Whitney (U. S., Capt.), and Cheape (Eng.). The American players wear white shirts.

be considered an argument in favor of the New York *Sun's* declaration that "polo has taken root in the affections of the American people."

The *Sun* adds that altho the British lost, "they lost gloriously," and while it is to be regretted that actual defeat in the score came "in the infliction of penalties by a quarter of a goal," still "that was the fortune of war. In the first game the defenders lost a goal and a half by penalties and the invaders nothing. If goals scored for the two games are counted, the result of the series is: Americans, 12; British, 8; so that a clear superiority of four, irrespective of penalties, is established."

Minus the penalties, the official score for the first game reads: America, 5½ goals; England, 3. For the second game: America, 4½; England, 4¼. Passing from the question of figures, *The Sun* pays a tribute to the challengers' "clever and determined play" in the last game, "the finest that has been seen on either side of the water in an international series since the Americans captured the cup at Hurlingham." This happened in 1909, the New York *Times* reminds us, after the English had held the famous Westchester Cup for many years, and says that "so long as

the Big Four keeps its form," or the Big Five, as it is now with the addition of Mr. L. E. Stoddard, so long will America keep the cup.

No such athletic prowess is admitted by the London *Daily Telegraph*, whose New York correspondent says "nothing but luck" gave victory to the Americans, but the London *Times* holds that it is "idle and unsportsmanlike" to attempt to explain away the American victory "by any sophistical calculations as to the balance of luck in the two games," and relates that six times in succession in matches in 1909, 1911, and 1913 "we have been beaten fairly and squarely by America in a game which, as a result of the Indian experience of our young soldiers, we introduced to the rest of the world."

Nevertheless this will not be the last effort England will make to recover the cup, *The Times* gives warning, and says:

"Public interest in the duel between the two countries is great, and no doubt somebody will again come forward, as the Duke of Westminster has done, to undertake the heavy expense that is a necessary part of international polo matches. We shall then see how far we have profited from lessons of the past."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

It is still the fashion to paint the lily. J. M. Barrie has been made a baronet.—*Chicago News*.

SUFFRAGE goes marching merrily on—wherever there are no militants to stop it.—*New York Tribune*.

THE Colonel never drank more than one mint julep at a time. Did anybody else?—*Norfolk Virginia-Pilot*.

THE intelligence that the Colonel rarely takes anything will come as a rude surprise to Colombia.—*Columbia State*.

MINT bed at the White House is probably maintained out of deference to Southern sentiment.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

A BOSTON jury has acquitted William M. Wood, doubtless under the impression that he is related to Joe.—*Columbia State*.

THE efforts of the Republicans and Progressives to get together are almost as enthusiastic as a small boy bringing in stove wood.—*Dallas News*.

DID Secretary Bryan have any one in particular in mind when he told the girl graduates that he "respected the aristocracy of learning?"—*Wall Street Journal*.

It is beginning to look as if the fellow who is trying to bring the G. O. P. and the Bull Moose together would meet the customary fate of the peacemaker.—*Boston Transcript*.

IF Dr. Friedmann's turtle serum could be used to prevent automobiles from turning turtle it would save a lot of lives not threatened by tuberculosis.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times*.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT continues to disappoint us. He is going gunning in Arizona this summer when we were sure he would pick out either Utah or Vermont.—*St. Louis Republic*.

A GREAT many of the "forward-looking men" are showing symptoms of eye-strain, owing to the tremendous distance of the post-offices from the point of observation.—*Houston Post*.

NOW that a Filipino baseball team is coming to make a three months' tour of the United States, we shall have a chance to see what progress the little brown men have made toward fitness for self-government.—*Boston Globe*.

SECRETARY BRYAN seems to be having such a good time that probably what he meant that time when he said his tenure of office would be short was that it would seem so to him.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal*.

JAPAN probably concluded that if the United States had never been able to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment she couldn't hope to do it.—*Boston Transcript*.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL BURLISON has reversed Postmaster-General Hitchcock's order that the letter-boxes be painted red. Thus we have a clear-cut vital issue for the 1916 campaign.—*Kansas City Journal*.

IN one day, President Wilson recommended nineteen Texas Democrats for appointment as postmasters. As we understand it, this leaves only about 2,016,359 Texas Democrats clamoring for Federal jobs.—*Manchester Union*.

It now only remains to take the cricket championship away from Great Britain.—*New York American*.

BEING a grand vizier in Turkey is almost on a level with being an umpire in America.—*Philadelphia North American*.

MEXICO'S crying need seems to be a President who will execute more reforms and fewer reformers.—*Columbia State*.

PERHAPS the English union men think that *The World's Work* is the organ of the I. W. W.—*Syracuse Post-Standard*.

WALL STREET is getting down so that it will soon be able to compete with the five- and ten-cent stores.—*Philadelphia Press*.

A BODY of Arkansas Bible students has decided that there is no hell. Let them observe Tennessee politics for ten minutes.—*Nashville Banner*.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT deserves a vote of thanks from the nation for giving it the biggest six cents' worth of news it ever had.—*Chicago News*.

DID you notice how those Tokyo jingoes calmed down when Andrew Carnegie announced that in the event of war he would shoulder a musket?—*Columbia State*.

IT'S true that the suffragettes hurled only one bag of flour at Mr. Asquith; still, in these days of the high cost of living small favors are thankfully received.—*Boston Transcript*.

MAYBE President Wilson wishes us to believe Washington never saw so "numerous, industrious, and insidious" a lobby because none such was ever needed before.—*Cleveland Leader*.

PRESIDENT HUERTA may be neither a great warrior nor a statesman, but he has succeeded in negotiating a 75-million-dollar loan, which is more than most of his critics can do.—*Kansas City Star*.

IT is estimated that within six weeks European liners could bring 150,000 armed men to this country, but what good would that do? The immigration authorities wouldn't let them land.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

AT least this country can take its stand firmly on the immovable rock that it has two men of certified worth. The morals of Mr. O'Hara and the sobriety of Colonel Roosevelt have been officially indorsed. We challenge the world to produce two others.—*Chicago News*.

THE United States appears to have recognized the Chinese Republic without waiting for the Chinese people to do it themselves.—*Boston Transcript*.

A PROFESSOR makes the positive statement that the girls of 2,000 years ago wore the same kind of dresses as the girls in these days. The professor may have seen his first mummy.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

IN his campaign for the United States Senate, Captain Hobson will have the enthusiastic indorsement of the women, but as the hero is married now the indorsement probably will not take the form it did just after the Spanish War.—*Boston Transcript*.



THE NEW BOSS.
—Brinkerhoff in the New York Evening Sun.

FOREIGN COMMENT



NO CANADIAN DREADNOUGHTS FOR ENGLAND

THE BOAST heard frequently in London music-halls that "we've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money too," has become obsolete since the naval race with Germany began, so much so, in fact, that the Admiralty has found it necessary to appeal to her dominions beyond the seas.

In the case of Canada she seems to have appealed so far in vain, for Mr. Borden's Naval Bill, which embodied a proposal to give to the British Admiralty three first-class battle-ships, has been thrown out by the Canadian Senate. The Senate has a Liberal majority and acted under the instigation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, ex-Liberal Premier, and Sir George Ross, the Liberal leader in the Senate. Sir Wilfrid, whose policy is to build such ships in Canada and man them in Canada, involving a delay of six or seven years, has thus gained a victory, and the whole question of Canada's part in empire-defense is involved in a struggle between the Senate and the Dominion House of Commons, which passed the Bill. The Conservative organs assure us that Mr. Borden has one of two courses to take. He must either appeal to the people in a general election or a referendum, or else he must immediately take action to limit the veto power of the Senate, just as Mr. Asquith by his Parliament Act has dealt with the British House of Lords. Such Conservative papers as the *Winnipeg Telegram* express great indignation against Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers, and we read:

"Separation from Great Britain and the establishment of a republic in British North America is the obvious aim and purpose, the declared object, of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. We have now reached a crisis that is of vital importance to the Dominion and to the empire. The policy of the Liberals is a direct challenge to the loyal Britishers (of Canada)."

Another leading Conservative organ, the *Ottawa Evening Citizen*, does not take such a despairing view of the situation, but contents itself with advising the referendum—or a new arrangement of the Senate so as to make it a more representative body. To quote its editorial:

"The Borden Naval Aid Bill proposed the appropriation of \$35,000,000 for the construction of three dreadnoughts to be used by the British admiralty for naval defense. It was a specific proposal, allowing of no alternative save the future disposal

of the ships, and that was necessarily left to the future. Hence the referendum might in all justice and consistency have dealt simply with the affirmation or negation of the particular project. The simplest wording would have been something like this: 'Are you in favor of the passage of the Naval Aid Bill?' . . . If the majority do not favor that proposal, it can hardly be recognized as wise or profitable legislation.

Hence, while it would have been possible to have put several propositions concerning naval action before the people, it is yet to be shown why more than the one involved in the particular act should have been submitted or acted upon. A referendum of simple affirmation or negation would have served the full purpose of determining whether or not the people of Canada stood behind the Prime Minister."

They do stand behind the Prime Minister, declares the *Montreal Herald*, one of the most powerful organs in the Dominion, which professes to be Liberal, but is pronouncedly Conservative in the support it gives the Conservative Minister's naval policy. It denounces in no hesitating way "Canada's Failure" in the matter of the ship grant. The First Lord of the Admiralty has announced his intention to meet Canada's "failure," by building at once the three ships which the Canadian Liberals decline to build. The *London Times* editorially relates as follows the measures taken by Mr. Winston Churchill, in view of Canada's refusal to aid the British Navy:

"Mr. Churchill stated in the House of Commons yesterday that 'the situation brought about by the rejection of the Canadian Naval Aid Bill requires immediate action in order that the margin of naval strength necessary for the world-protection of the Empire may be adequately maintained for the autumn and winter of 1915 and in the spring of 1916.' To meet this situation, he announced that orders had already been issued to insure the commencement of the three contract ships of this year's program at the earliest possible date."

This proves, say the Canadian Conservative papers, that the emergency in European affairs upon which England based her appeal to Canada for help was a genuine thing, and not as the Canadian Liberals declare, a bogey called up by England as an excuse for laying her own burdens on Canadian shoulders. The *Montreal paper* continues:

"The effect of the Churchill announcement on the situation in this country will undoubtedly be to strengthen materially Mr. Borden's case. It makes abundantly evident the Admiralty's



PUDDLING IN THE NAVY MUDDLE; MUDDLING IN THE NAVY PUDDLE.

MADAME CANADA—"Come on home. This is a big boy's game, and besides, you'll get your feet wet and catch your death of cold."
—*Saturday Night* (Toronto).



WHEN THE YOUNG MAN FALLS DOWN, THE OLD MAN TAKES UP THE BURDEN.

JOHN BULL—"Well, there you are, Jack. I'll build the ships myself and pay for 'em, and take care of you into the bargain."
—*Daily Witness* (Montreal).

belief that the emergency—to use a well-worn expression—is sufficiently acute to render three extra dreadnoughts necessary two years from now. It was of the existence of such an emergency that the opponents of the Borden policy entertained the strongest doubts. To these doubts the Churchill announcement must be an effective reply.

"The *Herald* believes that there are thousands of Canadians who will be deeply stirred by the First Lord's speech. In this, in many ways the most important question Canada has ever been called on to face, party strife has cost us dear. The *Herald* believes that there was placed upon us a moral obligation to take our part of this particular burden of empire. Along with the moral obligation and involved in it there was as well a physical obligation of which the Churchill announcement has given ample proof. Canada has been thwarted in what we believe is her desire to meet these obligations. We have had months of party strife, terminating only with the close of the session. The total result of it all has been to leave us just where we were when it commenced. We can not feel that Canada's position in the eyes of the world has been enhanced thereby."

The *Toronto News* (Ind.) supports the Borden policy, says "Borden is justified" and, referring to Churchill's announcement in Parliament, declares:

"The British taxpayer is once more compelled to assume that portion of the Imperial burden that should properly fall upon Canadians. This decision of the Liberal Government in the mother country finally and absolutely justifies the Canadian Prime Minister's policy."

"The Government and the people of the British Isles may rest assured that Mr. Borden's policy has the approval of the great majority of Canadians, and that this will be made absolutely plain when the issue is submitted to the electors. It is probable that Mr. Borden will be able to take over the three ships now to be laid down long before they near completion. For the moment an irresponsible band of politicians has humiliated the Dominion in the eyes of the world, but when Canadians get the chance they will show that they are anxious to pull their own weight in the Empire, instead of remaining a burden on other British citizens."

The most important paper in Canada and the most widely read is probably the *Toronto Globe*. This paper, staunchly Liberal, declares that Borden has missed his opportunity. He should have built his ships, as he might have done under the Laurier Navy Bill, and left the people to decide whether they were to belong to Canada or to the Empire:

"Mr. Borden announces that before the dreadnoughts of the British program of 1913 are completed his Government will be in a position to assume their cost, and will do so. He need not have waited a day to carry out this policy. He could have laid down and paid for the vessels under terms of the Naval Service Act and left to the future the question as to whether the ships when completed shall sail under the British or the Canadian flag, and be manned by British or Canadian sailors. That issue can only be settled by the people of Canada, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced once again yesterday his readiness to go before the people for their verdict on the question: Shall Canada build, man, and maintain her own naval defense force, or shall she support the 'one-navy' idea of the empire reorganizers and contribute from time to time for the building and maintenance of that navy under the direction of the British Admiralty?"

"Meanwhile we are told that Laurier and his separatist fol-

lowers have prevented Canada from coming to the immediate aid of the Empire. That is absolutely and unqualifiedly untrue."

"Mr. Borden rejected the proposals of the Liberals and expressed his determination to force through the contribution. He did so in the Commons by gagging the opponents of the measure, and it was almost inevitable that in the Senate the measure sent forward by such unprecedented means should be halted in its passage until the will of the electors could be ascertained. Two methods of providing immediate naval aid for the defense of the Empire remained open to the Premier after the measure was hung up in the Senate: an immediate appeal to the people, or

the placing of a sum in the estimates for the commencement of the construction of dreadnoughts under the authority of the Naval Service Act of 1910. A statesman believing that there really was an emergency confronting the Empire would have unhesitatingly taken one course or the other. Mr. Borden's path was clear. The ball lay at his feet. His opponents had urged him to take a credit of thirty-five millions for the immediate construction of vessels for naval defense. But Mr. Borden did nothing at all."

Mr. Borden is accused of sacrificing Canada and the Empire to party. People whose votes he wanted would have turned their backs on him in the next election if he had carried out the Laurier plan, we are told, so he tried to force on Parliament a measure which they would not pass without first consulting the people. This is the opinion of a leading Ontario Liberal paper, the *London Advertiser*, which thus describes the Conservative conduct of affairs and predicts a Conservative defeat at the next election after a campaign in which—



THE MODERN SPHINX.

CHORUS OF NATIONS IN AWED VOICES—"What in the world will she do next?" — *Saturday Night* (Toronto).

"We shall hear little of reciprocity. We shall hear little of the merits of a naval contribution, of the demerits of a Canadian navy. But we shall hear a great deal about the disloyalty of the Grits. We shall be told day after day that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is trying to establish a Canadian Republic. It is very likely that the shoot-holes-in-the-flag allies of Mr. Borden will call upon all true Britons to rally round the flag, till the election is over. But the old scheme never works for more than one campaign. Founded on falsehood, operated by spiteful prejudice, stimulated by the hope of reward, supported by the money of subsidized papers and financial interests and voracious corporations, it will be promptly rejected by the common sense and true patriotism of the people."

The *Winnipeg Tribune* (Ind.) speaks with similar bitterness of the evil effects of party rancor at Ottawa and observes in substance:

"Many stupid things have been said during the naval debate. Many unfortunate statements have fallen from the lips of Canadian representatives, who seem to think it is the bounden duty of every member to talk, no matter whether he has any knowledge of his subject or otherwise."

"In the Senate yesterday the Conservative leader was most unfortunate in some of his language. Mr. Lougheed, laying down the government policy, said:

"If you refuse to adopt this policy of the Government you practically announce separation from Great Britain."

"Such language is vicious. The *Tribune* supports the \$35,000,000 contribution, and would welcome its approval by the Senate, but the man who does not believe in any war contribution may be as true a British subject as John Bright."



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THE FATAL SUFFRAGETTE EXPLOIT AT THE DERBY.

Miss Emily Davison throwing the King's horse at Epsom on June 4. She died on June 8. This remarkable photograph was taken just at the moment when Miss Davison, the horse, and the jockey came down, and before she herself had touched the ground in falling.

THE BLAME FOR THE EPSOM TRAGEDY

THAT MISS EMILY WILDING DAVISON should have been arrested and taken away from the race-track on the Epsom Downs before she could do any mischief, is the opinion of many London papers. The feebleness of the Home Secretary is blamed for the whole affair. *The Times* thus summarizes the career of the poor enthusiast who brought about her own death, without, however, apparently disturbing the cheerfulness of England's great racing day, for the British public show little pity or sympathy for these reckless agitators. The following details of Miss Davison's career illustrate Mr. McKenna's vacillation, so flagrant as almost to warrant the charge of connivance sometimes made against him:

"She was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for a disturbance at Limehouse in 1909, but was released after hunger strike. In the same year she was sentenced to a similar term for stone-throwing in Manchester, but was again released after hunger strike; a little later she was imprisoned with hard labor for stone-throwing at Radeliffe and was forcibly fed. It was on this occasion that the hose-pipe incident took place in Strangeways Prison. She was released at the end of eight days. In November, 1910, she broke a window inside the House of Commons and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, but, after hunger strike, was released in eight days. In December, 1911, she was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for setting fire to pillar-boxes at Westminster. In November last she was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment for assaulting a Baptist minister by mistake for Mr. Lloyd George at Aberdeen. She was liberated, however, after four days' fast."

Sir Robert Peel was asked by a correspondent how the Sir Robert Peel who was Prime Minister under Queen Victoria would have acted in the present Home Secretary's place, and he replies in the columns of *The Times*:

"Judging from his work at the Home Office when he was Secretary of State in the Cabinets of Lord Liverpool and the Duke of Wellington (and the consensus of opinion is that he was the strongest Home Secretary that has ever been and Mr. McKenna the weakest), I should say that when a suffragette had been convicted she would have had to have served her sentence—hunger strike or no hunger strike—for he was known never to have interfered with a sentence or to have asked for the clemency of the Crown in the case of a convicted murderer.

He was of opinion, rightly or wrongly, that trial by jury, and with it conviction, was the end of a criminal prosecution, and he could not interfere."

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND—AND THEN?

WHEN BURKE, at the end of one of his most thrilling periods, flung down a knife on the floor of the House of Commons, a look of horror appeared on the faces of those present, until Sheridan rose and excited a peal of laughter by his remark: "Well, there is the knife, but what have you done with the fork?" This describes the effect produced by the fiery and almost rebellious utterances made by such speakers as Sir Edward Carson, and the light manner in which the Government organs pass them by almost with a joke. Arms are pouring into Belfast, Lords This and That and generals and colonels of high degree are inveighing against what they consider the Government's "betrayal" of the Constitution and of the Orange Unionists. All this falls flat on the ears of a public who have seen Carson lampooned and Londonderry laughed at. Yet no

one affects to think that the situation is not a serious one. John Redmond has secured a great triumph, we read in the unanimous utterances of the press, tho some papers think the result has been obtained by fair means and others by foul. The Unionists are, in fact, staggered on seeing the Home Rule Bill of the Asquith Government pass its second reading, and the London press assure us that if Mr. Asquith remains in power it is bound to become law. The chief opponent of the bill, Sir Edward Carson, made a powerful but somewhat violent speech during the debate which preceded the division. He asserted that "betrayal was im-

printed on every section of the bill." It was, in fact, being passed in conspiracy with the Nationalists and in defiance of the Constitution. He concluded:

"The men of Ulster are in deadly earnest, and in the event of armed resistance would have the whole force of the Unionist party with them. Our duty is not here; we must help our people to organize. We shall not forget the wise counsel of Oliver Cromwell to 'trust in God and keep your powder dry.'"

The police have seized 4,000 rifles and bayonets, and 500 more rifles have been confiscated in Dublin consigned from London,



MILITANT SUFFRAGIST (after long and futile efforts to light a fire for her tea-kettle)—"And to think that only yesterday I burnt two pavilions and a church!"
—*Punch* (London).

says *The Daily Mail*, some of which were made in Italy. "They were consigned to Messrs. Carson and Co."

Speaking defiantly of this confiscation of foreign arms in the course of the debate, Sir Edward repeated his declaration of war to the knife and his profound confidence in Protestant Ulstermen, saying:

"You may seize their arms or send troops, but you will not settle the Irish question. You know that you are crowing about peace, when there is no peace, and you will fail in your object. For my own part, I will continue to support the Ulstermen and will take full responsibility for their resistance."

Unionist papers praise the practical wisdom of Mr. Bonar Law, the leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, who urges that the question of Home Rule be submitted to the vote of the country before the Government proceeds to measures that may plunge Ireland into conflict. He realizes, we are assured, that the cry of "civil war or the Union," is no empty threat. Says the *London Spectator*:

"In handling the Ulster question, Mr. Bonar Law, like a wise man, never rested his case solely on an abstract argument. He has always insisted that the threats of resistance by the people of Ulster are real threats, and can not be met by the Government thrusting its head into the sand and protesting that what it wilfully refuses to see, does not exist. Further, Mr. Bonar Law has always pointed out that if the Government mean to coerce Ulster the only proper and legitimate way of doing so is through a general election. In effect he has said to them, as we have said so often in these columns, 'Before any attempt is made to coerce Ulster by force of arms the Government must try the coercion of a general election. Till they have attempted to obtain from the country an assurance that it is the will of the electors that Ulster shall give way, they must, if they insist upon Northeast Ulster being driven from the United Kingdom, be guilty of bloodshed in no rhetorical, but in the most real sense.'"

Another Unionist view is presented by Sir Henry Blake in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London). Sir Henry is a man of mark, having been a colonial governor in many British dependencies, and head of the Irish constabulary. He utters in a tone of conviction the following stirring words:

"Now let us consider the situation with which Great Britain may be confronted during the coming year. The Protestant population, grim and determined, drilled and ready, and prepared to shed their blood if needs be in defense of what they consider a sacred cause, calling upon Protestant England and Scotland to come to their aid, and the Orange lodges sounding the tocsin and urgently calling upon their brethren all over the world to answer to their appeal; while the Roman Catholics of Ulster arm for their own protection, and the Government considers whether an army shall be sent to coerce with fire and sword a Protestant population assembled under the folds of the Union Jack to resist forcible expulsion from the United Kingdom."

He believes, moreover, that as the Home-Rulers have the sympathy of a large section of the American population, so Irish Unionists are supported by the patriotic populations of Liverpool and Glasgow, and even by thousands in Canada and the United States.

In case of civil war in Great Britain will there be an Orange contingent from the Western World to engage in the struggle? After describing the "two armed populations" in the North of

Ireland and talking of reprisals in the four Protestant counties of Ulster, he proceeds:

"This is the Irish aspect of the near future. But what about England and Scotland? I am informed by an English member of Parliament who was present at the signing of the covenant that, deeply as he was impressed by the scenes in Belfast, he was still more struck when, on landing at Liverpool at seven o'clock on a cold and wet morning, he found at least one hundred thousand people assembled to greet Sir Edward Carson on his return. Will the fiery cross be answered in Liverpool or in Glasgow? In both we have conflicting elements that may arouse

religious strife to which Great Britain has happily long been a stranger. And what about Canada, in which there are, I am informed, about three thousand Orange lodges? Or the United States of America, in which thirty-seven hundred Orange lodges exist with an average membership of eighty? Will they endeavor to answer an Orange call? The answer to these questions is of vital importance to the stability and prestige of the Empire, and it is well to remember that the present restraint of the Orangemen and Unionists of the North is due to the guiding influence of leaders who have solemnly declared, and repeated at the opening of this Willowfield Drill Hall, that if the time should come when unhappily the Ulstermen must assemble with arms in their hands, they will be there to command and lead them. These men are no braggart agitators. The Duke of Abercorn has taken his full share in political work; the

Marquis of Londonderry has filled the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Sir Edward Carson, whose leadership is unanimously accepted, has been one of the chief law officers of the Unionist Government, and the names of those who attended the meetings and signed the covenant include men who have attained high rank in the Army. These men assert that any attempt to impose an Irish Parliament upon Ulster would be resisted, if necessary, by an appeal to arms. In pursuance of these resolutions the Orangemen of the North, as well as Unionist societies, have been making their preparations, openly but quietly, by drilling and by perfecting arrangements that would be necessary in the event of overt action if the forces to be used were to act as disciplined troops and not as an armed mob."

The confiscation of "loyalist" arms brings a smile to a writer in the *Unionist Morning Post* (London), who regards the number seized as insignificant, and remarks that "one consignment of arms has been captured, but only one, and the Government has locked the stable door when only one horse was left." But a very different view of it appears in the *Liberal Daily News*, which seems to think the Carson rebellion a solemn farce. It says:

"Yesterday a few more hundred rifles were seized in the course of smuggling into Ireland. The Ulster 'loyalists' hasten to assure the world that in spite of these 'misadventures,' the organization of 'resistance' will be continued with indomitable resolution. The rifles that have gone astray are but a few units of a great host, all carefully selected after the most exacting tests, and guaranteed to kill with the exactest ease and precision. Nevertheless, there are some skeptical individuals reckless enough to assert that the 'misadventures' may not have been so entirely accidental; rather that, like the drilling, the signaling, and the dispatch-riding, they are part of that elaborate façade—behind which there is nothing—intended to impress the susceptible with the terrible ominousness of 'Ulster's' resolution. The skeptics have something to go upon. There is the elaborate absence of precaution with which these arms have been smuggled in, like the dropping of the telltale fan in a pre-Bois comedy. Only one thing can be thought—that the army is a phantom, and the civil war melodramatic politics."



DRAWING THE LINE.

(Some Tory papers advocate deporting the militant suffragists.)
MR. BONAR LAW—"That's the way to treat rebellious lawbreakers, Carson—bring in a bill to deport them!"
SIR E. CARSON—"Yes—with a special provision for Ulster, of course."
—*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



THE HUMAN FLAW IN IRRIGATION SCHEMES

VAST TRACTS of land in the Far West, now valueless, can be made worth \$100 an acre by an expenditure of \$50 an acre. This would seem to be a good business proposition, and yet, we are told by *Engineering News* (New York, June 12), irrigation projects have too often failed. Some are successful, but irrigation bonds are in many cases practically unsalable, we read; bankers frequently refuse to finance such projects, and irrigation securities are shunned by many investors. What is the reason? The fault is not with the irrigation idea itself. In the decade since the passage of the Reclamation Act the bureau in charge of the government work has undertaken 29 projects, involving an expenditure of \$75,000,000. The Shoshone dam diverts the water to irrigate a valley of 150,000 acres that was a desert two years ago. To-day it has 200 farmhouses and three thriving towns, and 10,000 acres of it produced crops last year. In southern Wyoming the Pathfinder dam makes a reservoir whose waters irrigate a region twenty miles long and six miles wide, containing 1,500 families, and land-values there have risen more than \$4,520,000. And so the stories go. Chief Blanchard, of the Reclamation Service, paints an almost ideal picture of the life of the farmer in these resurrected regions, where the weather doesn't matter. Yet it seems that the farmers are not flocking in as fast as they ought to. Why? To a certain extent, no doubt, "wild-cat" schemes are responsible for this distrust, but according to the paper named above, the fundamental reason lies deeper. The trouble is not with finance, nor with engineering, nor with agriculture, theoretically considered. It is with the man who attempts to farm the irrigated land:

"There is one essential element in irrigation development which many shrewd capitalists who have undertaken irrigation work in the past twenty years have overlooked, and that element is the character of the purchasers of the irrigated lands.

"There are no doubt several millions of people resident in towns and cities who would be very glad to try the experiment of settling on an irrigated farm and enjoying all the delights so picturesquely set forth by the glowing prospectus writers, but a very small percentage of these people have the ready money to buy an irrigated farm at \$100 an acre, and an equally small percentage would know how to work such a farm profitably if they had it.

"The present situation is that the supply of irrigated land offered for sale has far outrun the supply of intelligent farmers who desire and are able to purchase such lands, and live upon and work them. In British India the irrigation works undertaken by the Government have been uniformly successful and have invariably returned a handsome margin of profit on the cost of the work; but British India is swarming with peasants who ask nothing better than the privilege of living upon and working land which yields them a bare subsistence. There is the greatest possible contrast between the irrigator of British India and the Americans in the Far West whom promoters of irrigation projects desire to place on the land.

"A very large proportion of land-buyers in the West have made money by land speculation. If the manager of an irrigation project can persuade land speculators to buy up lands at \$100 an acre on the ground that they are likely to be worth \$150 to \$250 in the course of two or three years, he is a lucky fellow. In fact, we are informed that where irrigation enterprises have turned out profitably to their promoters and investors, it has generally been because those in charge were shrewd enough to sell out at a sure profit rather than hold on to the land and wait for a rise.

"We should not be understood, however, as stating that there are no substantial intelligent farmers living on irrigated land in the West. On the contrary, there are a very great number of

them; but it requires large inducements to persuade enough of these men to move into a new country to fill up at once a large irrigation project.

"The development of an irrigation project is similar in many respects to the development of a tract of suburban land. Many an investor has learned by dear experience that it is impossible to build up quickly a suburban tract of large size and sell all the land at a large profit to *bona-fide* home-builders. . . .

"A good many engineers are of the opinion that it is easier to tackle all the engineering problems in building an irrigation works than it is to solve the human problem of managing the works after they are completed and keeping peace and harmony among the various water-users.

"Where an irrigation plant is permanently operated by a private corporation, there is apt to grow up antagonism of the water-users toward the company. Such antagonism toward corporations operating public utilities is a notable feature everywhere; but nowhere is it more injurious and dangerous to public welfare than in the case of irrigation companies. The welfare and very existence of the whole community are dependent on the supply of water available for irrigation. The whole community is endangered if the company which administers this supply becomes bankrupt so that it can not properly maintain and operate its plant.

"Because of this very general antagonism between the farmers and the corporation which controls the supply of water to their lands, the plan of having the farmers themselves own and manage the irrigation works on which they depend has been generally favored and is probably, on the whole, the best plan of control. Nevertheless, these water-users' associations also have their troubles. Personal jealousies and feuds and local politics too often result in incompetent men being placed in control of the works; maintenance may be neglected, and favoritism in the distribution of water may lead to litigation and loss."

But how about the government reclamation projects? Does not the very fact of government ownership and improvement obviate all the objections stated above? Apparently not, for if we are to believe this informant, a large portion of the land to which water is supplied on the Federal reclamation projects is not under cultivation because those who hold title to it have not actually settled upon it and gone to farming. Another large proportion of settlers who are living upon the land lack the capital or the ability to work their holdings successfully. The fact, we are told, is that while this work is free from the financial difficulties that hamper private enterprise, it has the same sort of difficulties to contend with in securing desirable settlement on the reclaimed lands. The financial returns from sales have fallen far below the amounts which would have been received by this time if the original plan had been successfully carried out. The reasons, the writer assures us, are substantially the same as those which have caused disaster to private irrigation companies. Is there a better way of doing things? He thinks that there is, and that it is now being practically illustrated on the other side of our northern border:

"It is of interest to contrast the difficulties above set forth in the sale and settlement of irrigated lands in the United States and the methods which are being pursued by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in placing settlers upon its lands in the Canadian Northwest. . . .

"To make many of these tracts located in the arid regions cultivable, the railway company has engaged in irrigation work on a large scale; but instead of selling these lands to whoever may come, the railway company has adopted the policy of carefully selecting its settlers and future patrons. Agents of the company travel through eastern Canada and the eastern United States and select in country towns young farmers who have a good reputation for honesty, energy, and success in farming. After thoroughly investigating such men, the company makes them a

liberal offer to move to lands in the Canadian Northwest. We understand that to such men the entire capital necessary to make a start is furnished. The company erects farm buildings, breaks up the land, and puts in a first crop, so that the farmer from Ontario or New England when he moves to his new home and goes to farming has the great advantage of a complete going farm plant without undergoing for years the struggles and hardships of the pioneer life. He pays for his farm and home and stock year by year as he earns profits.

"By thus carefully selecting its settlers, the company insures not only financial success for them and for itself, but good social conditions in the new towns and communities it is creating. The emigrant moving to the territory knows that his life and property will be safe in his far-away new home.

"Of course it takes a very large amount of capital to finance land development in this way, but the capital is invested in a manner which makes the return upon it practically secure."

A RAILROAD ON A GLACIER

AN ALASKAN RAILROAD, the Copper River and Northwestern, runs for nearly seven miles over the lower end of the Allen Glacier, partly covered in this part with moraines and vegetation, altho at points the ice is visible. In an article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, May 23), Prof. Laurence Martin, chief of the National Geographical Society's Alaskan expedition, describes this part of the road and recounts the dangers that it is running in its risky location. Fortunately, glaciers move slowly, and there is little peril of any sudden catastrophe.

Writes Professor Martin:

"During our visit in 1909, the ice was visible in six of the railway cuts on the terminal glacier; it was no longer seen a year later, altho it could be brought to light by digging slightly. In 1909 the railroad had been built on a sort of shield of morainic ballast, encased in the ice, which had been opened up with dynamite. It was found to be seriously changed in 1910, the sinking due to the melting of the ice varying from two to three feet in one place and to six or even eight feet in others. . . . The railroad men had endeavored to repair the damage by filling in. . . .

"Nowhere else in the world—at least to our knowledge—has a railway line been constructed for nearly seven miles on the edge of a still active or 'living' glacier. Here the layer of ballast which supports the ties and rails lies directly on the ice, and not, as at the Heney Glacier, several miles to the north, on a solid moraine.

"This perilous situation gives rise to continual accidents; sometimes the melting of the ice displaces the profile of the road; sometimes there are formed new streams, which involve a read-

justment of the whole system of support; once even the abutment of a bridge slid 16 inches toward the river, and a new one had to be built. As these difficulties are renewed every summer, it is very expensive to maintain the way, and the speed of the trains must be kept very low, altho the passengers are never in danger, as a very close watch is necessarily kept of the road.

"What makes the upkeep of the road still more risky is the possibility of a forward movement of the glacier. The road would be destroyed and all traffic stopt, for there would be no possible way of getting out. After the period of immunity of 67 years, which is attested by the vegetation, a movement of this kind may take place any day. The danger seems particularly imminent in the years that are just before us; the neighboring glaciers, Childs, Grinnell, and Heney, moved forward in 1910 and 1911, which suggests that the

snow fields to the west of the Copper River should determine a similar movement for the Allen Glacier, situated exactly between Grinnell and Heney. It would seem that such a movement is always of short duration, and even, if the push is not too powerful, that its whole force may be supported entirely by the interior mass, as was the case in 1906 with the Bigarré Glacier. It may be hoped that the edge of the glacier surface, on which the railroad is built, will not necessarily be destroyed.

"The future will tell what these prognostications are worth. At present, Mr. Caleb Corser writes that the forward movement began during the summer of 1912. The southern edge of the glacier has thickened and cracked, and in September it fractured, showing clear blue ice where a thin moraine covered the ice in 1911. On the northern side appeared the same thickening with formation of crevasses, and a progression of the glacier reaching, it is said, 2,500 feet.

"On the other hand, the largest of the streams on the north side has left the bed that it has occupied since 1911 and has cut a new one, nearly a mile to the west. It has swelled, and has frequently left its banks, which has disturbed the railway embankment built at this point on deluvial gravel. Nevertheless, by the end of September, 1912, the disturbance had not been sufficient to stop traffic.

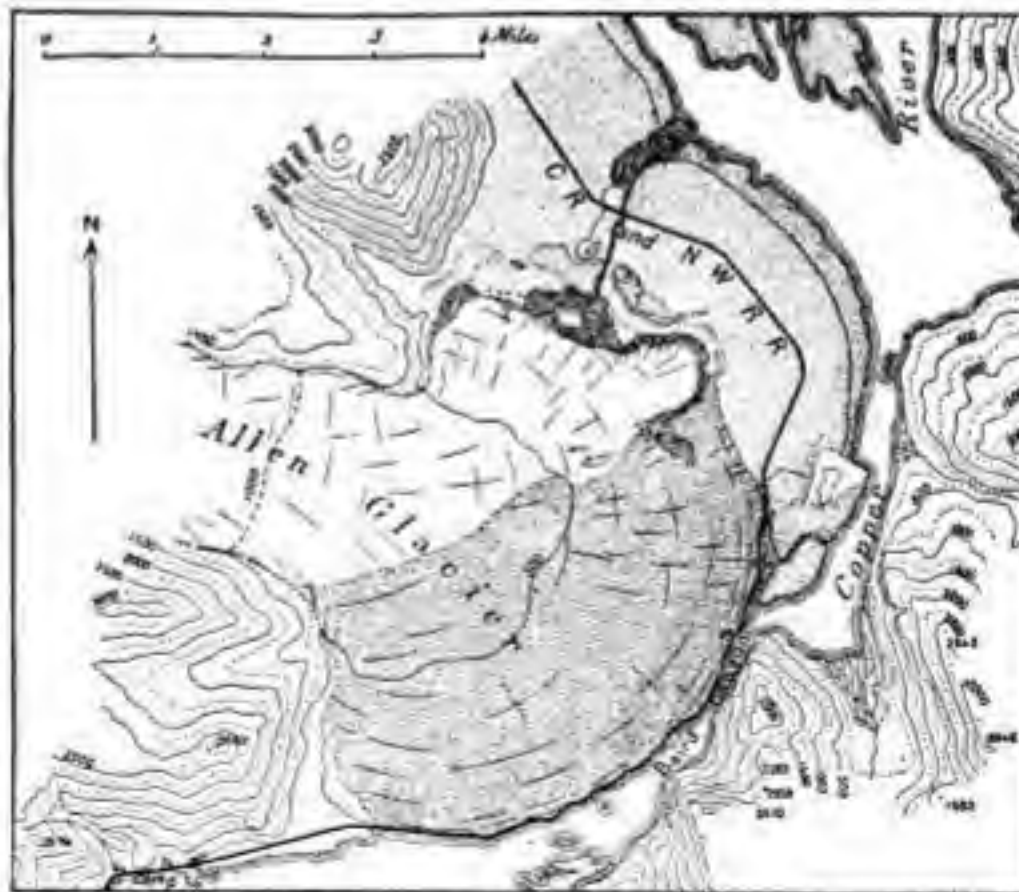
"It may be asked why the engineers had adopted so dangerous a location. The reason is that it has the advantage of avoiding rock cuts, a tunnel, and two costly bridges over the Copper River. A serious error was committed, however, during the building of the road, by destroying all the vegetation along the track. If the alders had been left along the right of way, the melting of the ice would have been greatly retarded. This is so evident that it will prob-

ably be decided to undergo the expense of a new plantation. If it should happen that the railway is destroyed by the forward movement of the glacier, it would be quite safe to rebuild it, for after reaching its maximum this movement would be followed by a recession and would not occur again in at least a century."

—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.



THE RAILROAD ON THE GLACIER ICE.
The river is at the left; at the right the vegetation on the glacier.



MAP OF THE ALLEN GLACIER, SHOWING COURSE OF THE RAILWAY.

A HINT FOR EARTHQUAKE FORECASTS

PROFESSOR OMORI, the great Japanese earthquake expert, thinks that earthquakes are caused, at least in many instances, by bulging of the earth's crust due to the pressure of its contraction. The crust finally fractures, with a shock, and returns to its normal level. The swelling and subsequent subsidence appear to the observer as slight local alterations in the sea-level, amounting at their greatest to only a few inches. In the scientific section of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris, May 22) we read that this may possibly lead to a method of earthquake-prediction. Says this paper:

"Is the sea-level constant? That depends on locality. In some places it scarcely varies, while in others it changes appreciably, often alternately in opposite directions.

"This is shown in two important memoirs published by Professor Omori, the well-known Japanese earthquake authority, in *The Bulletin of the Imperial Earthquake Investigation Committee*. Omori describes variations of sea-level ascertained from observations made from 1894 to 1910 at 10 Japanese stations. . . .

"From 1897 to 1899 the level rose about 2½ inches; . . . from 1900 to 1902 it fell about 1½ inches, rising again between 1902 and 1906, and then falling until 1909.

"Evidently these facts may be interpreted in two ways. We may suppose either that the level of the sea itself changes, or that what changes is the elevation of the land. . . . How shall we decide which is the changing element? Simply by observing that not far from stations where there is variation, there are others when there is none or where the movement is even in the opposite direction. In these conditions we can not well suppose a variation of the sea, as it would be noticed everywhere; so we must conclude that there is a change of elevation in the land."

Professor Omori supports this theory by facts observed in Europe, seismic observations in Japan having been made for too short a time to draw conclusions from them. It would appear that the great earthquake at Messina took place at a time when the sea-level was at a minimum; that is, when the land elevation was at a maximum. Just after the quake the sea rose; that is, the land fell. This is Professor Omori's idea of what really happened:

"For years the land had been gradually rising. That is to say, a part of the earth's crust, under pressure from the adjoining masses, squeezed by them, curved upward, just as a sheet of cardboard curves when grasped by the two hands and pushed together. Hence the lowering of the sea-level and the recession of the water abandoned by the rising shore. But in 1908, the

tension due to this upward swelling exceeded the crust's limits of resistance, and this evidently ended in a fracture, owing to which, with some crushing and friction—which explains the large number of shocks—the swelling flattened out and dropt, and the ground resumed its normal level.

"In these conditions, we may ask whether the progressive lowering of the sea-level (indicating an upward swelling of the land) does not constitute a warning of an approaching earthquake. . . . It would be premature to conclude this, evidently,

but it remains a fact that the earthquake of 1908 took place after a continuous sinking of the sea-level for nine years, that is, after a rising of the land. . . . In any case we must continue our researches and investigations, and the study will be a most interesting one."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



RAILWAY OVER THE MORAINES, SHOWING THE ICE ON THE LEFT.

THE DWARFS OF BERGAMO

THAT THE CITY of Bergamo, Italy, has an abnormal number of dwarfs of a peculiar type is as-

serted by Prof. Max Kassowitz, of Vienna, who was struck with this fact during a recent visit. From an allusion to the town in one of Shakespeare's plays, he is led to believe that this peculiarity is of long standing. The technical way of putting it is that there prevails in Bergamo "endemic micromelic dwarfism." In other words, the dwarfs of Bergamo have "large crania, broad in the vault, with the root of the nose depressed, and have short and twisted limbs." We read in *The British Medical Journal* (London, May 24) that Professor Kassowitz was only about two hours in the Upper Town of Bergamo, and yet he counted at least twenty of them there, tho he noted not more than one in the Lower Town. This paper goes on:

"The subjects were both adults and children, and it seemed to him that there were more women than men. They all had intelligent faces. He calls upon the medical men of Italy, and especially of Bergamo, to investigate this curious instance of endemic micromelic dwarfism, and refers to a possible, altho not a very probable, allusion to its occurrence in this same town in Northern Italy in Shakespeare's time.

"In 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' Bottom, the weaver, says: 'Will it please you to see the epilog, or to hear a Bergamask dance between two of our company?' 'A dance of

clowns' then takes place. A 'Bergamask' is defined as a rude clownish dance, such as the people of the town of Bergamo were wont to practise, and there is evidence that the people of this town were spoken of commonly as clownish in manners and in speech. . . . There is another saying in which they are described as buffoons. . . . There is also some evidence that in stage representations the clowns were made of a stunted and contorted, dwarfish appearance. It will be interesting if the Bergamask doctors are able to throw any light on this matter."



THE ALLEN GLACIER.

On whose edge runs the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad.

THE POOR MAN'S MOTOR

THE UNITED STATES has led in the production of high-class motor-cars within the reach of men of moderate means, but it seems that Great Britain has already taken the next step, in the production of a "poor man's car," the "cycle-car" or "monocar," a one-seated motor, weighing less than 300 pounds and costing as low as \$275. Even below this is the so-called "auto-wheel," a motor attachment to an ordinary bicycle. From an article in *The Motor Age* (Chicago, May 22), we learn that the dream of the promoters of the cycle-car movement in England, where it has already made long advances, is a time when every able-bodied citizen will either ride or drive some kind of a power-vehicle. A tremendous interest in the possibilities of the "poor man's motor," we are told, in addition, is now being aroused in our own country. Says the paper just named—speaking first of the ordinary pedal-driven bicycle:

"In Great Britain there must be well over 5,000,000 in use, the number being added to each year by part of an output that is estimated as not fewer than 500,000 annually. This year there is something in the nature of a famine in bicycles. The next stage is the autowheel, a little auxiliary motor-wheel which trails alongside and slightly behind the bicycle to which it is attached and pushes it along. It seems likely to fill the gap between the bicycle and the motor-cycle. The motor-cycle and the motor-bicycle and side-car are the next stages which bring us to the cycle-car, followed by what are known as miniature cars, light cars, and then the motor-car proper, and of all these various means of mechanical progression, with the solitary exception of the pedal bicycle, the cycle-car seems likely to have by far and away the greatest number of devotees.

"Three years ago the number of manufacturers who had the idea of a simple motor of low first cost and economical to run could be counted on the fingers of one hand; to-day on the English market there are no fewer than 120 different machines offered at prices ranging from \$425 to \$925, and this does not take into account about a score of cycle-cars which have not penetrated beyond the market for this type of motor vehicle in France.

"Every week sees the production of two or three more entirely new machines, some incorporating very novel ideas, others merely copies of big cars reduced to a small scale. Every week sees more and more of these machines on the road, and on Saturdays and Sundays on each main highway from London at, say, twenty miles from town any number from half-a-dozen to a score will pass the onlookers in an hour.

"The attention they create is astonishing. There is an active organization known as the Cycle-car Club, which holds rallies, runs, and trials throughout the year, and at each of these motorists, motor-cyclists, and the non-motoring public collect in their hundreds, having come down to have a look at the wonderfully interesting little machines. It is impossible to leave a cycle-car, especially if it be what is known as the simple type, outside a hotel or restaurant while the owner goes inside for a meal without finding a big crowd collected around the machine when he emerges.

"The public is filled with enthusiasm for the new movement and takes the keenest interest in the performances of the little

machines. Some of these are small, compact, and very comfortable, the replicas of big cars; others strike out on original lines with a more sporting appearance and with either chain or belt-drive, but the biggest baby in the cycle-car world and the one which is creating the most public interest is the monocar, or single-seated cycle-car. It has been predicted that this eventually will prove to be the biggest phase of the whole movement.

"Three single-seated cycle-cars are now offered for sale, two at the price of \$275 and the other at \$420. One . . . is just a

tiny torpedo shell on four wheels with a little single-cylinder engine placed behind the back axle, which it drives by means of a short chain. In the original model, to start, the driver ran alongside it, lifting the exhaust valve as with a motor-bicycle, then dropping the exhaust valve and jumping in when the engine fired. In later models a clutch is fitted.

"It is very interesting to observe the emotions raised by these tiny little one-man-carrying motor-cars. Many people laugh and say how absurd they look.

"Others, who never have fancied the motor-bicycle because of its tendency to sideslip and its general instability, jump at once at the idea of a motor-bicycle on four wheels, which is what the monocar represents, and which costs but little more. . . .

"So far the popularity of the cheap American car has not made an impression on the development of the cycle-car, for the two machines appeal to entirely different classes."



From "Motor Age," New York.

HE BUILT THE FIRST CYCLE-CAR IN ENGLAND.

Harold Dew in his latest single-seater or monocar. It weighs under 300 pounds, is belt-driven, can make 35 miles an hour, and costs as low as \$275.

RECRUITING BY MOVING PICTURES

THE USE of attractive pictures of military life to aid recruiting is familiar to all. It has even been suggested that the colored posters commonly employed give rather too rose-colored an idea of the soldier's daily routine. He is shown in spotless uniform saluting a spick and span officer amid magnificent scenery—the private is never seen running a lawn-mower or carrying pails of water. The same objection can not be made to the moving picture, for it depicts actual scenes in camp or on the march. The plan has been used with success in the National Guard, and it is now proposed for the regular Army. Says Major R. C. Croxton, U. S. A., writing in *The Infantry Journal* (Washington, May-June):

"Boiled down to a cold business proposition, the United States wants about 30,000 men every year. It has certain advantages to offer and it requires certain things of the men wanted. What are these advantages and requirements and how can they best be made known to possible applicants? Among the advantages are good food, comfortable barracks, medical attendance, sure pay, sanitary habits, healthy exercise, chance to improve one's education, service in various parts of the world, increased pay and promotion if merited, retirement on three-fourths pay after thirty years' service, etc. The requirements are sound physique, rigid discipline, attention to duty, neatness, cleanliness, sobriety, and development of character so as to be useful to one's country in developing and shaping a machine which will be efficient either in preserving peace or in waging war. These things can best be shown to the men wanted by moving pictures with explanatory printing and brief lectures.



ARMY LIFE—THE IDEAL AND THE REAL.

The old-time fashion-plate posters, like the one on the left, supposed to attract recruits, are being supplanted by moving pictures of actual army scenes. The picture on the right is as near a moving picture as is possible to print here. It is being used by the recruiting officers in New York City.

"It is a fact that the Government has nothing to conceal from any prospective applicant as to any feature of the different arms of the service; on the contrary, all possible information is given to inquirers in order that they may decide, first, whether or not they want to enlist, and, second, which arm of the service will best suit their ideas. But it is also a fact that no officer or soldier can give to the average applicant a true idea of the service as it will appear to the recruit during the first few months of his enlistment. . . . The Government is in the market for men; it is advertising its wants. Certainly there is every reason why it should use the most economical and up-to-date methods in reaching the best class of men to fill its ranks, and to show such men as truthfully and completely as possible just what the service of a soldier means. Moving-picture parties, properly equipped, will produce better results at much less cost than now and will reach and attract a class which present methods seldom reach. . . .

"These pictures and slides would be interesting to all persons, of whatever degree. They would speak for themselves as giving a true idea of army life and the men attracted by them would undoubtedly prove better material than the service now attracts. . . .

"In the average town of from 20,000 to 200,000 inhabitants, nearly as many men would see these pictures in from three days to two weeks as notice the present advertising methods in a year. We would thus practically secure the entire recruit material of the town in one short visit and do so at less than half the present cost; and in addition each party would leave an educational advertising impression upon fully 300,000 people a year that would be cheap at ten times the cost. There is certainly no doubt that the proposed method would attract better men, nor is there a doubt that the men attracted would be less apt to desert or be run out by court-martial sentence. They would be shown practically all phases of the soldier's life and would come in with their eyes open."

Uncle Sam has been forestalled in these methods by the Michigan National Guard. In the same issue of *The Infantry Journal* in which Major Croxton's article appears, Major M. J. Phillips, Michigan N. G., tells of his success in the actual use of moving pictures. A board of five officers was named last summer to carry out the plan, and its practical accomplishment was left to Major Phillips, aided by the photographer. Says this officer:

"I knew that the impression is general that camp is a 'ten days' drunk,' at which the men spend the taxpayers' money in having a 'good time.' So there was no display of bottles or kegs, and no

horseplay. Our aim was to picture the Guard busy at interesting employment out-of-doors, at occupations requiring intelligence. We felt that pictures of this description would appeal to the parents whose influence is now keeping many young men out of the service. In short, we wanted to educate the public."

The cooperation of the moving-picture houses was secured by a brilliant plan that is thus outlined:

"After the films had been edited, titled, and assembled, I was ordered to visit each of the thirty-five company stations, or headquarters, in the State, and lecture with them, making my own itinerary and arrangements. The plan generally followed, except in two or three larger cities, was to show for two days at the leading moving-picture house or theater having projecting machine equipment. The house-manager could usually be induced to turn over his theater free of charge to the local company for its exclusive use the first day, in return for the use of the films for his own profit the second day. On the first day, members of the company, their friends, and prospective recruits and their friends, were admitted without cost. The next day, it was up to the general public, and they invariably responded with packed houses."

"After the first few days as an 'actor,' I discovered that the people are appallingly ignorant of things military, and so explained each foot of film shown. In addition, an introductory talk and a little address between each two reels were necessary. I carried about forty slides, including photographs of the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, other prominent men, and scenes not shown in the 'movies.' Two very valuable slides were a military map of Gettysburg and another model military map, showing a smaller expanse of country, on which roads, streams, hills, crops, woods, and farmhouses were correctly depicted. These were used just before the infantry reel, so that the audiences secured a good idea of what the military map, on which the problem was based, looked like. . . .

"The legislature has evinced a very kindly feeling toward the Michigan National Guard since we gave a special performance for them. The usual attempt on the part of some rural member to cut down our annual appropriation, thereby involving us in a protracted and exhaustive campaign, will not be made this session, thanks to the films."

"As to the general value of the exhibitions, they have, emphatically, fulfilled the purposes for which they were projected. Company commanders write that they have many desirable enlistments; that *esprit de corps* has been fostered, and that the standing of the company in the eyes of the home people has been raised greatly. Several companies have applied for return dates."

LETTERS AND ART

OUR \$600,000,000 MUSIC BILL

STARTLING FIGURES of what we pay for music are brought out in a new investigation of the question, "Are we a musical nation?" The figures are gathered by Mr. John C. Freund, editor of *Musical America* and *The Music Trades* (New York), and convince him that we are. The people of the United States, he discovers, spend nearly \$600,000,000 a year to gratify their taste for harmony. This total, he says, represents a conservative estimate, and does not include the box-office receipts of musical comedies. The largest item is \$230,000,000 found under the head of "musical industries"—musical instruments, sheet music, talking-machines, and records. Next comes \$182,500,000 for tuition, followed by \$55,000,000 for church music, \$35,000,000 for brass bands, \$30,000,000 for "concerts of all kinds, including recitals by artists, women's clubs, and symphonic orchestras," another \$30,000,000 for orchestras that play in theaters, \$8,000,000 for opera, and \$3,500,000 for musical publications and musical critics. These figures were laid before the recent convention of New York State Music Teachers at Saratoga in the course of Mr. Freund's discussion of the tremendous musical uplift which has taken place in this country during the past decade. Scarcely less interesting are some of the other statements and comparisons contained in his address, from *Musical America's* summary of which we quote as follows:

"Analyzing these figures, Mr. Freund said that he had obtained them after forty years' intimate acquaintance as editor of musical papers, by careful computation and with assistance from the census bureau in Washington.

"He said that this meant that this country spent annually for music three times as much as was spent on the Army and Navy, nearly three times as much as the postal receipts, within 20 per cent. of the hay crop, which is the biggest crop in the country, and within 15 per cent. of the cotton crop, which is the next largest crop. It meant also that there was spent for music four times as much as the value of all the agricultural implements in the country, three times as much as the value of all the poultry raised in a year, and 33 per cent. more than the entire output of the woolen industries.

"He said that a significant feature of the figures was that while a large amount in itself was spent for opera and concerts, especially of foreign artists, the amount was insignificant compared with what was spent for tuition, pianos, and talking-machines, which virtually meant 'music in the home.'

"Mr. Freund further pointed out that in this country, while we spend three times as much for music as we do for the Army and Navy, in Germany, which is considered the most music-loving nation on earth, they spend ten times as much on the Army and the Navy as they do on music. . . .

"Contrasting the present condition of the musical industries, Mr. Freund said that whereas about half a century ago we were

absolutely dependent on foreign countries for our musical instruments, especially our organs, we to-day were practically independent, and even exported pianos, organs, and other musical instruments to the extent of several millions annually, while in the manufacture of pianos, organs, harps, and guitars, we had not only surpassed the world, but our manufacturers had gained international renown. . . .

"He said that there were some 250,000 registered music teachers in the United States, about one-half of whom were found in the five States of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois. In the next group came Connecticut, New Jersey, Michigan, Indiana, and California.

"In the course of his address Mr. Freund said that it must never be forgotten that from 70 to 75 per cent. of all the money spent for music was spent by women. He said that as they had unquestionably formed the leading factor in the musical uplift in the country they would not only continue to do so but would, in the coming years, carry us to a higher plane of musical appreciation and culture, and, in this way, prepare the nation for an artistic growth which he said he scarcely dared to prognosticate, and that he believed the time to be coming when this country would be as independent, in a musical sense, of the rest of the world, while ever ready to welcome the great artists, as it had become first politically, then industrially, commercially, and finally financially independent.

"As an indication of the vast increase in musical interest, he contrasted the little attention given to music by the press throughout the country even fifteen or twenty years ago, with the columns devoted, in all standard publications, whether daily, weekly, or monthly, to musical affairs to-day.

"It must also not be forgotten, said Mr. Freund, that this country was forging ahead not alone in the amount of money it spent on music, not alone in the thou-

sands of persons interested in music, whether as teachers or ex-citants or in homes, but in the consequently rising standard which prevailed, and which, indeed, had gotten to such a point in our leading cities that it was no longer possible for a foreign artist or conductor, unless he was absolutely of the highest rank, to come here and win success."

"Facts like these are as significant as they are gratifying," remarks the *Philadelphia Press*, and in the *New York Tribune* we find not only acceptance of this dollar test, but a rather surprising tribute to the "mechanical music makers":

"This may be called a Yankee method of calculating a nation's artistic ability. Yet it is a highly interesting one and quite applicable to our case. No one could assert that we had been or were to-day a musical nation at all comparable to the Germans, for example. The question is, Are we becoming a musical nation? On this point the figures have a very real bearing.

"No amount of book-reading or school-training can ever make us musical any more than it can cultivate taste in any other art. The futility of that short cut is now well realized. 'Culture' of



JOHN C. FREUND.

Who convicts us of being a musical nation by the discovery that we spend nearly \$600,000,000 a year for music.

that brand has earned the scorn which it deserves. Living among beautiful things and the habit of hearing music belong in quite another category, however. The taste that is thus slowly developed is a real part of the mind and not a glib patter or a pose.

"Here is where our national expenditure for music must surely count in the end. And no one item is half as important as the two and a third millions spent on music, musical instruments, and all the miraculous range of mechanical music makers in which America leads the world. Certain lofty souls are inclined to smile sadly at these ubiquitous affairs. Yet they are actually disseminating music more widely than was conceivable before. And if we ever do become a musical nation we shall have these wonderful modern 'music-boxes' to thank."

A DANGER IN COLLEGE DEBATES

A DEMORALIZING TENDENCY in the present method of college debating contests is pointed out by Colonel Roosevelt in the first chapter of his autobiography, and is discussed in *The Outlook* and in a number of college papers. This method, says the Colonel, puts a premium on mental ingenuity and discounts conviction. In his indictment of this time-honored college institution he declares himself entirely out of sympathy with "debating contests in which each side is arbitrarily assigned a given proposition and told to maintain it without the least reference to whether those maintaining it believe it or not." Such debates "encourage precisely the wrong attitude among those who take part in them," since they "make the contestants feel that their convictions have nothing to do with their arguments." "I am exceedingly glad," he goes on to say, "that I did not take part in the type of debate in which stress is laid, not upon getting a speaker to think rightly, but on getting him to talk glibly on the side to which he is assigned, without regard either to what his convictions are or to what they ought to be."

"Is there something in Colonel Roosevelt's contention?" asks *The Harvard Alumni Bulletin*; and it prints, as a partial answer to its question, this letter from Mr. Hans von Kaltenborn, in which the writer describes his own experience as a debater:

"In my own case, after thinking, talking, and believing that Federal incorporation is about the most unsatisfactory solution of the trust problem, I was sent to Princeton to argue for Federal incorporation. The insincerity and artificiality of my speech was as apparent to the judges as it was to myself, and we lost the debate largely because my speech failed to carry conviction. Moreover, I have never ceased feeling thoroughly ashamed for having yielded to the persuasion of the debate managers. Throughout the trials, which extended over a period of several weeks, and in the course of which I spoke as I believed, points and illustrations suggested themselves spontaneously. In reading, my mind grasped quickly and eagerly everything that bore on my contentions. Having made the team . . . for three weeks—the most arduous and unpleasant weeks of my college career—I struggled to change my belief and to armor myself against it with an increasing array of 'proof.' When the day came

I went into the debate without joy or confidence. I came out feeling bitter and sick at heart over having brought defeat to my college without the consoling reflection that I had done my best."

"One give-and-take session with men who believe what they say and are permitted to say what they believe," concludes Mr. von Kaltenborn, "is better training than a dozen formal debates."

A LOSS TO LITERARY JOURNALISM

SUCH MEN as Francis Fisher Browne "make little noise in the world, and are seldom known in their own day, but posterity has a habit of finding them out," writes one editor, commenting on the recent death of the man who more than thirty years ago founded the *Chicago Dial*. The *Chicago* of 1880, which Mr. Browne had the temerity to select for the launching of a purely literary magazine, has been described as "a veritable hotbed of philistinism." Yet under the influence of his devotion and enthusiasm this incongruous venture so flourished that when he laid down its editorship a few weeks before his death *The Dial* had won and long held a place all its own among our publications. As the *Chicago Public* remarks, it is "probably the only purely literary paper that has survived in this country without other interests and unconnected with any other publishing venture." *The Dial's* independence of other interests, however, did not date from the beginning, since for the first twelve years it appeared under the imprint of the publishing house of McClurg & Co. It was in 1892 that Mr. Browne acquired Messrs. McClurg & Co.'s interest, *The Dial* at the same date being changed from a monthly to a semimonthly publication. In *The Dial* for June 1 we find the following tribute to its founder:

"His death has occasioned little comment outside the circle of those who in one way or another came in direct contact with his personality. Like all sensitive and finely grained natures, he made no claims for himself, preferring rather to work obscurely for high ends than to gain popularity at the slightest cost of lowered standards. He belonged dis-

tinctively to the older editorial school—the genial and scholarly and urbane type which, as long as Mr. Howells and Mr. Alden are with us, can not yet be termed extinct. . . . It can not be doubted that in the rolls of the future the name of him who has just left us will be found with that small but shining company of whom Curtis and Norton and Stedman are perhaps the chief recent exemplars—the men whose lives were given with quiet steadfastness to advancing the interests and enhancing the honor of culture in America."

In addition to his magazine writings Mr. Browne published a small volume of poems called "Volunteer Grain," and "The Everyday Life of Abraham Lincoln," and compiled and edited several anthologies.

While *The Public* characterizes him as "throughout his life a democrat, an open-minded radical, a living refutation of the idea that culture and democracy are incompatible," it seems



FRANCIS FISHER BROWNE.

Who founded, and for nearly a third of a century conducted, the *Chicago Dial*, "probably the only purely literary paper that has survived in this country without other interests and unconnected with any other publishing venture."

that his democracy did not make him subservient to the mob's point of view. Thus we are told by John Burroughs that "Francis Browne never went with the great crowd either in politics or literature or religion." To quote further from this tribute of an old friend:

"His keen sense of the real values in life kept him apart from the loud and scrambling multitude, and made him an inspiration to all persons of fine and heroic ideals. *The Dial*, which he founded and conducted so long, has been a distinct force in our higher civilization. He had one gift which I have never known equaled, and which probably was not possessed in the same manner by any other person of his time—I mean his prodigious capacity to absorb and repeat the best lyric poetry. His mind was a veritable anthology of all the best short poems in English and American literature. He did not have to memorize a poem as most of us do in order to retain it: he got it by a kind of spontaneous absorption, and it apparently required no effort of memory for him to recall it—it had become a part of the vital current of his life. I verily believe that without any apparent effort he could recite the greater part of the poetry contained in his selection called 'Golden Poems.'

"And this wonderful capacity to retain the poetry of other people did not stand in the way of his producing many fine poems of his own. His father before him was a poet, and the sacred fire gained rather than lost in the keeping of the son."

POETRY AND PROFITS

THE TRADITION that he who serves the muses must be content with rewards other than financial is rather startlingly confirmed by a recently published letter from Robert Browning to the officials of the British Inland Revenue. Altho this letter was written in 1880, when the poet was sixty-eight and his reputation had long been established, it reveals the fact that the profits he derived from his poetry were negligible, if indeed he was not actually out of pocket. Most of his work, he says, was published at his own expense, which "was never repaid." It is to be noted, however, that he did not sell his poems to magazines before publishing them in book form, and that the possession of "a little independence" relieved him of any necessity of exploiting his gift financially. Commenting on this letter *The Bellman* (Minneapolis) remarks:

"It does not follow from this that had Browning not possessed private means a callous world would have allowed the poet to starve to death in a garret. Under the spur of necessity his methods both of writing and of publishing would no doubt have been radically different. As it was, he deliberately turned his back on the mercenary side of his calling. 'I write poems,' he says, 'and no prose whatever, having never in my life written one line for a newspaper, review, periodical of any kind—with a single exception in the case of a magazine ten years ago or more.' The exception was a poem written for a charity, which derived five hundred dollars from its publication. 'My poems,' he adds, 'are unpopular and unsalable, being only written for myself and a certain number of critics whose approbation is satisfaction enough.'

"Had the poet chosen to exploit his wares he could no doubt have made a bare livelihood; but when all allowances are made for his indifference to pecuniary reward, the result is sufficiently astonishing. . . . His reputation had long been established, and Browning societies were busy up and down the land burning incense to their hero and dissecting and torturing his verses. From the sale of his works in this country, where they had a wide vogue, it is true that on account of inadequate laws of copyright he received no profits; but even so, one would have supposed that, however far he was from being a 'popular' poet, he would have met with sufficient appreciation in England to have secured him a modest competence.

"The moral seems to be that which Alfred Noyes recently preached to us and which he himself has put into practice with no small degree of success, that a poet, if he is to receive the pecuniary recognition to which he is entitled, must adopt the business methods that are applied to any other profession, not excluding, let us whisper it, the sweet uses of advertising. Only thus, unless, like Browning, he happens to possess 'a little independence,' can he escape the traditional lot of poets—a garret in his lifetime—and the Hall of Fame after his death."

OUR ARCHITECTURAL CHAOS

CHAOS, according to Ralph Adams Cram, one of our most distinguished architects, "is the only word that one can justly apply to the quaint and inconsequent conceits in which we have indulged since that monumental moment in the early nineteenth century when, architecturally, all that had been since the beginning ceased, and that which had never been before on land or sea began." Becoming more specific in his dates, Mr. Cram places the "monumental moment" here referred to somewhere in the decade between 1820 and 1830. "What happened, then, in 1825, what is happening now, what is going to happen?" he asks, and in answer to the first part of his question, replies (in the *July Yale Review*, New Haven):

"We all know what our own Colonial was like; perhaps we do not fully realize how varied it was as between one section and another, but at least we appreciate its simplicity and directness, its honesty, its native refinement and delicacy, its frequent originality. It isn't the same as English Georgian; sometimes it is distinctly better, and, however humble or colloquial, it is marked always by extreme good taste. If anything, it improved during the almost two centuries of Colonial growth, and when the nineteenth century opened it was still instinct with life. A half century later where were we? Remember 1850, and all that date connotes of structural dishonesty, stylistic barbarism, and general ugliness! Here is the debatable period, and we may narrow it; for in 1810 and in 1820 good work was still being done, while in 1840, yes, in 1830, the sodden savagery diluted with shameless artifice was widely prevalent. To me, this decade between 1820 and 1830 is one of the great moments in architectural history, for then the last flicker of instinctive art among men died away, and a new period came in. Such a thing had never happened before: it is true Rome never matched Greece in perfection of art; the dark ages after her fall were dark indeed; the second dark ages after the death of Charlemagne were equally black; while the transition from Gothic to Renaissance was not without elements of disappointment; but at none of these transitional moments were people absolutely wrong-headed, never was the work of their hands positively disgraceful. Even now we put their poor products in our art museums, where they are not outfaced by the splendid monuments of the great and crescent epochs. In a word, what happened about 1825 was anomalous; it happened for the first time; and for the first time whatever man tried to do in art was not only wrong, it was absolutely and unescapably bad."

For some examples of the chaotic architectural conditions that followed, Mr. Cram commends us to Fifth Avenue, New York. We read:

"A walk up Fifth Avenue from Madison Square to the Park, with one's eyes open, is an experience of some surprises, and equal illumination; and it leaves an indelible impression of that primal chaos that is certainly without form, if it is not wholly void. Here one may see in a scant two miles (scant, but how replete with experiences!) treasure-trove of all peoples and all generations: Roman temples and Parisian shops; Gothic of sorts (and out of sorts), from the 'Carpenter-Gothic' of 1845, through Victorian of that ilk, to the most modern and competent re-casting of ancient forms and restored ideals; Venetian palaces, and Louis Seize palaces, and Roman palaces, and more palaces from wherever palaces were ever built; delicate little Georgian ghosts, shinking in their unpremeditated contact with Babylonian skyscrapers that poise their towering masses of plausible masonry on an unconvincing substructure of plate glass. And it is all contemporary—the oldest of it dates back not two generations; while it is all wildly and improbably different."

Turning to the question, "What is happening now?" Mr. Cram finds the following styles contesting for the field: Three kinds of Classic, namely, pure Classic, Beaux Arts, and neo-Colonial; Gothic (of which Mr. Cram is himself perhaps the most eminent exponent); steel-frame; and Secessionist. "Each," he says, "is contributing something to the mysterious alembic we are brewing; and all we hope is that out of it may come the philosopher's stone that, touching inert matter, shall turn it

into refined gold—which, by the way, is the proper function of architecture and of all the arts." Becoming more optimistic as he turns to the future, he goes on to say:

"I believe all the wonderful new forces now working hiddenly, or revealing themselves sporadically, will assemble to a new synthesis that will have issue in a great epoch of civilization as unified as ours is disunited, as centripetal as ours is centrifugal, as spiritually efficient as ours is materially efficient; and that then will come, and come naturally and insensibly, the inevitable art that will be glorious and great, because it shows forth a national character, a national life that also is great and glorious."

"THE SHAKESPEARE OF JAPAN"

THIS TITLE is applied by his countrymen to Chikamatsu Monzaemon, who, born nearly a century later than Shakespeare, is credited with being both the creator of the Japanese drama and the most prominent figure in its history. His plays, of which the fifty-one still in existence are said to be only a portion, were first written for a marionette theater at Osaka. While they cover a wide range of subjects, the author seems to have had a predilection for tragic love episodes. These facts and those which follow are gathered from an article by H. Kazumi in *The Japan Magazine* (Tokyo, June). Chikamatsu's origin and early youth, we read, are still involved in some obscurity, but most of his biographers agree that he was born in 1653, of samurai stock, in the little village of Hagi, in Chosu, and that, like the great Japanese novelist, Bakin, he afterward renounced his class and became a *ronin*.



CHIKAMATSU MONZAEMON.

Father of Japanese drama. His countrymen compare him with Shakespeare, tho he is very far removed from the classical."

These *ronin*, or masterless samurai, says Mr. Kazumi, "were the terror of medieval Japan." Just how he came to turn his attention to play-writing is not made clear, but "in 1690 we find him associated with the marionette theater in Osaka," and here "he laid the foundation of the modern stage in Japan."

He died in 1724. Of the points of resemblance between Chikamatsu and Shakespeare Mr. Kazumi writes:

"In both, comedy frequently treads on the heels of tragedy, and prose is often intermixed with poetry. The language of monarchs and nobles is allowed to alternate with the speech of the common people. In both dramatists, there is a disposi-



"THERE IS A PREPONDERANCE OF MURDER."

Chikamatsu was fond of scenes like this.

tion toward the historical play. Both reveal a marvelous facility of language and both are tainted with the grosser element rejected by the more refined tastes of later times. But whatever may be said for Shakespeare, it must be held that Chikamatsu is very far removed from the classical. The portraiture of character is somewhat rudimentary, the philosophy of life is considerably wanting in originality and depth, and there is a preponderance of blood and murder that tends to reflect upon the audiences of his time. Chikamatsu loved to make the blood of his hearers curdle and their flesh creep, and they loved to have it so. As to the quality of the poetic portions of the plays of Chikamatsu there is no comparison with Shakespeare at all. Tho there are meter, rhythmical cadence, fit language, and some play of fancy, there is real poetry in but a very modest degree. Moreover, the habit of playing on words and using pivot words in his poems must be regarded as a serious blemish from a literary point of view, tho no doubt these characteristics added much to the enjoyment of the play by the people of the time."

Altho Chikamatsu's plays average about the same length as a Shakespearian drama, some of them are said to have been written in a single night. So moving were his *Shinju-mono*, or plays in which the victims die for love, that "stories are still told of how lovers died together after seeing them." We read further:

"To many students the works of Chikamatsu at first sight do not appear like dramas at all, but simply romances with an unusual proportion of dialog. All the *Jôzuri* contain a large narrative element of a more or less poetical character. The poetic part is chanted to music by a chorus, while the narrative is declaimed as the puppets perform. The dialog, which is often subordinate, merely forms a thread to connect the scenes represented by the puppets on the stage, and makes up for what is lacking in stage scenery. There is no doubt, however, that the works of Chikamatsu are real plays. They have a well-marked movement of plot from the opening scene up to the final catastrophe; and they abound in highly dramatic situations and appear designed with a view to spectacular effect. At any rate, the stage of Japan had never before seen anything like them; and so they won for their author the credit of being the creator of the Japanese drama.

"Most of the plays of Chikamatsu may be classified as *Jidai-mono* and *Sewa-mono*, that is, as historical plays and dramas of life and manners. The majority of them are written in five acts, tho a few are three-act plays. There are critics who hold that the number of acts was suggested by the Dutch then living at Nagasaki, but of this there is no evidence."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



HIGH-WATER MARK OF BIBLE DISTRIBUTION

THE BIBLE as a force for religion, for civilization, and even for the spread of commerce on the face of the earth, is dwelt upon with reverence and enthusiasm by the press, both secular and religious, in commenting on the Ninety-seventh Annual Report of the American Bible Society.



YAN AH YIOH, THE OLDEST CHINESE COLPORTEUR.

One encouraging feature of the report, according to the *Baptist Watchman* (Boston), is that "the life of modern nations is both opening new doors for the advent of the Bible and opening the old doors wider," and it instances the course of events in China and the results of the Balkan War as presaging "great changes in the attitude of millions of people toward the Scriptures." Moreover, the reports from home agencies, we read, show "steady and progressive action" in most fields, especially in those of the West. Mere figures may often seem "dry and uninspiring things," *The Watchman* admits, yet bids us consider that of the number of Bibles distributed at least a portion "have been read to spiritual advantage by very many people," while equally worthy of note is "the example of devotion, fidelity, and even heroism on the part of many who carried the book into isolated communities."

What these figures are appears from the report of the American Bible Society as follows:

"The total issues at home and abroad amount to 4,049,610 volumes. These consist of 399,734 Bibles, 713,891 New Testaments, and 2,935,985 portions. Once more we report an advance over the issues of any year in the Society's history. When we realize that this is more than twice the issues of five years ago, and that for twenty-five years preceding that the annual issues averaged 1,500,000, this very noticeable advance becomes significant, and is a tribute in itself to the living power of the Scriptures. Of the total issues, 2,107,859 volumes were issued from the Bible House in New York, which is an advance over the issues of last year from the Bible House of 270,503 volumes; and 1,941,751 volumes were issued by the Society's agents abroad, being printed on mission and other presses in Turkey, Syria, Siam, and Japan. The total issues of the Society in the ninety-seven years amount to 98,268,175 volumes."

The Episcopal Recorder (Ref. Epis., Philadelphia) says that this report is second in interest and figures only to that of the British and Foreign Society, which "issued during the year nearly seven million copies of the Scriptures in four hundred and fifty different languages," which comparison brings to mind the statement of the *Indianapolis News* that the latest figures on the general distribution of the Bible are "amazing in their magnitude." Year by year throughout the world, we read, the distribution increases and with each increase "comes an enlarged demand from the field," analyzing which *The News* has this to say:

"China and Japan continue to absorb most Bible distribution, altho the East Indian countries are close to them in demand. It is impressive to consider that many peoples without a written language received their first insight into such by the presentation of the Bible or parts in their spoken tongue. A pessimistic report was given the other day by a missionary of long experience in China. He said that the Chinese had as yet only a vague conception of Christianity. That may be true. But this distribution is having its effect, and it perhaps never will be known to what vast extent the political awakening in China was caused by the leaven introduced by the Bible."

The Society's statistics move the *New York Commercial* to the



DISTRIBUTING THE BIBLE BY BICYCLE.

This is one of the 902 colporteurs employed by the American Bible Society in the home and foreign fields. He is with a western agency.

following observations on the involuntary service rendered to commerce by the spread of the Gospel:

"The one has broken the path for the other where they have not traveled together. Not all the practises of commerce, it may be, are quite as much in accord with gospel teaching as they ought to be, but more than any other two forces in human life they have been and are conquering the world, and molding it to loftier ideals."

DR. BRIGGS AS A CONSERVATIVE

THE HERESY CHARGES sustained against the Rev. Charles Augustus Briggs twenty years ago by the Presbyterian General Assembly made an eminent theologian and scholar a national figure, even to the secular world, sent him into the ministry of another denomination, and caused Union Theological Seminary to declare its independence of the Presbyterian Church. Now his recent death moves many an editorial observer to recall with wonder the heat and bitterness generated by that famous trial, and to contrast the conservative attitude revealed in his writings with the popular conception of him as an extreme religious radical. They note, also, a growing spirit of tolerance in the religious world. Thus the *Chicago Post* remarks that Canada and the South are now practically the only two sections of the continent where outbreaks of "heresy-hunting" are conceivable; and the *New York World*, commenting on the "progress made in two decades in reading 'the rule of reason' into the Scriptures," remarks:

"By a coincidence of interest as affording a basis for comparisons in the liberalization of doctrinal tenets, only a few weeks before Dr. Briggs's death, four graduates of the seminary, one a son of Dr. Van Dyke, were accepted for ordination in the Presbyterian ministry notwithstanding their doubts on such cardinal points of doctrine as the literal interpretation of the virgin birth and the physical death of Lazarus. Dr. Van Dyke, in their defense, stated that belief in these old fundamentals of orthodoxy 'was not essential to the Christian faith,' and he denounced 'the new attempt to exalt the letter above the spirit in judging the fitness of men for the Christian pulpit.'"

In tracing the influences behind this change of spirit, says the *Brooklyn Eagle*, "not a little should be credited to what is popularly called 'the Briggs case.'" This case arose from an address on "The Authority of Scripture," delivered by Dr. Briggs, in 1891, when assuming the chair of Biblical theology in Union Seminary, where he had already served for seventeen years as professor of Hebrew. In this address he said that there were three sources of religious authority—the Bible, the Church, and reason. This amounted, in the opinion of his critics, to an invasion of the supreme authority of the Bible. Other statements made by him on the same occasion and afterward used against him in his trial were, that "errors may have existed in the original text of the Holy Scriptures;" that "many of the Old Testament predictions have been reversed by history;" that "Moses was not the author of the Pentateuch;" that "Isaiah was not the author of half the book which bears his name;" that "the processes of redemption extend to the world to come;" and "that sanctification is not complete at death."

Dr. Briggs was first tried by the presbytery of New York in 1892, and was acquitted. His critics then carried his case before the General Assembly, which met in Washington in 1893, and there he was convicted of heresy by 385 to 116, and removed from the ministry. As a result of the Assembly's action the seminary withdrew from the control of the Presbyterian Church, and became an undenominational evangelical institution. Dr. Briggs's views did not prevent his ordination a few years later as a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, altho he is said to have challenged that Church's claim to apostolic succession. He died

on June 8, at the age of seventy-two, having been a member of Union's faculty for forty years. During his long career as scholar and teacher he published many books on Old Testament exegesis, Hebrew lexicography, higher criticism, and theology.

"In certain points," says the *New York Independent*, "Dr. Briggs was as frankly conservative as in others he was progressive." The same paper adds:

"His older years have been given more to conserving the faith than to breaking new paths. Indeed, his last work, just issued, 'Fundamental Christian Faith,' is an exposition and defense of the Apostles' Creed and the Nicene Creed; for altho he had declared the Unitarian Martineau quite as worthy a Christian as Spurgeon, he never swerved from his defense of trinitarianism and the virgin birth."



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A "HERETIC" WHOSE BOOKS NOW SEEM CONSERVATIVE.

Altho Dr. Briggs was convicted of heresy twenty years ago because of his application of the higher criticism to the Old Testament, his later works rank him as "one of the most conservative of theologians."

His death seems to bring back no echoes of the old bitterness of those days when his opponents raised the cry: "Which will you believe—Christ or Briggs?" Thus the *Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg) refers to him as "one of the most noted Biblical scholars of the world," and "one of the few American scholars that have a reputation abroad," and declares that: "He rendered a large service to all churches in his Biblical investigations and writings, and his name will long be held in honor." And in *The Herald and Presbyter* (Presbyterian, Cincinnati) we find praise for his later works and only a mild condemnation of his "heretical" opinions:

"His recent work in which he defends the doctrine of the virgin birth is one of the strongest defenses of that essential doctrine. He was undoubtedly a man of much learning and scholarship, the author of many special volumes and the editor of various series of commentaries and other works, all on religious and Christian themes, and, while his contributions have been rich and varied, it will always be lamented by the friends of evangelical truth that he said so much in the years gone by to weaken the strong regard of his pupils and readers for the sole and unquestioned authority of the Holy Scriptures."

One scholarly secular paper, the *New York Evening Post*, is not deterred by the seeming paradox from picturing this convicted heretic as "one of the most conservative of theologians." We read:

"Greatly misunderstood as he was at the time, it is probable that the lapse of years has done little to correct the popular judgment of this great scholar. The judicious have known what his work was, but common repute continued to class Dr. Briggs as a radical in theology, whose views were dangerous to the peace, if not to the doctrines, of the Presbyterian Church. As a matter of fact, he was one of the most conservative of theologians. The 'heresies' of the last few years—those, for example, with which young graduates of Union Seminary have been supposed to be tainted—were anathema to Professor Briggs. A large part of modern theological speculation and development left him untouched—except as it filled him with righteous indignation. The very last book which he published contained attacks of the most severe kind upon rash innovators who would take away from the faith once delivered to the saints. In its thoroughly orthodox and traditional spirit, it might have been written by any of the theologians who prosecuted him for heresy—by Dr. Patton, let us say, or Professor Shedd.

"This suggests the complexities of Professor Briggs's position, and the causes of the strange misapprehension under which he long labored. Fundamentally, he was a scholar. His industry was for years almost cruel, so completely did he wreak himself upon study. And his range of attainment was vast. We suppose that no American teacher of his day had a wider or more

minute acquaintance with Semitic languages and the whole literature of investigation relating to them. Particularly did his labors in Old Testament criticism win for him recognition as one of the masters of them that know. . . . He flung himself with ardor into what was, in his earlier years, the new method of the higher criticism."

Dr. Briggs himself, says *The Evening Post*, "had no difficulty in reconciling the discoveries of scholars with reverence for the Bible as the inspired word of God," but "others in the Church could not do it";

"They honestly thought that he was destroying the doctrine of inspiration. They could not see how a Bible made up of superimposed and blended documents—shown graphically in the 'Polychrome Bible' published some years ago under the direction of Professor Haupt—could be an infallible rule of faith and practise. And they brought Professor Briggs to trial."

A KNOCK-OUT BLOW FOR OPIUM

MANY RELIGIOUS and secular papers construe the statement of Mr. H. S. Montagu, Under-Secretary for India, in the House of Commons, that "we are prepared to revise the treaty of 1911, and not send any more opium to China," to mean that the traffic in the drug will be wiped out in a comparatively short time. This new attitude of the British Government is regarded as being doubly significant because Yuan Shi-kai, President of the Chinese Republic, is quoted as saying that "no stone will be left unturned till opium is finally and completely suppressed in China." In his address Mr. Montagu said that two steps had already been taken. In 1907, the Indian Government, acting through His Majesty's Government, had agreed to put a stop to the Indian traffic with China on condition that China during the same time end the growth of the poppy within her own border. The treaty was modified in 1911 so as to accelerate the gradual suppression of the traffic. Mr. Montagu continued:

"Now, to assist China, the Indian Government is prepared to take a third step in advance. They have abandoned altogether the revenue derived from the sale of opium to China for this year, and are to-day selling no opium to China. I am in as proud a position as an Under-Secretary for India has ever occupied, in saying, for the first time in the modern history of India, that we are not selling an ounce of the poppy to China. When the present stocks are absorbed in, roughly speaking, a year's time, we shall have the treaty right, in response to China's own demand, to sell her 26,781 chests more, but I am glad to be able to tell the House that, notwithstanding this, and tho we might get something like \$55,000,000 revenue, we are prepared to revise the treaty of 1911, and not to send any more opium to China; but never again, with the single condition that China is steadfast in pursuit of her present policy."

"This declaration represents," thinks *The Christian Advocate* (Nashville), "one of the most significant and auspicious actions taken by the British Government since ten million pounds sterling was paid by way of compensation to the slave-owners of the West Indies when slavery was abolished." And *The Examiner*, a New York Baptist paper, remarks that "thus the long disgrace and reproach of a professedly Christian nation forcing the horrible traffic in opium upon a helpless and protesting people has been at last ended," and "the Government is paying a heavy price for its past iniquity, but the removal of the reproach is well worth the money." "The importance of this statement can not be exaggerated," says *The Methodist Recorder* (London); "its effect on the Government of China will be immense, and we may confidently expect that the drastic measures pursued there, both by stopping poppy-growing and suppressing opium-smoking, will be persevered in until the curse has completely disappeared from the land." The perplexing problem which confronts the reform movement just now is the

disposition of the opium already manufactured. Concerning this the Prohibitionist *Vindicator* (Franklin, Pa.) states:

"It is said that England will face a somewhat difficult financial problem in connection with this, since not less than \$75,000,000 worth of opium is now stored at Shanghai with loans to the amount of \$50,000,000 against it, advanced by Chinese bankers. England's only way out will be to appropriate sufficient money to purchase this whole stock of opium."

President Yuan, who is supposed to speak with authority for the Chinese nation, expressed his views in the following language when he announced his program:

"More important by far to the present generation of my people is the complete extermination of opium and the opium habit. China has been dying from this curse for more than half a century—fifty-nine years, to be exact. Her people, overcome by this vile drug, have been half asleep and have not known that they and their country were dying. Years ago the nation appealed for outside aid in its suppression, and the world knows what aid was rendered. The drug was forced upon us more than before. For nearly sixty years it has stood as a great crime of humanity. But we will stop it and free the land of the devouring scourge. Our National Assembly has already passed many laws regarding it, and these laws will be enforced. We are establishing an army, and that army will fight opium and opium-smugglers on all the frontiers of land and sea, opium dealers and subdealers in all of the cities and towns, and opium users everywhere."

The protests of some of the East India newspapers are not unlike those of American liquor interests wherever and whenever there is a fight to drive saloons out of business. They say the people who profit by the production of opium are the victims of "senseless agitators." They argue that Hindustan is "being robbed of her revenue merely to secure a monopoly for Chinese opium cultivators." The case for the Hindu poppy-growers is presented by *The Statesman* (Calcutta), an English paper:

"It is notorious that the production of native opium in China has continued despite the efforts, ostentatiously announced, of Chinese officials to put it down. It is not necessary to impugn the sincerity of the Chinese reformers. All we say is that their professions have not been made good by China as a nation."

"In one of the latest Chinese papers to hand—a Shanghai Republican organ, by no means likely to be prejudiced in favor of the opium trade—a telegram appears dated April 7, which states: 'Reports coming in from many quarters confirm the opinion that the present year's opium harvest in Kansu will prove a record one if the weather is suitable and there is no official interference.'"

"The Republican Administration, we are told, has been making strenuous efforts to suppress the cultivation; but apparently, after a year of these strenuous efforts, all that can be said is that they have met with 'considerable success in many districts'—success which, as we know, has been obtained in many cases only by the most ruthless coercion of an unwilling people."

Now, according to this writer and others, while China has been so delinquent at home, she has treated the opium exported from India in open contravention of Indo-Chinese agreements, the result of which, according to the same writer, is that "the stocks of Indian opium at Shanghai have accumulated to an extent which in January practically compelled the Government of India to suspend the sales of opium certified for export to China." It is to relieve this congestion, at present amounting to almost \$100,000,000 worth of the drug, that the East-Indian authorities have been compelled to kill the Indo-Chinese traffic. The writer thus condemns the Chinese for creating the successful *impasse*, and thereby forcing the hand of the British-Indian Government:

"India has made a great sacrifice of revenue—in other words, is consenting to check the progress of public works in this country—for the sake of ending the opium trade, merely stipulating that the Chinese shall do their share of the work by stopping their own production of the drug. It is reasonable to ask that the suppression of the evil complained of shall be a reality, and that India shall not be tricked in order to secure a valuable monopoly for China."

MOTOR TRUCKS



METALLIC WHEELS AND WOODEN WHEELS FOR TRUCKS

AS the wire wheel for pleasure cars is now much to the front in discussions, so is the metallic wheel for trucks. Thus far trucks in this country have usually been equipped with wooden wheels. Such changes as have been made began with the substitution of metal hubs for wooden ones; the motive here was to make possible the use of antifriction bearings. Metallic spokes next came in. Of various former steps in the industry and the trend nowadays, Arthur J. Slade writes in *Automobile Topics*:

"Since 1907, when the importation into America of one of the most successful European trucks began, the improvement in the design, as well as construction, of wood wheels has been very marked. At that time one of our leading wheel builders undertook to practically duplicate these European wheels with spokes about 5 inches in width, flaring at the outer end so as to form an adequate support for the felloe, and also of sufficient cross-section to insure a good shoulder on the end of the spoke against the inner surface of the felloe. Ever since that date the wheel builder in question has been manufacturing wheels, from designs similar to this, with great suc-

cess; and, altho some other wheel builders contended at the time that it was not feasible to produce wooden wheels of a size suitable to finish spokes of such unusual dimensions, the majority, if not all, of the

wheel builders catering to the motor-truck industry are now building wood wheels of this general type.

"As far back as 1858 and 1862, motor-trucks are reported to have been built, in an experimental way, with steel wheels. The cast-steel wheels were similar to those now being advocated by several manufacturers, having hollow spokes integral with hub and felloes. They were made of crucible steel and used a tire constructed from a combination of wood, steel, and rubber. About twenty 5-ton trucks were built and the wheels were found to be on the whole satisfactory. The disk wheels were made of boiler plate, riveted to cast-steel hubs and to a steel tire band. . . .

"In 1905 came out a line of trucks equipped with wheels made up of steel plates. In the interior of the wheels an electric motor was mounted, and this same construction has been followed up to the present date. At about the same time came out 5- and 10-ton capacity gasoline trucks equipped with wheels on which the tires were segments of rock elm and the side plates were steel disks.

"In 1906, a metal wheel was introduced to the market in Chicago. These wheels were built of side disks of steel, reinforced inside with structural shapes; the various members of the wheel being riveted together.

"Comparatively few well-known truck builders in this country are at present using metal wheels, and those who are using them have not previously used wooden wheels. The vast majority of motor-truck manufacturers, including those whose product dates back to the beginning of the motor-truck industry in this country, have used wooden wheels consistently, improving their design from time to time, but not abandoning a material for wheel construction which has on the whole proved entirely satisfactory.

"At the present time there is undoubtedly a general effort being made by manufacturers of parts for motor-trucks to add metal wheels to their product; and with the exception of one manufacturer, who proposes to build wheels of malleable iron, all of them are building their wheels of cast steel. What, then, are the specific advantages offered by metal wheels which should influence a motor-truck designer to specify metal construction rather than wood? . . .

"First, it is claimed by one of our members, who is chief engineer of a company about to place cast-steel wheels on the market, that 'It is now conclusively proved that

there is a distinct saving in tires on steel wheels. Some of the largest tire manufacturers guarantee as much as 30 and 40 per cent. longer life on steel than wood.' Inquiry made of the leading tire-manufacturing companies, verbally or by letter, has failed to verify that statement. The opinion of several tire company officials



FIGURE 10-4
A SCISSORS-GRINDING MOTORIST WHO IS RUNNING FOR OFFICE.

The above picture shows the motor-car equipment of a scissors-grinder in Los Angeles who recently became a candidate for a local office. One of the owner's methods in his campaign was to travel about the city in this car, combining scissors-grinding and saw-filing with the prosecution of his claims as a candidate. He took to grinding scissors and sharpening saws as a consequence of an accident which made him a cripple and dissipated what money he had saved.

seems to be personally in favor of metal wheels for the one reason that they are likely to be made accurately to size, but the tire companies positively decline to guarantee an added mile or even to express the opinion that added mileage can be expected.

"As to the question of accuracy of workmanship, it is entirely feasible for the wood-wheel manufacturers, under the present S. A. E. standards, equipping the wheels with S. A. E. hands, to work within the necessary tolerances and provide wheels which will have the accuracy required. Accuracy in workmanship is a question of care in construction and careful inspection, and the manufacturer who insists upon

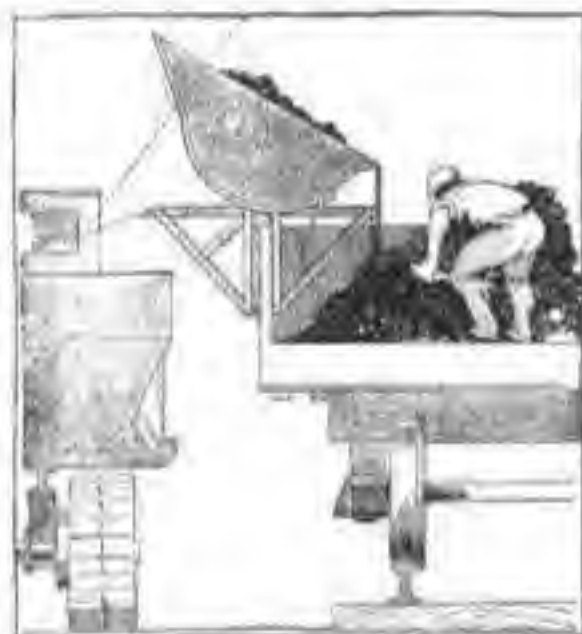


FIGURE 10-5
A DEVICE FOR LOADING COAL TRUCKS FROM RAILWAY CARS.

The above cut shows a device now in use in Chicago. Coal, by this method, is hauled at the regular horse rate of fifty cents per ton. While a team of horses in one day can haul about twenty-five tons of coal, the motor-truck, equipped as above, with hoppers attached to the railway car, is able to deliver about one hundred tons a day. This large amount of work is made possible by the elimination of loss in waiting; the truck can be loaded in a minimum of time. When an empty truck arrives at the railway car, two or more filled hoppers are emptied into it until it is full. By the time the truck returns from a trip the hoppers are again ready to be emptied. By this means the truck is kept constantly in service.



A THREE-TON TRUCK THAT PLUNGED OVER A TEN-FOOT STONE WALL. THE ONLY DAMAGE A FLATTENED MUFFLER AND A TWISTED RUNNING-BOARD.

cess; and, altho some other wheel builders contended at the time that it was not feasible to produce wooden wheels of a size suitable to finish spokes of such unusual dimensions, the majority, if not all, of the

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accurate wood wheels conforming to S. A. E. standards has no trouble in securing them.

"Another claim made for metal wheels is that their strength is greater than wood wheels. Assuming the cast-steel wheels to be free from defects, and to have the chemical and physical characteristics recommended by the Iron and Steel Division, these wheels certainly develop marvelous resistance to shocks. I witnessed a test of such a wheel recently which was subjected to the impact of a weight swung as a pendulum against the side of the felloe and the wheel was deformed beyond the semblance of a wheel, and even then did not show any fracture. At the same time, as has been pointed out by the Iron and Steel Division, steel castings can not be inspected against blow-holes, and had the wheel in question contained some concealed defect, failure in testing would probably have resulted. As to the strength of well-constructed and properly designed wood wheels, the front wheel of a truck manufactured by one of my clients came in contact recently with a road obstruction with such impact that the strain broke the steering-gear, but the wheel was uninjured, and on another truck a rear wheel was subjected to such an impact that the axle spindle was bent without injury to the wheel. Therefore, on the question of strength, that of the high-grade wood is entirely adequate for commercial purposes.

"The contention is also made that the metal wheel will dissipate heat more effectively than the wood wheel. There has come under my observation no case in which a truck tire on a modern motor-truck has been injured by lack of heat radiation under service conditions. I assume that the heat developed in a solid rubber tire is due to the deformation of the rubber which comes in contact with the ground. This surface is in contact with the air and I should expect that the heat would be radiated through the air more easily than transmitted through the base of the tire to the wheel and thence radiated by the wheel, felloe, and spokes.

"The fourth point in considering the relative merits of wood and metal wheels is the comparative cost and weight. It would appear that the cast-steel wheels are both costlier and heavier than the wood wheels. The burden of proof seems to rest with the metal wheel manufacturer, that they have an economic advantage over the wood wheels, resulting in a financial saving to the owner of the truck equipped with metal wheels."

Further items pertaining to this subject are given in *The Horseless Age*. The writer refers to many attempts made by various dealers to introduce wheels of metal, but the net result at present is "that comparatively few well-known builders in this country use metal wheels." Thus far manufacturers have not felt themselves forced to adopt them. In order to bring about a radical change, metal wheels "must be shown to have some practical advantage."

MOTOR-BUSES HERE AND IN LONDON

The signing on May 28 by Governor Sulzer of a bill permitting other motor-stages than those now in use to be operated on the streets of New York, has been hailed in several quarters as "the breaking up of a monopoly." *Associated Press* remarks that the signing of this bill "opens a field to various motorcarrying companies, several of whom have plans for an invasion." One company which was formed in April announced its intention of running electric



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buses on Madison and Park Avenues for a flat rate of five cents, instead of the dime which has been exacted by the monopolistic company now in operation on Fifth Avenue. Other companies are heard of which profess an intention to run lines north and south on other avenues in New York.

This type of public conveyance in cities had its origin in Europe. In London the motor-bus has about eliminated completely the historic bus drawn by horses so long a dominant feature of interurban London transportation. The first motor-bus is believed to date from 1902. The number in service in London long since exceeded 1,000 and is now more than 3,000. Most early motor-buses were made in France and Germany. *The Horseless Age* prints a paper by T. V. Browne dealing with the experience of London with these vehicles, from which the following paragraphs are taken

"According to figures furnished by the commissioner of police, the number of motor-omnibuses licensed during 1912 for use in London was 2,908, so that with the subsequent additions there are now more than 3,000 of these vehicles in use in the metropolitan area, as compared with about 1,000 in Paris.

"The first requisite for the successful use of motor-omnibuses in competition with street trams is, of course, good roads, and in this qualification London and its environs are now second to no other town, and it is largely owing to this that the motor-omnibuses have been able to compete so favorably with the trolley-cars.

"Two main factors have principally conduced to the present efficiency of the petrol omnibuses as now running on the London streets, and these are, first, the insistence of the police authorities that the vehicles should comply with a high standard of noiselessness and reliability combined with a low maximum weight limit; and secondly, the determination of the constructors to produce vehicles capable of passing these tests. Cases have been known where vehicles failed to obtain a license to run solely on account of the hissing noise caused by the passage of the air through the carburetor inlet.

"The greatest difficulty in connection with the reduction of noise has been experienced with the change speed-gear. Extensive experiments have been carried out in the endeavor to minimize the sounds emitted by the indirect drives of the gears. The solution has been found by entirely replacing the spur-wheels except in the case of the reverse, by silent chain drives. These have proved to be quite satisfactory in every way in spite of the fact that the chain makers themselves were very pessimistic as to their use. The salvation of the whole arrangement is the shortness of the chains, so that with the few links employed the total stretch of the chain with wear is very slight.

"For some time great trouble was caused by the leakage of oil onto the roads from the crank-case, gear-box, and worm-gear case. It became necessary, in order to comply with the police regulations, to cast troughs below the joints to catch the oil which escaped from them. The joints were made as tight as possible by the use of brown paper, but the mechanics when overhauling the chassis often displaced the paper, so that leaky joints were rather the rule than the exception. This objection has now been entirely overcome by having the joints carefully scraped up by hand and then fitted together without the intervention of any jointing material.

"The road wheels are made from special steel castings with hollow spokes."

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CURRENT POETRY

THAT the metaphor is an important element of poetry no critic would deny. Indeed, the successful use of figurative language is one of the tests of the poet; if he merely states facts in straight, unimaginative phrases his verses are uninteresting and generally, in spite of rime and rhythm, unworthy to be called poetry. And perhaps the highest—certainly the most difficult—type of poem is the one which is throughout a sustained metaphor. Some, but not all, of the parables of the New Testament are examples of this, and some Biblical scholars have so considered the Song of Solomon. A metaphor extending through a stanza is not difficult to sustain, but to carry it through a succession of stanzas, with no inconsistency or confusion, is not easy, and for this reason it seems to us that the poem which we quote below deserves particular attention. It appears in the July number of *The Yale Review*, a magazine which is gaining an enviable reputation for the high quality of its verse. In a manner somewhat suggestive of the late William Vaughn Moody, Mr. Benét has developed a lofty metaphor, developed it in stanzas that crash and ring like the sledge of the smith of whom he sings. Some little obscurity mars the poem at first reading, particularly in the eighth stanza, in the line "Not smith of dispensation I, but smith of truing." But this defect disappears when the poem is reread and the full force of the metaphor is comprehended. This is more than distinguished versification; it is poetry of a high order.

The Anvil of Souls

BY WILLIAM ROSE BENÉT

Above the darkening forest, from his red-doored smithy,

Loomed forth the huge artificer of all the years to be.

"Now, on the steep of vision, what wanderer (thou, I prithee?"

"I climb from Man to find the plan!" "Then learn of me!"

His sledge is oak and mountain crag. Its weight is thunder.

The souls are on his anvil laid like sword-blades bright.

His sledge's swing is lightning and cataclysmic wonder—

Its impact on the leaping soul both Morn and Night!

And this is the song that he hath for mighty singing:

"The blade that writhes beneath the sledge, white-hot—cold-blue!

The anvil—the anvil—the anvil's giant ringing;

And, hissing from its bath of stars, the soul steels true!"

The smithy's walls are lightened as by a forest fire; And first the smith was imaged wrath, and then vast peace!

His lineaments are joy and peace. His thews can never tire.

The starry bath beside his hand is called Release.

The souls are hot with flashing sparks. The souls have voices;

But drowned in the reverberance of that huge din.
And in his strength the smith is glad, and in his calm rejoices,
And flings the trued steel to Release, to hiss therein.

His face glows joy. His face is ever lightened
Not angrily, but glowing with the justice of his trade;
For lo, the dullest metal to beauty brightened—
The bent and dented, flawed and scarred, like blue steel made!

"For Man I toil—for men have no regretting;
So toil I, joying to be just to each for all.
As due them all, I true them all, no flaw forgetting;
And in a like perfection they hang upon my wall.

"For Man is mine, but men are not my doing.
So some shall writhe through furnace pain to dazzle whole;
Not smith of dispensation I, but smith of truing.
Hark! From the well-brink of Release chants soul on soul!"

"And what is called your anvil? You name names madly!"
"The state men flee and cling and flee—and would retest!"
For all the glory of mine anvil, heaven sings sadly.
The soul of all perfection knows mine anvil best!"

I keep within my heart this song of his for singing:
"The steel that writhes beneath the sledge,
white-hot—cold-blue!"
The anvil—the anvil—the anvil's mighty ringing—
And, hissing from its bath of stars, the soul steeled true!"

Many poets try to put social problems into verse, and few achieve real success. There are some notable exceptions. Mrs. Browning's "The Cry of the Children," being one. Katharine Tynan contributes to the London *Vineyard* some strong and beautiful lines on the campaign for the protection of children. The last stanza is splendidly resonant.

The Strong Fight

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

I build a strong tower for the children, the children,
With moat and portcullis I keep it still;
The foe clangs without, but within it the children
Sleep soundly and sweetly till cock-crow shrill.

I wage a Holy War for the children, the children,
My hand against the world that they may live.
I am cunning and crafty as the fox for her children;
Wise as the serpent lest the children grieve.

I build a warm fire for the children, the children,
To my tower oft beleaguered allies I call;
They shine like the sun to the eyes of the children;
God's men-at-arms keep us by gate and wall.

I leave in safe keeping the children, the children,
Down to the cities I take my way;
Past the walls and the sentry, alert for the children
I creep in the shadows like a beast of prey.

I gather rich stores for the children, the children,
The lowing of oxen is heard as I come,
I carry the sheaves in my arms for the children,
Oh, sweet on the hill-top the lights of home!

Unless the Lord build it, the house for the children;
Unless he be with me my labor's vain.
He has thought it and planned it, the fold for the children
Where the lambs be folded without fear or stain.

I fight the holy fight for the children, the children;
The sons of God glorious sit down at my board.
Tho the foes hem us in, shall I fear for the children
Fighting the strong fight in the Name of the Lord.



Number three of the Hupmobile week-end series

Ho for Camp Week-End!

As "the family car" struts through the last grove of gleaming birches, the welcoming about came from "Sue", lagging a pail of water from the smiling little lake. Meanwhile in "The House in the Woods" "Billy" was broiling tea and frying fish.

The boys had come out with the Hupmobile in the morning, bringing the "grab" and the blankets and fishing tackle and camera. Then—as soon as Dad got through at the office—the rest of the family were bundled into the Hupmobile and sped across country for an incomparable Saturday and a tranquil Sunday in that most relaxing of the family institutions—"Camp Week-End."

There isn't much to this "House in the Woods"—a cabin really of four rooms. From the rocky ridge across the lake you can see the city's pall of smoke. Yet you have found that these two days in the woods store up a week's health for the whole family; give the whole family a vital common interest; bring the youngsters closer to Nature, and, better yet, closer to you, their father or mother. "Camp Week-End" is better, cleaner and safer than the city streets.

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Wheelbase, 126 in.

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"20" H.P. Runabout \$ 750
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and he won't tell. But his friends believe that his ambition is undiminished by his experience of the last few years; he may go more slowly and with a greater degree of care than formerly, but he has made up his mind to regain his grip on affairs, and he is able enough to do this.

In appearance he has changed a great deal. In former years he had a ruddy complexion; his face was firmer and plumper. He always dressed neatly and was never without a red carnation in his buttonhole. Dapper is the exact word for his appearance in those days. His face is still ruddy, but has not half the color it used to have. The red carnation is gone; he still dresses with care but more quietly.

No one knows that any exceptionally wealthy man is behind him. The banks and trust companies of Bath, Me., might furnish him with enough capital to give him a start, and they have plenty of confidence in him. Members of his family have some money, and they lent him the 15,000 shares of stock in the Hudson Navigation Company, which he pledged in the acquisition of a controlling interest in the company. He has plenty of friends who have confidence in his ability to "come back" who would back him to a substantial amount.

Morse did not have to put up any money of his own to get the Hudson Navigation Company, which was an old property of his. His sister owned 4,000 shares, and other members of his family brought the total to 15,000 shares. A syndicate, composed of John W. McKinnon, who had been president of the company since Morse was deposed in 1910; G. E. Shaw, his partner; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., George R. Sheldon and others, had 20,000 shares.

There are 80,000 shares of stock outstanding. The market price was \$18 a share. Morse bid \$25 for it, and his bid was accepted. In the same brisk manner of his earlier days he closed the deal, put up the 15,000 shares of his family for security for the purchase of the syndicate's 20,000 shares. He then controlled 35,000 shares, and almost all the other stock is in the hands of persons who are friendly to him.

We are told that the line has not enjoyed since the panic the prosperity of the old days, but it is believed that Morse can make the business a success. He made the American Ice Company and the Ice Securities Company pay huge dividends until he let them go. *The Sun's* story continues:

There is a tightness in his jaw that is noticeable. One can easily imagine that he has determined to make good in his chosen field. He is a strong believer in his own ability to make money, and it was this that carried him from his ice business in Brooklyn into Wall Street in 1890.

To become a power in the ice business, Morse first went back to Maine and cornered the supply of ice there. Ice companies had to buy their ice from him at his price. Some of them did but couldn't pay for it, so Morse took stock in payment. That gave him control of



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the companies. When he formed the American Ice Company with a capital of \$60,000,000 he sent the price of ice up to 60 cents a hundred pounds at the piers. That invited competition, but when competitors got their ice to New York they found that Morse had closed every dock to them.

American Ice Company stock went up to 90, and up went the fortunes of Morse into the millions. The company had a few years of great prosperity, and paid 6 per cent. on the preferred and 4 per cent. on the common. Then the stock began to drop as fast as it had gone up, and stop paying dividends. Morse got out as active manager, remained quiet for a while until public indignation over the price of ice cooled, and then organized the Ice Securities Company. He took in the American Ice Company and other ice companies, paid 7 per cent. on the preferred for a while and sent the price from 34 up to 93 in less than a year.

In 1907 this company's stock dropt from 96 to 8½, after three dividends had been paid. Morse had sold long before the crash came.

Between his two coups in ice he had gone into the banking field and acquired bank after bank. An investigation after the 1907 panic showed how he did this. He simply put up the stock of one bank as collateral for a loan with which he bought the stock of another bank, and kept repeating this performance.

The shipping business also attracted him strongly. In 1901 he bought the People's Line to Albany. Then he went to Boston and bought all the lines that ran north from there. Next he bought the Metropolitan Line and ordered the Yale and Harvard built at a cost of \$1,000,000 each. Before long he had other steamers on the Hudson. Then he bought the Clyde and Mallory lines. All the time the banks he controlled were lending huge sums on the securities he was buying.

Then the United Copper pool, in which were Morse and the Heinzes and the Thomases, sent the stock up 20 points. Somebody entered the market with a lot of stock just when the pool seemed a success. The Heinzes say it was Morse, who, altho bound by an agreement not to sell, began to feed the market. The pool collapsed and the Bank of North America, which had lent Morse millions on notes made by clerks acting as dummies, began to totter.

Morse couldn't make good on a loan of \$500,000 and the United States District Attorney began an investigation which resulted in the indictment, conviction, and sentencing to fifteen years of the man who had controlled \$300,000,000. He served two years, and President Taft pardoned him on January 18, 1912. Since then, until his acquisition of the Hudson Navigation Company, he has divided his time between Bath and Europe in the search for health.

Mrs. Morse, to whose efforts goes the credit for getting her husband out of jail on a pardon, had worked night and day for his release, and since his release has always been with him. The doctors said he didn't have a year to live when he left Atlanta, but it would seem that they erred.



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WHEN BREAD WAS PRECIOUS

AFTER-DINNER speeches in favor of international peace may do a great deal of good, but their efficacy is nominal when compared with the impression made upon the minds of intelligent people by the war paintings of famous artists like Vereshagin and the terrible stories of bloodshed on battle-fields and starvation behind the fortifications of besieged cities. That is a reason for quoting a London *Chronicle* man's story of the fall of Scutari. His realistic account of the sufferings of thousands and death of hundreds before and after the surrender to the Montenegrins might be used to advantage as a tract by the peace societies of Europe, Asia, and America. Read it:

And what weeks those last two were! The warships of the Powers, lying foolish and idle off the coast, were seen from the heights of Tarabosh, and inspired hope. But no help came, and the rumor spread through the town that they were Greek and Bulgar reinforcements. Europe babbled and unrolled coils of red tape—talked of rescue and did nothing. And in eight days over 300 people died of starvation. Indeed, only the fact that in the surrounding fields a large number of frogs, snails, and tortoises were found and used as food, saved a large part of the population.

And all the while, in defiance of Europe, the Montenegrins rained shells and shrapnel into the best quarter of the town.

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Horrible tales of suffering are told—of a woman and all her six children who starved to death; of another woman who, while cooking a few beans for her child, was struck by a shell which tore off both her hands and feet. The soldiers who came from the trenches to fetch provisions and ammunition hurried back thither, for the trenches were far safer than the town. The fire was directed on the civil population to force its surrender.

For the last 28 days no food was dealt out to this population. All was needed for the army. Two and a half pounds of maize rose to three dollars. Bread was made of linseed and all kinds of bran and cement, and caused acute diarrhea. And all this time two great ship-loads of relief stores, sent by Italy and Austria, were waiting off the coast. Yet the so-called Powers were powerless to save the town. Those stores wait still.

When the last rations of dry biscuit had been given to the soldiers three battalions threw down their arms. Then it was that Essad Pasha sent out a boat with a white flag to make terms of surrender.

And—such was the irony of fate—the boat had only left a short time when the Serbs sent in word that in obedience to the Powers they were withdrawing. Had the Powers but acted strongly a week earlier how differently things might have turned out! Essad was reluctant at first to yield.

So all that night a merciless bombardment was kept up on the town. Next day he surrendered, but made most ample and full stipulations as to the safety of the population—making special terms for sick and wounded, and for respecting the religious rights of the population; and demanded himself to withdraw with all his arms and the honors of war.

The Montenegrins, anxious to obtain possession of the town before the Powers could act, gave him all his terms. And in such a hurry were they that he should evacuate that they supplied him with a large amount of food to start away with at once. He evacuated Tarabosh and the other defenses in turn, and the Montenegrin troops took possession. Thus the town surrendered. Scarcely any large ammunition remained. By assault it could never have been taken. Its defenses were too strong. The battering to pieces of the town itself and the starving of the population finally gave the place into Montenegro's hands.

The tale spread by the Montenegrin official news that a big fight had taken place, and the Montenegrins suffered heavy losses, was a pure invention.

Montenegro occupied the town first chiefly by volunteer troops from abroad and by gendarmerie. With the eyes of all Europe directed on the town, the long-talked-of pillage of Scutari had to be abstained from. In fact, the wilder and more undisciplined troops were not ad-

mitted till some days later, and were only allowed to stay a couple of days.

Since then Montenegro has been striving feverishly so to "corner" the Scutarines that they will ask Europe for Montenegrin rule. Owing to the blockade no food can be imported save through Montenegro, and Montenegro has the people in her hands. The whole of the flour and corn and rice she can control. A small amount of food only comes in from the surrounding villages—but many of them are in need of food themselves.

Rations of bread and flour are dealt out to the poor, who sit in crowds waiting all day for the dole. No one can buy flour except in tiny quantities. Only Montenegro can feed the people.

They are in terror of a second famine. Common suffering has united Catholic and Moslem as they have never been united before. Both dread Slav dominion, and wait impotent, hoping for help from the Powers, while armed patrols march up and down the streets.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

High Notes.—Dr. Lloyd, of London, says Caruso's very bones are musical. Those 2,000 "bones" a night he received in the United States are musical also.—*Houston Post*.

Wild.—"Does your husband give you all the money you want to spend?"
"My goodness, no! Why, even I would not think of being that extravagant."
—*Detroit Free Press*.

Loquacious Diet.—MISSIONARY (to cannibal)—"What makes your chief so talkative to-day?"

CANNIBAL—"Oh, he ate a couple of barbers this morning."—*Minnesota Minne-Ha-Ha*.

A Riot.—WILLIE—"My father put down a disturbance last night."
BILLIE—"Is that right?"
WILLIE—"Yes; he ate a Welsh rabbit."
—*Yonkers Statesman*.

Why He Groaned.—A small pickaninny heaved a jug over the counter to the grocer.

"Mammy wants er dime's wuth er 'lasses," she announced.
Knowing the family ways, the grocer was inquisitive.

"Got yo' dime with you, Sally?" he asked.
"Yas, suh."

Thereupon the grocer went below to the molasses barrel in the cellar. It was a cold day, and the stream ran slowly from the spigot, but he whistled and stamped about for ten minutes to keep up his temperature as well as his courage. At last the jug was filled and his cold and lonely vigil ended. He returned and heaved the jug back over the counter.

"Lemme have yo' dime, Sally," he said.
Sally's eyes grew white and wide.

"Laws a mussy," she exclaimed, "if mammy ain't gone an' put dat dime in de bottom er dat jug."—*New York Evening Post*.



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Ain't It Awful?—Perseverance has won many a hard-fought victory that was really not worth the effort.—*Puck*.

True Courtesy.—LADY (at piano)—
"They say you love good music."
YOUTH—"Oh, that doesn't matter. Pray go on."—*Le Rire*.

Special Request.—"Please, teacher, mother says can Albert David sit by 'isself this mornin', 'cos 'e's got a touch o' the measles?"—*Punch*.

Trade Formula.—WOMAN (to druggist)—
"Are you sure this rat poison is good?"
"Certainly. It's cheap, palatable, and very nourishing."—*Fliegende Blaetter*.

Just a Listener.—IRATE INTRUDER—
"Look here, you've been in there half an hour and never said a word."

MAN IN THE TELEPHONE BOOTH.—"I am speaking to my wife, sir."—*Sketch*.

On a Payroll.—"How is our friend Grafton's position on that bill regarded?" asked one member of a legislature.

"Well," replied the other, "the general impression is that his position is a very lucrative one."—*Washington Star*.

Stung Again.—LANDLADY (to lodger)—
"Come into the kitchen, sir, and see the grand procession as it starts."

"I can see it well enough from my own room window."

"Of course, but I've let that."—*Fliegende Blaetter*.

Puzzled.—BESS—"Something that Jack said last night didn't sound just right."

TESS—"What was that?"

BESS—"I told him if he called me pet names I wouldn't speak, and he replied that he would call me dear at any price."—*Brooklyn Life*.

What Mother Did.—Percy Noodles says, speaking of automobiles, that when he asked the capitalist's daughter the other night how her father got his start, she replied that her impression was that her mother found him in neutral and cranked him up.—*Dallas News*.

Back-slap.—She finished a tirade at her friend, and ended with:

"There, I think I have made myself plain, have I not?"

"Made yourself plain, dear?" sweetly answered the once friend. "Oh, no, dear; you were born that way."—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

Heading Them Off.—Aunt Cindy was running around the yard in the rear of her cabin seeking to drive into her henhouse a dozen or so of chickens that seemed anxious to go anywhere but in the henhouse.

"Why do you go to all that trouble, Aunt Cindy?" asked a passer-by. "Don't you know that chickens come home to roost?"

"Sho', I knows it, white folks," answered Aunt Cindy. "an' dat's de trouble—dey's goin' home to roost!"—*New York Evening Post*.



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Foreign

June 12.—The Danish Cabinet resigns after an adverse vote in the recent elections. It is announced at Buenos Aires that ex-President Roosevelt will visit Argentina and lecture on the progress of the United States. The Argentine Government announces that it does not consider the American meat companies operating in Argentina a trust.

June 13.—A French column is ambushed in Morocco and 64 killed and 109 wounded. Gov. Castillo Brito, of the Mexican State of Campeche, takes the field with 1,000 men against Provisional President Huerta, according to a dispatch from Constitutionalist headquarters.

June 15.—The Servian Cabinet resigns. An Ottawa dispatch says government estimates indicate that Canada's crops this year will be below the average.

June 16.—Mrs. Pankhurst, the militant suffragette leader, who was rearrested on June 14, is once more released from jail after a "hunger strike."

Emperor William, at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign, burns the political testament of his predecessor and great-uncle, Frederick William IV., which counseled Prussian sovereigns to overthrow the Constitution.

June 17.—Six militant suffragettes are found guilty of conspiracy to destroy property and sentenced to prison.

The ship *Karluk*, which is to convey the members of Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson's scientific expedition to the Arctic, leaves Victoria, B. C., for Alaska.

The Bulgarian Government formally accepts the joint demobilization proposal submitted by Serbia and Greece.

June 18.—The Reichstag adopts a resolution providing for the lightening and shortening of the German military service.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

June 12.—The Interstate Commerce Commission decides to investigate the affairs of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, which was recently placed in the hands of receivers.

The Senate Lobby Investigating Committee learns that 1,500,000 pamphlets have been sent out under Senators' franking privileges by persons working in the interest of the sugar-beet industry, thereby saving \$28,000 postage.

June 13.—The appointment of William H. Berry as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia is confirmed by the Senate.

The Senate Finance Committee votes to amend the Underwood Tariff Bill, by putting print paper on the free list.

The Senate approves the Sundry Civil Bill and sends it to President Wilson for his signature.

June 14.—Ambassador Chinda informs Secretary Bryan that Japan is willing to renew the treaty with the United States.

June 16.—Secretary Bryan issues a statement announcing the intent of the President to maintain the civil-service principle in the consular service.

The Supreme Court decides twenty-three railway-rate cases, reiterating the ruling in the Minnesota case, which recognizes the right of States to fix intrastate rates so long as they do not make them excessive.

Secretary of War Garrison announces that the plans for a permanent government in the Canal Zone will not go into effect until after the formal opening of the canal in January, 1915.

June 17.—The Government decides to apply the Pure Food Act to meats and meat products.

President Wilson nominates Thomas Nelson Page, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to Italy.

GENERAL

June 14.—O. Krennbrock, of Santa Barbara, Cal., is arrested on a charge of attempting to bribe Senator Works to secure for him the local postmaster'ship. Krennbrock, who is a carpenter, says he did not know it was a crime to pay members of Congress for getting such positions.

The American polo team defeats the British team in the second and deciding game of the international cup series at Westbury, Long Island.

June 18.—The Hamburg-American liner *Imperator*, largest ship afloat, arrives at New York on her maiden trip across the Atlantic.

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Our Engineers have built up and torn down thousands of experimental tires to give you a road-resisting More Mileage Tire—a tire in which each thread of fabric and every ounce of rubber would be combined to give you the greatest strength and resistance—and the result is Perfect 3-Point Rim Contact.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE FALL IN STOCK-EXCHANGE, JUNE 10, PRICES

DURING the week ending June 14, railway and industrial stocks fell to new low records since the panic of 1907. The Supreme Court decision in the Minnesota rate case brought upon the Stock Exchange a flood of liquidations in which practically all railroad and industrial stocks suffered serious declines. A table was printed in the *Wall Street Journal* showing the low prices for railways, on the day following the decision (June 10), as compared with the previous day's prices. Figures were also given to show the low prices reached in 1907. Following is the table:

Railroads:	June 10	High	Low	Low
	Low	1913	1907	1901
Atchafalpa	93	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baltimore & Ohio	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canadian Pacific	214 $\frac{1}{2}$	296 $\frac{1}{2}$	138	87
Central of N. J.	280	362	144	145 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chesapeake & Ohio	63	80	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
C. M. & St. Paul	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	134
Chicago & N. W.	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	138	126	168 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. C. C. & St. L.	44	54	48	73
Del. & Hudson	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	167	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	105
Denver & Rio Gr.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie	20	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Northern pf.	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	167 $\frac{1}{2}$
Illinois Central	110	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	116	124
Kansas City Sou.	21	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lehigh Valley	141	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	76
Louis. & Nash.	120	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	15
M. S. P. & S. S. M.	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Mo. Kan. & T.	18	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Missouri Pacific	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	60
New York Cent.	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	130 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. Y. N. H. & H.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	206 $\frac{1}{2}$
Norfolk & West.	98	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	42
Northern Pacific	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pennsylvania	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	137
P. C. C. & St. L.	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	51	57
Reading	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
Rock Island pf.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26
Southern Pacific	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
Southern Railway	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	18
Texas & Pacific	11	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	76
Western Maryland	32	46	6	6
Wisconsin Cent.	42	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	13 $\frac{1}{2}$

There was some recovery within a week after the decision, but the level remained low. John Moody, writing in his well known *Magazine* several days before the decision was rendered, declared that prices had then "reached a lower average than at any time since the spring of 1908," many prices having gone to "the neighborhood of the panic prices of 1907." Of the causes for the decline, he said:

"The causes are clearly apparent. While general trade conditions are not such as to cause extreme discouragement, it must be agreed that such disturbing factors as the Berlin situation, and the general stress of credit conditions in Europe, are not matters to be passed lightly by. Our own credit condition has been none too sound this year, but there is not such urgency here as on the other side of the water. While New York has found it difficult to float new security issues, London, Paris, and Berlin are all confronted with a far more troublesome situation. The absorbing power in those centers has been overtaxed for many months, and has finally almost reached the breaking-point.

"It is this foreign situation which has been the primary factor in unsettling all the world's markets during the past ten days, and the liquidation which started extensively at the close of May is directly traceable to this cause. The selling of Canadian Pacific by Berlin on so large a scale last week clearly precipitated the general down-

ward movement in the entire New York market.

"But this situation alone would not have been so serious were it not for the fact that certain local developments of the past month have helped the general demoralization in the New York market. Chief of these have been the disclosures in recent months of the new type of high finance which has characterized the flotation of a large number of the new industrial issues. The collapse in the prices of so-called 'high-grade' preferred stocks to figures representing little more than half their original flotation prices has naturally gone a long way toward creating distrust. And following quickly on the heels of the revelations in Rumely and others of this type, we had the St. Louis and San Francisco receivership. The latter, had it been due to ordinary causes, would not have been so disturbing, but when it was realized that the failure of this great railroad system was caused also by a species of 'high finance' and had nothing to do with the earning capacity or merit of the main property itself, extreme uneasiness developed throughout the entire length and breadth of Wall Street."

THE INCOME OF A RAILWAY AND HOW IT IS SPENT

Moody's *Magazine* prints the subjoined diagram to show the distribution which railways make of their gross earnings. It will be seen that labor gets much the largest part of the dollar, the next largest parts going for interest on funded debts and for materials, supplies, etc. Dividends call for one of the smaller parts; stockholders get about the same amount as the State gets as taxes. The shaded line which surrounds about three-fourths of the circle indicates that 75.5 per cent. of a railroad's gross earnings are paid out for operating expenses and taxes, leaving the remainder for interest on debts, rentals of leased lands, dividends, and betterments.



THE WAR BURDENS OF EUROPE

Not the least important factors in the heavy demands which have been made on the world's credit in late years are those due to war and preparations for war. A writer in the *Journal of Commerce* notes that the cost of the German Army and Navy in 1900 was \$203,500,000; to-day it is nearly double that amount. During that period, the military expenditures of Germany increased 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.,

their outlays for armies and navies. For eight great Powers—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, France, Russia, Great Britain, Japan, and the United States—the total for military expenditures in 1900 was \$936,500,000; twelve years later the total was \$1,239,500,000. So also of naval expenditures; these eight Powers increased their outlays in the same period from \$436,000,000 to \$768,500,000. Stating the matter in a different way, the figures show an increase in military expenditures of 32½ per cent, and in naval expenditures of 75 per cent., the combined increase for the two purposes in these twelve years being 45½ per cent.

In contrast with these figures are those for the growth of population of the same eight countries. This growth was about 15 per cent, only, or one-third as great as the increased expenditure for armies and navies. The writer believes that, if to the total spent by these countries on armies and navies, he added the sum expended by smaller Powers there will be found a total outlay for armament in 1912 of \$2,500,000,000. Such was the cost of an armed peace, without reckoning the indirect cost due to compelling able-bodied young men to abandon productive occupations in order to serve in armies and navies. In Europe are about 4,000,000 men constantly under arms. If the economic loss thus caused by diminished production be placed at five dollars per man per week, or \$250 per year, the total loss to Europe from this source in 1912 would amount to \$1,000,000,000. This sum, added to the sum spent by taxpayers for armaments, gives us the prodigious total of \$3,500,000,000 annually expended.

THE GROWING ARMY OF SMALL INVESTORS

S. W. Straus, writing in *The Investor's Magazine*, dates the beginnings of investments "in a broad general sense" from the Civil War, when Jay Cooke found a market among the people for government issues with which to finance the war. Since that time, says Mr. Straus, the spread of the investment idea has been even more wonderful than the spread of savings-banks. It is estimated that the public now absorbs annually a sum approximately of \$1,000,000,000 in investment securities. Mr. Straus believes, however, that the field "is only beginning to be cultivated thoroughly."

It is only within the past six or eight years that financial houses had in mind any investors except those of large means. They did not advertise in order to attract the general public. Conditions have so changed that "buyers of investment securities are now numbered in the millions." Twenty or thirty years ago, a man of moderate means seldom thought of making an investment in anything except houses, lands, or speculative stock. A man with a few thousand dollars only was not sought by large investment houses which had sound securities for sale. It was in such conditions as those that "the get-rich-quick industry grew up almost overnight," Mr. Straus continues:

"During the last few years, three great forces have operated against the dam-

July Investments Meeting the General Demand for 6% and Safety

Unquestionable safety is the first requirement of the cautious and prudent investor. At the same time, confronting an increased cost of living, investment buyers justly insist on the highest interest rate consistent with perfect security.

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Lincoln Avenue Building First Mortgage Bonds. Total issue \$100,000; value of property \$200,000. 11-story building, entirely leased. Not rented, earning three times interest charges.

Riverside Court First Mortgage Bonds. Total issue \$100,000; value of property \$200,000. Not rented more than ten and one-half times interest charges.

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We have purchased these bonds after careful investigation. They represent a type of security which we have sold for 31 years, during which time no investor has ever lost a dollar of principal or interest on any investment sold by us.



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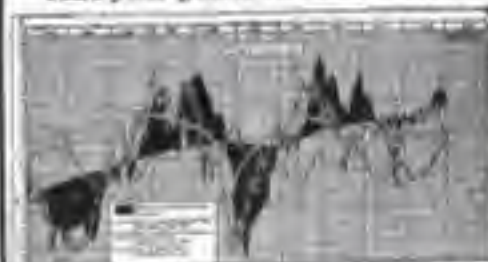
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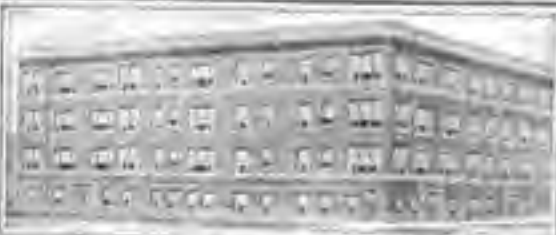
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The underlying security is readily salable for more than three times the amount loaned. We have specialized in them for more than 55 years. Never a cent lost to investors.

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\$500—Denominations—\$1000

On the above building, including the land.

Valued at \$80,000.
Total issue, \$42,500

Bond dated April 30, 1913, and mature as follows:
\$2500, payable April 30, 1914; \$3500, payable April 30, 1915;
\$3500, payable April 30, 1915; \$3500, payable April 30, 1917;
\$2500, payable April 30, 1918.

The above mortgage bonds are secured by high-grade real estate, and are fully guaranteed by the First National Bank of Chicago, and are insured by the Chicago Title and Trust Co. of Chicago, Illinois. Annual income \$12,500, and for the year ending April 30, 1913, \$12,500.

Four hundred and twenty-five pieces of property are included in the above mortgage bonds, and interest has been paid in accordance with the plan.

G.H. CONEY & CO.
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gerous promoters. The first was that of publicity, for many magazines of national scope began a long series of exposures which put the public on their guard. The United States Government began prosecuting for fraudulent use of the mails. The third force exerted was by the great investment banks of the country, which began catering not only to the wealthy, but to investors of moderate and of small means.

"When a sound investment bond is put in competition with the ten-cent mining stock and the merits of the two are impartially compared, the mining stock stands little chance. So year by year, as the sales of worthless stock decreased, the sales of legitimate securities have grown.

"The United States is not yet a nation of investors in the sense that France is. It will be a long time before we see such a wonderful spectacle as was accorded in Paris last year, when the investing public subscribed more than three billion dollars to take up an issue of sixty million dollars of municipal bonds. In France every one is an investor—the scrub-woman, the chauffeur, the porter, the milk-man, each has a few sound bonds tucked away in a strong box. The majority of French bonds are issued in denominations of \$800, and most of these bonds are sold to small investors.

"We have not reached the French stage of thrift, economy, and providence, but we have made at least a good beginning. Sound bonds can be obtained in denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and even \$100, thus putting them within the reach of all investors, however small their means. The man with a few hundred dollars laid up in a savings-bank may purchase, if he wishes, United States Government bonds to net a little less than 3 per cent.; municipal bonds to net about 4 per cent.; standard railroad bonds to net as high as 4½ per cent.; the better grade of public utility and industrial bonds to net 5 per cent., and first mortgage real estate bonds to net 5½ per cent. and 6 per cent. All of these are forms of investment that are of tested, tried, and proved soundness. Bonds of any of these classes, if purchased from an investment banking house of experience, standing, and reputation, afford the investor perfect safety."

WHY THE "FRISCO" FAILED

John Moody writes in his *Magazine* of the causes which led to the appointment of a receiver for the St. Louis and San Francisco railway a few weeks ago. He attributes the failure mainly to unprofitable "feeders." While one of these—the Chicago and Eastern Illinois—is a substantial property, which on a proper capitalization would have no difficulty in showing good profits, the Frisco held it under terms which have proved to be "extremely costly." Mr. Moody says in detail:

"For the preferred stock the company paid in its own guaranteed certificates \$170 per share, and for the common stock \$250 per share, agreeing to redeem those certificates at these prices in 1912. It further obligated itself to guarantee the equivalent of 6 per cent. on the preferred stock and 10 per cent. on the common. Practically speaking the Frisco acquired an option on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois stock, paid no money down on the principal, but has been paying the equivalent of 10 per cent. dividends on the common and 6 per cent. on the preferred. When the record of actual dividends earned and paid by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois in the year ending April 30 is examined, it will be seen how disastrous an investment

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30000 Loudale, Tenn., Electric L. 5½	" 5.50%
30000 Colonial Beach, Va., Water 6	" 5.50%
15000 Williamson Twp., N. C., Road 6	" 5.50%
26000 Youngstown, N.Y., Sewer 6	" 6%

We shall be glad to send our "Book of Bonds" on request. Address

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The simplest form of investment. They are the same bonds as the \$1000 issues, split up into convenient \$100 denominations.

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Service to Investors

Every investor is confronted by the problem of obtaining the largest possible income return without sacrificing safety.

Primarily this problem belongs to the investment banker. The investigation of all features concerning bond issues, including the underlying security, is his specific business.

It is just this kind of service that is offered by our Bond Department. We will be glad to have you call on us or write us in regard to your investments.

Send for our Investment
Circular V-244.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

Capital and Surplus, - - \$30,000,000
Deposits, - - - - - 170,000,000

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AND Your July Dividends

Will the proposed Tariff Legislation affect your investments unfavorably?

Do you know that public utility bonds cannot be influenced by Tariff changes?

That is one of the reasons for their present popularity.

Write for our circular 150-L

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Buy Bonds

Good bonds have all the elements of security of real estate mortgages. They are fractional parts of carefully drawn mortgages on improved and productive property and, in addition, are backed by the credit of prosperous business enterprises. They are readily salable at all times and the interest can be collected at any bank by presenting the coupons as they become due. Long-term bonds assure permanent investment of funds and save the trouble and possible risk of changing or renewing investments every few years.

May we offer suggestions for the investment of your money in high grade bonds which we have examined carefully and which we can recommend?

Correspondence is invited

White, Weld & Co.

The Bookery 14 Wall St. 111 Broadway St.
Chicago New York Boston

and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois common pay as much as 10 per cent. It paid 5 per cent. in 1912, 9½ per cent. in 1911, 8 per cent. in 1910, 2 per cent. in 1909, 8 per cent. in 1906, 5 per cent. in 1905, and 8 per cent. in 1904. Thus, the Frisco has had to stand in the breach and make up these shortages year by year.

Even this condition, however, would not have scamped the Frisco, had it not been that since the close of the last fiscal year the Chicago and Eastern Illinois earnings have been steadily declining and no earnings are now in sight for dividends on the common stock. Thus we find that the collapse of the Frisco has been in no sense due to the operations on its own lines, but entirely because of the losses created by its subsidiaries.

In view of the causes of this company's downfall, it seems clear that any successful reorganization should first of all divorce the main system from these unprofitable 'feeders.' For without these 'feeders' the Frisco would not only be meeting its charges to-day, but would have no difficulty in showing surplus earnings equivalent to at least 10 per cent. on its second preferred stock, after payment of the full dividend on the first preferred.

There ought to be a good future for the Frisco system, if properly reorganized. It operates for the most part through a prosperous and growing territory; it gets high enough freight and passenger rates to show a good margin of profit; its freight haul is considerably longer than the average, and as in the past, it can be operated in the future with genuine efficiency.

This St. Louis and San Francisco collapse has served to bring to light a glaring defect in the present form of making railroad statements. Notwithstanding the rigid rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission, it is still possible for railroads to largely conceal serious losses from stockholders, by burying the telltale figures in the balance-sheets; and this has apparently been done, not only in the case of the St. Louis & San Francisco, but also by the New Haven, the Boston and Maine, the Denver and Rio Grande, and a number of other roads.

In the case of the Frisco, the chief 'singer in the woodpile' is the New Orleans, Texas, and Mexico division of the system. These lines consist of a rather extensive network of roads in southern Texas, some of which have been in operation for a number of years, and others recently constructed. The Frisco created a debt of approximately \$20,000,000 on these lines, in addition to certain mortgages already existing, and undertook to assume this debt. It was persistently stated at the time that great earning power was assured for these new lines and that they would from the start be an asset of great importance to the parent company. Instead of this, however, they turned out to be a liability, and failed to earn their charges by enormous sums.

In its 1910 and 1911 reports the Frisco gave no definite intimation of how affairs were progressing on these new lines, but as a matter of fact they were losing money all the time. Whenever statements of earnings were published, figures were presented under the heading 'All lines of system,' but never were the earnings of these Texas lines included in such reports. In the 1911 annual report of the Frisco it was briefly stated in the text that the new Texas line had lost \$843,002, but it was explained that this was added into the 'cost of property' since the road was not then in full operation. Thus this loss of nearly a million dollars was added in as an 'asset' of the St. Louis and San Francisco.

INVESTMENT SERVICE

The bond house of J. S. & W. S. Kuhn, Inc., has a wider field of usefulness than merely the buying and selling of bonds:

It renders a service that investors need. It aims to safeguard the interest of its clients in every way possible.

It endeavors to supply each investor with securities meeting individual requirements and makes certain that each investment is placed to the best advantage.

The advice and assistance of a house of this character is worth much to the man or woman who is interested in intelligently increasing the earning power of funds invested.

Write for Circular No. 443 describing high-grade bonds and short term notes yielding from 5 to 6% suitable for July investment.

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Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chicago—First National Bank Bldg.
Philadelphia—Real Estate Trust Bldg.
New York—27 Wall Street
Boston—Kuhn, Fisher & Co., Inc.
London, Eng.—J. S. & W. S. Kuhn
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Investment Bonds

YIELDING

4½% to 6%

The return on high grade bonds of active market has in (times past) ranged from 2½% to 4%. Today this normal yield has become threatened to the almost entire extent of 4½% to 6%. More than this: where investors, like most private investors, do not need the element of active market, so long as their investments possess a reasonably broad market, a yield ranging from 4½% to 6% is now to be had from issues of high standard.

Send for Circular 480

"Diversified Investments"

Spencer Trask & Co.

Investment Bankers

43 Exchange Place, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO



"Emergency Money"

A safe kind to carry

Keep a few of these "A. B. A." Cheques in your pocketbook and you will never be caught short for want of cash.

They are as good as actual money and much safer. A thief cannot use them without your signature and they may be replaced if lost or stolen.

"A.B.A." Cheques

Hotels everywhere accept them in payment of bills. You can pay railway and steamship fares and make purchases with them. 50,000 banks have agreed to cash them at sight; no introduction needed, your counter-signature identifies you.

Get them at your Bank

If your bank is not yet supplied with "A. B. A." Cheques, write for information as to where they can be obtained in your vicinity.

BANKERS TRUST CO., New York City



Shaded with Cabot's Creosote Stains
A year January 11, 1913, New York

Moss-green and Tile-red Roofs
Bungalow-brown and Silver-gray Walls

Will make other buildings and garden buildings look like this house.

Cabot's Creosote Stains

These are the best stains for woodwork and garden buildings. They are made of pure creosote and are the only ones that will not wash off. They are the only ones that will not wash off. They are the only ones that will not wash off.

Samuel Cabot, Inc. Mfrs. Chemists
7 Oliver Street Boston, Mass.

During the year 1912 the net loss on these new lines was \$903,969. This loss was not charged to income, but was again 'buried' in the profit and loss account under the list of 'assets.'

NEW YORK NOW THE WORLD'S GREATEST PORT, SURPASSING LONDON

Later figures might change the conclusion, but, so far as they are now available, official figures for the commerce of the world's great cities place New York at the head. London, which for generations led all cities, now stands second; Hamburg is third, and Liverpool fourth. The element of uncertainty referred to lies in the fact that the latest figures for Hamburg, Liverpool, and some other cities are for 1911, while those for New York are for 1912. So far as London is concerned, however, New York leads beyond question, inasmuch as the 1912 figures are at hand for London as well as for New York. While it is possible that Hamburg or Liverpool, or even both, may have made greater increases than New York in 1912 over 1911, this is quite unlikely. Following are the figures for the ten great ports of the world, as given in the periodical called *The Nation's Business*. They are for a year's exports and imports as combined into one total:

1. New York, 1912	\$1,793,800,123
2. London, 1912	1,791,857,641
3. Hamburg, 1911	1,674,187,641
4. Liverpool, 1911	1,637,280,479
5. Antwerp, 1911	1,121,654,700
6. Marseilles, 1911	679,431,500
7. Havre, 1911	531,096,500
8. Bremen, 1911	501,146,540
9. Buenos Aires, 1912	479,536,241
10. Calcutta, 1911	410,128,320

Commenting on this showing, *The Nation's Business* remarks that the extraordinary growth in commerce which has made possible this supremacy for New York, "can be understood by glancing back fifty years." It adds:

"In 1862, the imports of the whole nation were \$189,356,679, or \$5.79 per capita, as against \$16.94 per capita in 1912. The total exports, both domestic and foreign, for 1862, were \$190,670,501, or a per capita of \$5.83, as compared with a per capita of \$22.41 in 1912. It will thus be seen that the commerce of the entire United States fifty years ago was less than one-fourth of the commerce of the single port of New York in the year 1912."

LOWER COMMODITY PRICES

Brodstreet's "Index Number" for June 1 indicated further recessions in commodity prices. The percentage of decline was not large; in fact, it was quite small, leaving the index number at 800.71. The significant fact in the decline was that it was the sixth consecutive decline since the high point reached in December last year. The decline has been very gradual, but constant. The "Index Number" is the lowest record of since March, 1912. A high level was maintained for months. This gives resistance to the lower tendencies in other commodities. The writer says further:

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Bronze Memorial Tablets
Chicago, Boston, and New York
The National Sign Co. Bronze Foundry
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James S. Coward imports and Uses More

IRISH and ENGLISH BEND SOLE LEATHER

than any other shoeman in the United States.

American "bends" are used by most makers because the cost is less, and they are easy to work. A five minute bath puts American "bends" in condition to use.

IRISH AND ENGLISH BENDS
MUST SOAK FOR FIFTEEN HOURS
BEFORE THEY CAN BE USED.

Nothing is too good for Coward Shoes. Therefore—hundreds of these superior "bends" are cut every week in Coward workrooms.

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What kind of shoe laces

do you wear—the kind that wear out quickly, or Nufashond?

You can get a Nufashond Lace at every price. For summer you'll want

Nufashond

Patented May 31, 1907

Oxford Laces

Especially strong—double reinforced center, with wide flowing ends.

Guaranteed 3 months

25 cents per pair. All pure silk, in black, tan, white—men's and women's. Your dealer has them—or we will mail them on receipt of 25 cents.

Nufashond Shoe Lace Co.
Dept. E. Reading, Pa.



"Six groups descended during a month's time, while seven ascended. Live stock dropt principally because of a decline in the price of sheep. Textiles receded, largely on cheaper domestic wool. Metals declined all around. Coal and coke fell, owing chiefly to cheaper prices for Southern coke. Building materials went off, and chemicals and drugs show a rather sharp decline, this being due to lower prices for carbolic acid. Breadstuffs advanced, principally on crop or weather reports. Provisions show a trifling advance, the most noteworthy decline in this group, that furnished by butter, being counteracted by a rise in eggs and slight gains in other commodities. Fruits are up owing to dearer lemons. Hides and leather ascended because of a slight rise in hides. Oils moved up a little owing to an increase in cottonseed oil. Naval stores rose just a shade, principally on a higher price for resin, and the miscellaneous group reflects a very small advance, cheaper hops being counterbalanced by a rise in tobacco."

THIS YEAR'S DEPRESSION AND THAT OF OTHER YEARS

A writer, using the initials "O. R. S.," and who is referred to as a member of a New York stock exchange house, contributes to *The Bankers' Magazine* for June a short article in which he compares the financial depression of this year with conditions that prevailed in other years back to 1873. Without accepting the cycle theory of panics and depressions, he undertakes to point out certain ways in which present conditions resemble those of some other years. He accepts 1873, 1893, and 1907 as "panic years of the first class," but the years 1883 and 1903 belong rather to the class of secondary depressions, and it is to this class that the present year belongs. Following are interesting points in his article which we may assume to have been written at least a month ago:

"The panic of 1907 was of the first class and called, theoretically, for the recovery of 1908 and 1909. This in turn presaged, at some time during the succeeding three years, commercial liquidation and depression in business, with a tendency on the part of prices to return to the previous panic level, though this tendency has been modified materially in the past by the condition of the money market, by the rate of gold production, and by the accident of good or bad crops in any particular year."

"In our opinion we are now in this second period of liquidation so far as concerns the stock market. With regard to general business, a depression of more or less severity is certainly in prospect dependent upon the crop outlook, the political situation at home and abroad, and the ability of the money centers of the world to adjust themselves to the coming strain. This period of readjustment would not unlikely have reached its climax last year had it not been for the fortunate harvesting of exceptionally large crops, enabling us to put off the eventual reckoning."

French, German, Spanish, Italian



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Broethal's Practical Language
The Language-Phone Method
1000 Madison Ave. New York City

Spend This Summer Sightseeing in Glacier National Park



THE new National Playground—Glacier National Park—invites you to spend your vacation among its mountains, its glaciers, cataracts and trout streams. The scenic grandeur of this 1,500 square mile amphitheatre located in Northwestern Montana, provides a memorable vacation trip.

Vacations—\$1 to \$5 per Day

A magnificent new hotel, operated in connection with the chain of Swiss Chalets throughout the Park, assures ideal accommodations. Tours through the Park by auto, stage, horseback, launch, or afoot may be made at \$1 to \$5 a day. Low round trip summer tourist fares via the Great Northern Railway to Spokane, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and many other Pacific Coast points permit stop-overs at Glacier National Park. Special convention fares on certain dates.

This Literature Sent Free

A set of interesting booklets illustrating and describing the wonders of Glacier National Park, together with an attractive map-folder containing full information as to the cost of the trip, will be sent free to you upon request. Write for this literature before you make your vacation decision.

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"See America First"

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100

July Investments to Net 6 Per Cent.

FUNDS available at this time should be invested to secure safety and the highest consistent rate of interest.

A.R.E. 6's, the Gold Bonds of the American Real Estate Company, provide this combination. They are based on the extensive ownership of New York real estate, which has increased steadily in value for nearly 300 years and creates millions of new wealth every year.

The Company's buildings are located along rapid transit lines, in the direct path of New York City's growth, and in the extension of its business. It offers to investors its Gold Bonds, in these two convenient forms:

6% Coupon Bonds

(in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1000, etc.)

6% Accumulative Bonds

For investing \$25 and upward annually to accumulate \$1000 or more.

Printed matter and map of New York City fully explaining these bonds will be sent on request.

American Real Estate Company

Founded 1888 Assets \$27,202,824.19
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Published by the distinguished, the famous Mothersill's Sewick Remedy as a practical hand book for travelers.

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Is Your Business Transportation On An Efficient Basis?

Are you an owner of horse drawn trucks or delivery wagons?

If so, this talk directly concerns you.

Among the most important problems of modern business is the transportation of goods over roads or streets. Yet until recently many manufacturers and merchants have regarded this department of their business as the least important. While aware of wastes in the traffic service, they have too often regarded trucking and delivery as necessary evils. The significance of delivery expenditure is disclosed when the light of business efficiency is turned upon the transportation end of any business in which goods have to be moved.

Experience shows that comparatively few business men know how much their haulage costs them. This is true not only of the retailer with two or three wagons, but also of the manufacturer whose movement of goods runs into thousands of tons each year.

There are three ways in which to find out whether you are hauling your wares most efficiently:

First, you can make a careful and thorough investigation yourself. But when you undertake to do this you will find the task more difficult than is at first apparent.

Second, you can employ a business efficiency engineer who, if entirely competent, can tell you exactly how much per ton per mile it costs to handle your freights. He can also probably suggest economies and improvements. But business efficiency experts are not always easy to secure, and with small tradesmen their services entail heavy expenditures.

Third, you can write to the Motor-Truck Department of The Literary Digest. The suggestions we will make will be unbiased. Through us you can avail yourself of the traffic experts of one or more of the reliable motor-truck manufacturers and secure two important results: These engineers will determine for you, first, how much your deliveries are costing you; and, secondly, how much they should cost you if made by motor vehicles. Furthermore, they will tell you frankly if the motor-truck cannot successfully replace the horse. These services will put you to no expense.

The broad, educational work being conducted by the leading motor-truck manufacturers aims to show you what you are now doing, how to do what you are now doing better, and how to do what you cannot now accomplish.

The Literary Digest, whose patronage includes so large a percentage of manufacturers and business men (92,450 highly rated men of this class are now on our subscription list), has taken an active part in this educational work.

Hundreds of manufacturers and merchants have consulted our Motor-Truck Department. Our file of letters from these men includes communications from a great diversity of trades and industries, ranging from the retail merchant with a single delivery wagon to the executive heads of great factories. We have helped scores of these men and we are ready to help you.

If you will tell us as fully as possible about your haulage—of what it consists, average length of runs, how much you carry per load, monthly or annual cost of your delivery service (if such figures are available), we will analyze your problems to the best of our ability. There is no charge for this service.

Isn't it worth while to make this investigation? Competition makes it necessary to watch closely every operating cost. Are you getting the maximum return from your delivery expenses? If you are not, your competitor may be. We are ready to help and suggest. Isn't it worth your while to write us?

Motor-Truck Department

The Literary Digest

"The position of the market at the present time bears more resemblance to the secondary depression periods of 1903 and 1883 than to the first-class panic years of 1893 and 1873. In those depressions the trouble was the direct outgrowth of the strained money situation, due to the enormous overproduction of securities and unwarranted extension of credit by the banks on inadequate reserves, just as is the case to-day. There was no lack of business at either period and prosperous conditions ruled at the beginning of each year, but the strain on the banks proved too great and resulted then, as it most certainly will now, in forced liquidation.

"It is an undisputed fact that at the present time the security markets of the world are in a congested condition. In Europe the condition is probably worse than here. War, and the preparations for war, the hoarding of gold by both the banks and the people, coming at a time of constantly increasing demands for funds by governments and municipalities and corporations, have created a situation that the signing of a treaty of peace may alleviate but will not settle without subsequent liquidation. Already there are signs of a business reaction in England and Germany, which may eventually be severe, particularly in the latter country. In our own country we are without doubt headed toward a depression of more or less severity. The tariff agitation, the secondary in importance to the money situation, will also have a very disturbing and restraining influence on general business, and it is doubtful if its full effect has yet been felt or discounted.

"The immediate fluctuations in the stock market are always difficult to forecast, but the ultimate outcome, we have no hesitancy in saying, looks bad for the holders of securities. The trend is manifestly downward. Whether prices will reach the panic level of 1907 before a permanent recovery sets in, we would hardly venture to predict, but the tendency is certainly in that direction. The only modifying influence that we can see would be another big crop year, but even this might not have more than a steadying effect. The governing influence at the present time is money. Our legislators have left unheeded the warnings of 1907. Our currency is the same inelastic medium, and our banks will be in the same position as then in time of stress. We believe both the President and the leaders in Congress realize the seriousness of the situation, but the stress of politics has relegated banking reform to a position of secondary importance when it ought to be receiving the first consideration, and the reform when it comes may come too late to stay the storm. The menace of short-time loans, falling due on our normally tight money period, with little prospect of conversion, hangs like a pall over the bond market. In the stock market there is little to encourage either the investor or the speculator."

GOOD-WILL IN CORPORATIONS

Promoters in recent years have made much of good-will. Its inclusion as an asset dates back perhaps many years, but it was not until quite recent years that it was made to appear as a very large item in the assets of corporations capitalized for many millions. Some writers in financial journals are skeptical as to the values that are often placed on good-will. *The Financial World*, for example, remarks that this item "is worth only what the next person will pay for it, and is not a tangible asset." A writer in *The \$100 Bond News*, quoting this remark, adds that

good-will "is usually many times the figure the next person will pay for it." He adds that "much may be said in defense of good-will from the standpoint of a corporation." At the same time it has often been found to be an uncertain quantity. Following is a list of seven corporations, listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with their total capitalization, the amount named in their balance-sheets as good-will, and the high and low prices at which the stock has recently been quoted:

	Total Capital	Good-will	High	Low
Woolworth...	\$85,000,000	\$50,000,000	117 $\frac{3}{4}$	85 $\frac{1}{4}$
G'drich Rub'r.	90,000,000	60,592,650	81	28
Butt. Pub. Co.	14,647,200	9,865,065	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$
Studebaker Co.	41,026,000	19,807,277	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	26
Sears, Ro. Co.	48,000,000	30,000,000	221	165
Und'rw'd T'p'r	13,500,000	7,995,720	115 $\frac{3}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$
In contrast,				
Gen. Elec. Co.	101,202,000		\$1118 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$

THE COMING NEW DAY FOR THE ERIE

Ever since 1908, after the beginning of improvements in grades and the extension of double tracks on the Erie road, repeated predictions have been made as to coming large increases in traffic. Barring a few recessions due to floods or a coal strike, these predictions have thus far been well borne out. It is confidently believed that increases in earnings will continue for some time to come. The double tracking of the western line of the Erie, undertaken at a cost of approximately \$20,000,000, is now nearing completion. The entire line to Chicago will be ready, it is said, for the heavy movement in freight predicted for the coming autumn. Over seventy miles of new service tracking had been put into service by the end of May.

The gross revenue of the Erie for May this year was \$5,318,000; last year for the same month the revenue was \$4,285,000, an increase of about 24 per cent., due in part, however, to the cessation of trouble with the miners. For eleven months of the current fiscal year, the total revenue of the Erie was \$57,190,000; for the same period last year, it was \$51,463,000, or an increase of about 11 per cent. It is expected that the total revenue for the fiscal year ending June 20 will reach \$62,200,000, and possibly something more. Six years ago, when the important work in lowering grades was undertaken, the gross yearly revenue was only \$49,783,000. The growth from that point has been steady. President Underwood says it is the steady increase in Erie's earnings that makes "the foundation of his faith." If the crops this year shall prove to be all that they now promise to be "calamity-howlers may howl in vain." There can be no hard times, he says, "if the crops are anywhere near as good as they were last year." As soon as the company is able to profit from the facilities now so near completion, he believes a further increase of \$10,000,000 will occur in the road's business, making a total annual income of at least \$72,000,000, as against a total of only \$49,783,000 when the new work was undertaken. Following are figures which show how steady has been the growth in the Erie's income since 1908, the figures being for the month of May in each year, and for each fiscal year itself:

	May	Year
1913.....	\$5,318,473	\$62,200,000
1912.....	4,285,492	56,492,370
1911.....	4,834,975	56,649,908
1910.....	4,506,138	54,866,190
1909.....	4,289,265	50,541,162
1908.....	3,851,252	49,784,236



Mother and I in COLORADO

And it's a real "thriller," I tell you—a panorama to remember for a lifetime. Truly Colorado is full of wonders—and full of bracing, brilliant loveliness, too, where valleys and streams are simply enchanting.

Our happy vacation began on the Rocky Mountain Limited

—every morning from Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo—

a train that is a one day's wonder in itself—only Colorado could make you willing to leave it.

We just ate and slept and basked in the observation car, sampled the library, listened to the music and let ourselves be waited on by the nicest attendants. It was delightful.

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every morning from St. Louis, and other splendidly equipped, fast daily trains via Rock Island Lines from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and Memphis for Colorado, Yellowstone Park and the Pacific Coast.

Low Fares Daily June 1st to September 30th

"Little Journeys in Colorado" and "Under the Turquoise Sky" are two books which make the way clear. Let me send them to you. L. M. Allen, Pass. Traff. Mgr., 8 La Salle Station, Chicago, Ill.

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and Booklet "L" showing 6026 miles per tire on 140 tires, without a single puncture or inner-tube replacements.

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Put the Shine Back on Your Automobile

You can take off all travel-stain—the heaviest grime and grease. You can make your car as lustrous and glossy as new with

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A vegetable-oil soap that gives new life to paint and varnish. Will not streak or crack the finest finish. MOBO is good for cleaning furniture, leather, painted walls, parquetry and the like.

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Wallace Irwin, writer and lyricist, author of "Letters of a Japanese Schoolboy," etc., says:

"Tuxedo is always welcome. A pleasant smoke, a mental bracer—the ideal tobacco."

Wallace Irwin



WILLIAM COLLIER

William Collier, celebrated American comedian, now starring in his new farce, "Never Say Die," says:

"My pipe is always Tuxedo-filled. I tried other tobaccos before I discovered Tuxedo. Now there is no other."

William Collier



W. HAYDEN COLLINS

W. Hayden Collins, prominent in real estate, and member of Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C., says:

"I've compared Tuxedo with other tobaccos, much to the advantage of Tuxedo. It leads by a wide margin in purity and uniformity."

W. Hayden Collins

There is a Great Difference in Tobaccos

Tuxedo is the Mildest, Sweetest, Most Pleasant Smoke in the World, Because—

First—The makers of Tuxedo have always been willing to spend the money necessary to buy the mildest, choicest, most thoroughly aged, selected Burley tobacco.

Second—The makers of Tuxedo know exactly how to treat this Burley tobacco so that every bit of pleasantness and goodness remains in the tobacco and every bit of unpleasantness and harshness is taken out.

Tuxedo

The Perfect Pipe Tobacco

Tuxedo was born in 1904. Its first imitator appeared two years later. Since then a host of imitations have been born, and are clamoring for your patronage.

No imitation is ever as good as the original. No amount of advertising, no amount of bluster and bluff, can ever make an imitation tobacco as good as Tuxedo.

Until someone discovers the secrets of the Tuxedo process Tuxedo will remain without a rival. Those secrets are so carefully guarded that it is practically impossible for them to be discovered.

The greatest men in America—business men, professional men, lawyers, doctors, ministers, actors, sportsmen, athletes, engineers and men in every walk of life, smoke Tuxedo and recommend it as the most enjoyable, most pleasant and most healthful smoke.

If you are not a pipe smoker, you are denying yourself the greatest smoking pleasure known to man. One week of Tuxedo will give you more genuine, wholesome enjoyment than cigars—and at considerably less expense! *Try Tuxedo this week!*

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

Famous green tin with gold lettering, curved to fit pocket

10c

Convenient pouch, inner-lined with moisture-proof paper

5c

SAMPLE TUXEDO FREE—

Send us 2c in stamps for postage and we will mail you prepaid a souvenir tin of TUXEDO Tobacco to any point in the United States. Address TUXEDO DEPARTMENT, Drawer 5, Jersey City N. J.



Illustrations are about one-half size of real packages.



HARRISON FISHER

Harrison Fisher, one of America's foremost illustrators, celebrated as the able exponent of the genuine "American Girl" type, says:

"I don't know a better relaxer, a better soother, a better source of inspiration, than a pipeful of Tuxedo. I have yet to find the equal of Tuxedo as a real smoke. It has surely served me well."

Harrison Fisher



JAMES W. LOYND

James W. Loynd, superintendent of the Prudential Insurance Co., at Philadelphia, says:

"I could not smoke a pipe until I smoked Tuxedo. I found it a cool, mild, even-burning tobacco of delightful flavor. As a source and relief after strenuous day, it is the 'Real Thing'."

James W. Loynd



GEORGE H. ROBERTSON

George H. Robertson, famous auto driver and Vanderbilt Cup winner, says:

"My chief solace after a long race—a pipeful of Tuxedo. It's the REAL smoke."

George H. Robertson









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